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SURTEES SOCIETY

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FOR THE YEAR M.DCCC.LXXXVII.



The Conventual Seal of Rievaulx.
Appended to two Deeds belonging to Lord Bolton.

CARTULARIUM

ABBATHIÆ DE RIEVA

ORDINIS CISTERCIENSIS

FUNDATÆ ANNO MCXXXII.

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1889.

AT a Meeting of the COUNCIL of the SURTEES SOCIETY, hel
Durham Castle, on Tuesday, December 7, 1880, Mr. CUNDIL
the Chair,

"It was Ordered that the CHARTULARY OF RIEVAULX shc
be edited for the Society by the Rev. J. C. ATKINSON."

JAMES RAINE,

Secretary

INTRODUCTION.

"THE origin of many religious houses has been the operation of domestic grief on superstition. About the middle of the reign of Henry I. a great Norman baron of this neighbourhood, Walter L'Espec, had a son of the same Christian name, who was extravagantly addicted to swift horses and hard riding. This impetuous and spirited young man, impelling his steed near Frithby with his usual violence, the animal fell down and broke his rider's neck. By this calamity his father was left without any consolation but that of religion. In the first distress of an afflicted parent, he had recourse to his uncle William, rector of Garton, who, having great influence over his conscience, earnestly recommended to him the foundation of three monasteries endowed with part of his possessions, which was successively accomplished in the houses of Kirkham, A.D. 1122, and of Rivaulx, A.D. 1131, both in this county, and of Wardon, A.D. 1136. The vast possessions of this ancient baron may be estimated, partly from the circumstance of his having endowed these houses successively with a portion only of his lands, and partly from his having devoted to the endowment of Kirkham alone a revenue estimated in the earlier part of the twelfth century at the annual sum of 1300 marks.[1] At

[1] The incredible absurdity of this astounding statement, considered as a "historical" statement, is dealt with at a future page.

an early period in the history of this house, the ancient monastery of Augustinian canons, the eldest foundation of Walter L'Espec, which seems to have been placed at a distance inconveniently near for both houses, was removed by consent of the parties, Kirkham and Rivaulx, and an exchange of their respective estates made for the accommodation of each." [1]

This is the way in which what is called "history" is written when dealing with such matters as come under review, the subject being the foundation of an ancient monastic establishment, an old family, a time-hallowed usage or custom, or a hoary memorial of the elder ages. Although Kirkham stands where Kirkham stood when its first buildings were reared, still—so this writer alleges—it was "removed by consent of the parties," and although the several endowments of the two Houses never changed hands till the dissolution fell upon the owners, still "an exchange of their respective estates was made for the accommodation of each," as though such an exchange would have remedied the "inconvenient nearness" of the two monasteries!!

But I cite this careless misreading or misunderstanding of the historical documents referred to by the writer of the recited passage, as a more than possible illustration of earlier misreadings, misunderstandings, or possible (though maybe unintentional) falsifications of the elder sources of information. For myself, I feel no sort of certainty that the story of the younger Walter Espec, of the catastrophe which resulted in his alleged premature death, and of his father's seeking, in con-

[1] *Abbeys and Castles of Yorkshire:* Mackenzie and Whitaker.

sequence, and finding " religious consolation " in the founding and endowing of the three monasteries named, is in any respect one to be depended upon. When we turn to the second and final so-called Endowment or Foundation Charter of Kirkham, we find the souls of the fathers and mothers of the Founder's nephews mentioned, as also those of all their fore-elders and benefactors, and those of all the faithful dead, mentioned, but no reference to the son of whom he had been bereaved. Should we examine the corresponding clause of the so-called Foundation Charter of Rievaulx, what we meet with is thought of the salvation of the dead King William, of the living King Henry, and of all their ancestors ; of that of the Founder's father and mother, of Hugh de Wildecher, of that of his wife's father and mother, and of all their fore-elders and ancestors in common, but no hint even—not even so much as that in the phrase " all the faithful dead " in the Kirkham deed—of a lost and lamented child, grief for whose removal had inspired and led to both the one foundation and the other.

I know, of course, that this is not a conclusive consideration, and that, if dwelt upon too much, it might prove a very broken reed indeed to rest upon. But what is to me much more conclusive is that in the earliest and, undoubtedly, most authentic statements relative to Walter Espec we have, no mention is made of an heir that had been, but was gone, no possible or even latent suggestion that he had ever been a father. The account referred to is printed in the *Monasticon* (vi. 209), and is headed, " E Libello Alredi Rievallensis Abbatis, de Bello Standardico (Lelandi Collect., vol. ii.

p. 312)," and it runs as follows :—"Adfuit etiam Walterus Espec, vir senex et plenus dierum ; acer ingenio, in consiliis prudens, in pace modestus, in bello providus ; amicitiam sociis, fidem semper regibus servans. Erat ei statura ingens, membra omnia tantæ magnitudinis ut modum excederent, et tantæ proceritati congruerent ; capilli nigri, barba prolixa, frons patens et libera, oculi grandes et perspicaces, facies amplissima, tracticia[1] tamen ; vox tubæ similis, facundiam quæ ei facilis erat quadam soni majestate componens. Erat præterea nobilis carne, sed Christiana pietate nobilior : nempe cum liberis careret hæredibus, licet ei strenui nepotes non deessent, de optimis tamen quibusque possessionibus suis Christum fecit hæredem. Nam in loco amœnissimo, Kircham nomine, monasterium regularium condidit clericorum, multis illud denariis ornans et ditans possessionibus."

Such is the picturesque description given by a contemporary, and one evidently as able to convey by his words that which he meant to deliver—even had w

[1] The word that is printed here in the *Monasticon* is "tracticia," a word as to which some doubt is allowable. Certainly the adjective *tracticius* is employed by Aurelius Victor, and is applied by him descriptively of the dead body of Heliogabalus, which was ignominiously dragged along the streets and thrown into the Tiber ; and it is of course apparent that, however far-fetched the idea may be, the sense of the word, as applied to qualify a man's face, might be "lengthened," "elongated," from forehead to chin, that is. Mr. Walbran translates the word by "well-featured," but without apparent reason. It m further be incidentally mentione in connection with this descriptio of Walter Espec's personal chara teristics, and as besides illustrat of what I have spoken of in the as "careless misreading or m prehension," that in *The M of Literature, Amusement, a struction* of Sept. 30, 182 notice of Rievaulx Abbey, w of Walter Espec's son as foll "This youth is described by the third Abbot, as being graceful, with a voice like pet, yet sweeter with the eloquence"!!

not his other writings to appeal to for confirmation of our view—as any of his compeers well skilled in the arts of description. And while, on the one hand, we draw the inevitable inference that he spoke of a man childless by no mere casualty, there is, on the other, the distinct statement that he made Christ his heir, not because he had lost a son, but because he had no heir after the flesh.[1]

For the story itself, as usually told, this is what Mr. Walbran (*Mem. of Fountains*, ii. 178) has to say:— "The facts of the incident were first published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, from a volume of collections, now preserved among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, where it is marked *Vitellius*, F. 4. It records with considerable minuteness that, in the reign of King Henry I., Walter L'Espec was the lord of Kirkham and other large estates in Yorkshire and Northumberland—the rewards of uncommon bravery in the wars of the period; and that by Adeline his wife he had an only son, who bore his father's Christian name, and was dis-

[1] Other ancient writers also, while making mention of Walter Espec's action in founding Rievaulx, are totally silent as to any motive of his, founded on, or springing from, such a consideration as religious consolation, or desire to assuage the grief occasioned by the loss of an only son. Thus, William of Newburgh, under date A.D. 1131, writes:—"Sane paulo (ante fundationem Abbathiæ de Fontibus) a nobili viro Waltero Espec invitati, et a felicis memoriæ Bernardo Abbate directi, monachi Clarevallenses in Eboracensem provinciam venerant, et in loco qui nunc dicitur Rievallis, tunc autem locus erat horroris et vastæ solitudinis, mansionem acceperant, præfato viro tradente, et Venerabili Turstino episcopalem, cum affectu paterno, favorem præbente." So too Walter of Hemingburgh thus speaks of the "Fundatio Rievallis":—"Sane paulo ante (fundationem Abbathiæ de Fontibus) a nobili viro Waltero Espec fundata fuit domus Ryevallis, consistente Thurstino Archiepiscopo, et assensum præbente, ubi Monachi Clarevallenses, felicis memoriæ Abbate Bernardo directi, sempiternam acceperunt mansionem."

tinguished by the same mental qualifications and noble form;" and then comes the story of the foundering horse and the fatal casualty to the rider. But we cannot but notice that no name is cited as that of the author of the story, no authority of any kind quoted, no hint even of its date, its local origin or connection, or, in short, of any claims that are recognisable on our attention even, and much more our acceptance.

To a thoughtful and attentive mind, considering and pondering the circumstances of the case and the times, there would seem to be a much simpler, and at the same time a much nobler, explanation of Espec's action than any suggested by the sentiment of the story as it is told. Aelred describes his friend as a great man and a good man, in the best sense of either word. Surely the man, with the experience of many years stored up in his brain, who was a wise and sagacious counsellor, energetic by nature, foresighted and farsighted, prudently ready even in the sudden emergencies of the actual battle, would not lose either the possession of, or the power of using, such faculties as these, when able at last to lay aside the sword, and, if not *de facto* transform it into a reaping-hook, yet still attend to the wants, necessities, emergencies of his vast possessions, and of those who dragged on a miserable, uncared-for, almost midnight-dark existence upon them. I cannot bring myself to believe that Espec "cared for none of these things;" that he was blind alike to the exigencies and the possibilities of the case—the exigencies taking being and form in the necessity for the presence and operation of some purifying, enlightening, humanising

energy in those wilds of Yorkshire; the possibilities in active leaven for good already experimentally known to be obtainable by means of a monastic settlement in the district needing to be influenced for the better and higher. Let us not forget that there lay a motive, an object, a purpose, a principle at the very foot of the great movement of which the founding and raising of religious houses at the time we have to think of was but only an outward token or symbol.[1] No doubt it

[1] Let me here ask attention to the following sentences, which were not seen by me, and, indeed, I believe were not published, until several months after the above paragraphs had been written, and which, while (as perhaps might have been anticipated) ignoring the religious principle, yet in all other respects more than indorse the view taken in the text. They are from Mrs. Green's *Henry the Second*, pp. 39, 40-43. . . . "The restoration of outward order"—by the young king, that is—"had not been difficult. . . . But the new ruler of England had to begin his work of administration not only amid the temporary difficulties of a general disorganisation, but amid the more permanent difficulties of a time of transition, when society was seeking to order itself anew in its passage from the mediæval to the modern world. . . . We see everywhere, in fact, signs of the great contest which in one form or another runs through the whole of the twelfth century, and gives its main interest in our eyes to the English history of the time—the struggle between the iron organisation of mediæval feudalism and those nascent forces of modern civilisation which were fated in the end to shatter and supersede it. . . . It is still plain that even through the terrible years of Stephen's reign England had its share in the universal movement by which the squalor and misery of the Middle Ages were giving place to a larger activity and a better order of things. A class unknown before was fast growing into power—the middle class of burghers and traders. . . . Merchant and cultivator and wool-grower found better work ready to their hand than fighting, and the appearance of mercenary soldiers marked everywhere the development of peaceful industries. Amid all the confusion of civil war the industrial activities of the country had developed with a bewildering rapidity; while knights and barons led their foreign hirelings to mutual slaughter, monks and canons were raising their religious houses in all the waste places of the land, and silently laying the foundations of English enterprise and English commerce. To the great body of the Benedictines and the Cluniacs were added in the middle of the twelfth century the Cistercians, who founded their houses among the desolate moorlands of Yorkshire, in solitary places which had known no inhabitants since the Conqueror's ravages, or among the swamps of Lincolnshire. A hun-

is easy to speak of the "various and conflicting motives that originated the foundation of religious houses," and to suggest "conscience-stricken pangs that were comfortably to be stifled by the bestowal of a superfluity which cost the giver nothing," the "death-bed concessions that were to charter a seat in heaven by a foregone inheritance in earth,"[1] "the operation of domestic grief on superstition," and the like: but the question really is whether such suggestion is very much better than a species of clap-trap. I prefer the tone and spirit of the man who, although he is not an enthusiastic apostle of the religion of Christ, yet recognises in the life of Bernard of Clarevallis "the greatness of the place he

dred and fifteen monasteries were built during the nineteen years of Stephen's reign, more than had been founded in the whole previous century; a hundred and thirteen were added to these during the reign of Henry. In half-a-century sixty-four religious houses were built in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire alone. Monastery and priory . . . towered above the wretched mud-hovels in which the whole of the population below the class of barons crowded. . . . We may gain some faint idea of the amazing stir and industry which the founding of these monasteries implied, by following in our modern farms and pasture-lands the traces which may even now be seen of the toil of these great preachers of labour. The whole water-supply of a countryside for miles round was gathered up by vast drainage works; stagnant pools were transformed into running waters closed in by embankments, which still serve as ditches to the modern farmer; swamps were reclaimed that are only now preserved for cultivation by maintaining the dykes and channels first cut by mediæval monks; mills rose on the banks of the newly-created streams; roads were made by which the corn of the surrounding villages might be carried to the central mill, and the produce of the land brought to the central storehouse. The new settlers showed a measureless cunning and industry in reclaiming soil hitherto worthless." As the soberly arrived-at conclusions of one of the most competent historical inquirers of our day, all this is surely well worthy of attention. But, may we not ask, were the results thus stated alike unintended and unanticipated both by founder and donor, and scarcely even forecasted by the monkish settlers themselves? For something approaching to that would be the conclusion we should be forced upon if we accept the customary claptrap sentimentalism about the prevailing motives, as assumed, of the great originators of many or most of our most famous religious houses.

[1] *Mem. of Fountains*, ii. 177.

holds in the history of civilisation," and who, besides reminding us that his (Bernard's) "monastery was built and established, that its influence spread, that industry and cultivation prospered through its example, that its abbot was the symbol of order and the source of protection and of comfort for the distressed," adds this expressive sentence: — "Civilisation, moral and material, radiated from it through that dark tract as from a centre of light and warmth,"[1] and I no more doubt that the monks of Clairvaux, invited by Walter Espec to found and build up the House of Rievalles, and directed by the saintly Bernard, were so invited and directed with those selfsame ends and objects and purposes in view as Bernard's own at Clairvaux, than I doubt the existence of the wonderful proof of their energy, wisdom, systematised purpose, and performance which appeals to our higher and better judgment in the stately ruin of their great work, raised, as it was, in the fulfilment of one part only of their magnificent intention and aim.

On the whole, then, while discrediting, so far as my own personal convictions and persuasions go, the story, legend, or myth touching Walter Espec's supposed son, his death, and the manner of it, and its assumed influence on the father's mind and action, I see a far more than merely equivalent or countervailing motive and intent in purposes and objects which could not but have been suggested in St. Bernard's times, and which we do our thoughtfulness and candour but little credit in not assuming to have been present and potential in

[1] See Harrison's *Choice of Books*, p. 315.

such a mind as that of Aelred's Walter Espec must have been.[1]

Perhaps before proceeding to deal with the details of the Foundation of Rievaulx, it may be expedient to direct attention to a matter which, though at first sight it may not appear to belong to a notice of the Cistercian establishment which is our especial topic, is yet found to be so much entangled with the early history of that house that it is impossible to treat of the one without adverting to the other. What I mean is the early relations of Rievaulx with Kirkham, the negotiations which went on between the two houses—originating, it may be, though I hardly think so, in the practically inconvenient propinquity of the several establishments and their possessions — and the conditional agreement to remove from the original site entered into by the elder of the sister foundations. As we have seen, Dr. Whitaker, with a comprehensive and accommodating oblivion of the facts as they were, as well as of the facts that still are, writes of the cession as made valid and effective, and the removal as an accomplished fact; while in other quarters a degree of misapprehension, and misapprehension of a kind which it is hard to comprehend, exists, and which *a priori* we should

[1] In writing thus, I do not wish to be understood as intending to ignore the possible existence in the minds of many founders of, and donors to, Religious Houses, of such feelings and motives as remorse, repentance, sorrow, or what we call superstition, or the like, or their potentiality in instigating, in some cases, the grant or the donation. Only I am unable to see in such Foundations as Rievaulx, Kirkham, Fountains, Byland, and the scores of others like, only the desultory action of inferior motives, alike undirected by purpose and foresight, and uninfluenced by any of the worthier aspirations which in other efforts of self-denial, energy, and resolute perseverance—such as building a hospital, or forwarding Missionary enterprise—we are ready enough to allow for.

hardly have anticipated. Thus, in Dodsworth, No. IX. fo. 161, is copy of the document which finds a place twice in the Cartularium, and is printed hereafter as No. CCXVI., with the heading—"Ex chartulario Rievallis in Com. Ebor. in Bibliotheca Cott. remanente, Id. Jun., 1622. Secunda fundatio de Kirkham. Transcriptum Fundationis Prioratus de Kirkham." The superscription by that eminent collector, "Secunda fundatio," is sufficient to show what was the thought present in his mind, however far mistaken he was even as to the relative date of the record he was engaged with; while more recently a paper on Kirkham Priory has been republished, of which I can only think that had its able and most painstaking author had the opportunity of revising it, with the added knowledge and investigation of the subsequent years of his diligent life, it would have been recast as to the greater part of its historical matter. But I would not for a moment have it understood that, because I find myself unable to accept some of Mr. Walbran's conclusions touching this "indenture or agreement between the monks of Rivaulx and the canons of Kirkham," or even in some instances to indorse his statement of facts, it is my wish or my purpose to derogate from his well-earned reputation for careful and intelligent research, or undervalue the extent and the results of his unexampled diligence and devotion. Any thought or intention of that kind would be put to silence and to shame at once, by the merest reference to the singularly full, instructive, and interesting volume of *Memorials of Fountains*, for which the Surtees Society is indebted to his brain and his pen.

Without counting the duplicate just now referred to, there are in the Rievaulx Chartulary itself five principal documents connected with Kirkham. There are the two Fundationes, the indenture or agreement, and two shorter pieces headed "Carta de Kirkeham de decimis," and "Carta de Kirkaham secunda;"[1] and it is from these documents that such inductions must be made as are reasonably possible.

In the first place, I would remark that neither of the documents ticketed with the label "Fundatio" can in any true sense be regarded as the original foundation deed at all.[2] For although they differ in date, and perhaps by from five to seven, or even eight years, yet the earlier of the two postdates the foundation of Rievaulx. For in the said earlier of the two Fundatio documents there stands this decisive sentence:—"Et pro decima quinque carucatarum de Tillestona, et pro decima quatuor carucatarum de Grif, et pro omnibus quæ Canonicis pertinebant, quæ modo habent Abbas et monachi Rievallenses, donavi, et meum purprestum de Kircham, et domos meas, et molendinum, et prata mea,

[1] There are, besides, [illegible] or [illegible] of some of these [illegible], but I wish to be understood as speaking only of the original deeds.

[2] It may be remarked that as the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] a very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] while the indenture or agreement [illegible], is noted as "Cyrographum inter nos et Kirkeham." [illegible] the final settlement of [illegible] by Walter [illegible] from [illegible]worth [illegible], and is headed "Fur [illegible] Kirkham [illegible]," [illegible] whether th[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

et omnia quæ habui inter boscum et aquam, et piscationem de aqua de Kircham et de Husum."[1] If, then, we accept the usually received and accredited dates of the several foundations of the one house and the other—namely, 1122 for that of Kirkham, and 1131, 1132, or 1133[2] for that of Rievaulx—and, so far as appears, there is no valid reason, if any at all, alleged for rejecting them, it is absolutely clear that this so-called Foundation Charter is from ten to twelve or fourteen years, at the least, later than the actual foundation of the Priory itself.

But it will be well to show that the allegation, that the charter under special notice is the later of the two, does not rest upon a mere *ipse dixit.* There is no question, I think, that at the dissolution the Priory of Kirkham was *de facto* owner of Kirkham in its entirety, that the whole township[3] of that name was in the hands of the monastery. In No. CCXVI., however, Walter Espec grants as follows:—"Ecclesiam de Kircham, cum una carucata terræ, et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus; . . . et in Kircham viginti quatuor acras terræ quæ sunt inter boscum et aquam de Derewenta, et meum novum gardinum, et mansuram quam Radulfus Presbyter ibi habuit. Etiam proprii porci canonicorum ibunt in boscum meum de Kircham

[1] I have quoted this in full, because there are other things in the passage besides the means it gives us of fixing the date of the charter as absolutely later than the foundation of Rievaulx, and which will have to be thought of in the sequel.

[2] Each of these three years is named as the year of the foundation in question, and possibly an explanation of the apparent discrepancy may be found when we come to deal more specially with that particular question.

[3] The Domesday entry is "In Chercam, VIII carucatæ ad geldum . . . Ecclesia et presbiter ibi est."

sine pannagio, cum suo nutrimento; et segetem suum ad molendinum meum molent sine molitura, et decimam denariorum habebunt de firma molendini." I have been precise in quoting the whole passage that we may be the better enabled to compare it with the countervailing extract from No. CCCXLVII., or what I have spoken of above as the second and final Endowment Charter. What we find there is as is here given: "Sciatis nos concessisse et dedisse . . . totum manerium de Kirkham, in bosco et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in piscinis et molendinis, et omnibus eidem loco pertinentibus, et ecclesiam parochialem de Kirkham, una cum carucata terræ, et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus." The very merest, most superficial inspection—comparison or contrast is hardly called for—of these extracts from these two charters is aboundingly sufficient to show not only that one of them is later than the other, but that, as regards Kirkham, the second of the two is the latest and the final one. But we may go a step further yet. The first of the two charters dates itself, as we have seen, subsequently to 1131, perhaps even after 1133; but the second, as addressed to Archbishop Thurstan and Bishop Geoffrey of Durham, who were contemporaries in their several dignities only from 1133 to 1140, must take date within that interval of six or seven years, and probably towards the latter limit of it.

At this stage it may not be out of place to note a little in detail the Yorkshire part of the endowment of Kirkham as given in this second or final charter. In the first place, we note the full grant of the Kirkham

manerium, as well as the church or benefice with its endowment-carucate of land and other rights. Then the church of Helmsley with its church-carucate and three tofts. Next the churches of Kirkby Grindalyth and Garton, each with its carucate, and the latter with a specified *campus*, or large open field besides. Yet further, the entire vill of Westow, with seven carucates of land there; the whole vill of Whitwell with nine carucates of land there; and in Thixendale eight carucates of land, besides tithes of annual money-payments made to Espec, of all his manors, and especially of the vill and mill of Howsham, with the right of fishery in the Derwent, his York houses and the tithes of his Linton demesne. Now if we check off these various items of endowment one after another, comparing them with those specified in the earlier Fundatio, and allowing for the divergency, already noticed, between the Kirkham grants in the one case and in the other, we find that the several grants at Helmsley, Kirkby Grindalyth, Garton, Westow, and Whitwell are entirely coincident, and that the variation as to Thixendale is marked by the use, in the earlier deed, of the sentence "et in Sextendale quatuor carucatas terræ, et, post decessum meum, alias quatuor carucatas quas habeo in manu mea, de octo quæ sunt in eadem villa, nisi in vita mea eis dedero; et hoc cum toto instauramento quod ibi erit in illa die," in place of "et in Sextendala octo carucatas terræ, cum omnibus eidem terræ pertinentibus" in the later. We find the same total number of carucates stated in either case, four of them bestowed in the first instance, and with a prospective possibility of grant of

the other four during the Grantor's lifetime, failing which, a certainty after his death. In the second or final deed the four previously reserved carucates are seen to have been bestowed, and by the still living Grantor of the first charter.

We are now in a position to notice, and with some attentive scrutiny, the cyrograph or agreement between the Abbey and the Priory. And, in the first place, I would draw attention to the terms employed in speaking of what the Priory was to cede at Thixendale. The words are "et quatuor carucatas terræ in Sextendala quas advocatus noster adhuc tenet in manu sua." This last expression is entirely decisive as to the relative date of the document in question. Mr. Walbran writes, "There is no date to this very singular document, but some internal evidence appears to refer it to an early period in the thirteenth century," while he also defines "advocatus noster" as the "common patron of the two houses, Lord de Ros, who, some people probably suspected, looked upon sweet Kirkham's lawn as a kind of Naboth's vineyard from his dreary moorland castle at Helmsley."

No one, I think, who takes the trouble to collate the passage just cited from the cyrograph of exchange with the contrasted extracts from the two Fundationes will be disposed to indorse Mr. Walbran's views, either as to the identity of the common patron, his motive, or the date of the "singular document" itself. No one save Walter Espec himself can fill the character of "advocatus noster" under the circumstances alleged, and the date of the deed must not only lie within his lifetime,

but it must, by however short a period, antedate that of the drawing and ratifying of the later deed of endowment, and that, as we have seen, could not be later than 1139.

The deed is well described by Mr. Walbran as a "singular document." That an exchange in a certain sense—though not with the Convent of Rievaulx—and a cession in a very real sense, and a cession to Rievaulx withal, were not only contemplated, but actually, albeit conditionally, arranged, is patent to the most desultory inquirer. Why or wherefore, it is not easy by any process of reading between the lines to conjecture, apart from the motives avowed and put in the forefront of the agreement, namely, "for the love of God and the salvation of our souls, and for the establishing of our mutual fellowship, for peace' sake and to the honour of our Prior, and at the wish and desire of our patron (advocati nostri)." Probably the motives expressed in this last clause will be held amply sufficient to illustrate, if not explain, the practical "why and because" of the entire transaction. What Espec's motive or object may have been is another, and a deeper, question. It may have been that he saw danger of conflicting interests and jarring feelings, objects, and communications; but I cannot think that that could have been a very potential factor in the formation of the wish or the purpose to facilitate the removal of the earlier foundation. It is true, there were what may be spoken of as rival interests, perhaps even clashing interests, in the Helmsley *locale*, and the property of the two Houses in Bilsdale marched, and there were serious eventual

differences there; but the distance between the Abbey and the Priory was considerable—at least four times that which lay between Byland and Rievaulx, and if, with only the Rye between the one and the other, these two found a *modus vivendi* in peace and general harmony—as it is evident they did upon the whole—it seems strange that it should have been deemed impossible, or even unlikely, that it should be so likewise between the two foundations of the same patron. Not that considerations of the supposed kind may not have weighed; but the more likely conclusion is that they could hardly have been the chief or the most influential of the reasonings and decisions which led to the adoption of the contemplated measure.

But there is another motive or consideration enumerated in the extract from the preamble to the cyrograph which was just now cited, and which, while associated with the words "pro pace," is of such a nature, especially when collated with other like words in the body of the document, as to make an evident demand on our attention. What I refer to is the clause "pro honore Prioris nostri"; and the other clauses which should be collated with it are these: "Et Prior noster et sui auxiliares ædificabunt nobis Ecclesiam, Capitulum," etc., and "Hoc quoque sciendum est, quod nec a loco nostro voluimus discedere, nec Priorem nostrum amittere, donec ea quæ inter nos constituta sunt ad debitum finem producta fuerunt." It will be observed not only that the Prior is mentioned three several times, but that he is mentioned in a way to direct special observation upon him. The proposed cession was to

redound to his honour; he was not only a party consenting to and furthering the matter in hand, but he was not alone in what was contemplated and would have to be undertaken; he had helpers ("auxiliarii") who were willing and able to undertake the task—no light one surely—of building a new church of adequate materials and of adequate dimensions, with Chapter-house, Infirmary, Frater, of the same material, besides all the necessary offices for a complete conventual establishment in less durable style; who, besides this, were to be at the trouble and cost of all the necessary charters and confirmations of what they retained, and of what they were to get in lieu of what they resigned, and who were even to approach the Apostolical chair and obtain the necessary Papal sanction to the whole transaction. And, eminent above all the rest, there is the final clause: "Nor will we part with our honoured and influential Prior until all these stipulations have been fulfilled to the letter."

Surely this is a consideration that should not be lightly passed by, or put on one side altogether. To me it suggests that here may possibly be contained the pith of the matter. We may not be able to pierce through all its surroundings of mystery or uncertainty, and to penetrate unfalteringly to it; but at all events we ought not to leave it without some attempt to obtain any possible enlightenment. And the first, because the most natural, question, would seem to be, Who was the Prior at the time?

If we refer to Burton's *Monasticon*, or to Dugdale either, or to Tanner, or any other such like authority,

we find a singular meagreness of detail in the matter we are desiring to obtain information about. Take Burton, for instance: "1122. 1. William, rector of Garton, uncle to Walt. Espec, the founder, was the first prior. 2. Between A.D. 1190 . . . William occurs. 3. About 1195 and 1199 Drogo occurs. 4. Andreas occurs." Fortunately the present Chartulary enables us to supplement this unsatisfactory array, at all events as far as follows:—1. William, 1122. 2.[1] O. or D.[2] before 1135. 3. Wallevus; before 1140, and, I conclude, after 1145.[3] 4. Drogo.[4] 5. William de Muscamp, between 1190 and 1227.[5]

[1] By the insertion of these numerals, it must not be understood that it is intended to assert that the Priors, before whose names they are set, actually occurred in that precise order; but only that they occur in this relative order, and that one or more names of early Priors may still be wanting. I am, for instance, uncertain if this Prior of doubtful name was in reality the second prior. He may have been the third. If Prior William of Garton only lived a year or two after his elevation to the Priorate (as is believed), the present Prior may well have been the third in succession.

[2] See No. CCXXXIV. When engaged with the transcription of the contents of the Cartularium in the British Museum, I read this initial as O. It did not seem to be perfectly clear that it was O, but I did think it was more likely to be O than any other letter. In Dodsworth's transcript (IX. 162^{b}.) the initial is written D. The date given in the text is so given because the document is addressed to King Henry I. (ob. 1135), and Archbishop Thurstan.

[3] See No. CCXXXV. As to the first of the dates given, Walbran, in a note on p. 180 of the paper on Kirkham, more than once referred to above, writes: "In 1139, on the feast of St. Hilary, the Earl of Albemarle, who has been styled "*præclarus comes et eximius monasteriorum fundator*," founded the Priory of Thornton in Lincolnshire; and in the following year, and on the same feast, Waltheof—his kinsman, and Prior of Kirkham—went to Thornton, taking with him twelve Canons of Kirkham, whom he established in the new monastery, constituting one of them, named Richard, the first Prior." Mr. Walbran does not quote his authority: but there is no doubt on the subject. As to the second of the two dates, as the charter cited mentions the Rievaulx part of Bilsdale as now in the possession of the Convent, and as there is no reason to discredit the statement as Espec's grant of Bilsdale, and the date of it, made in No. CCCLXVIII., we may regard the said date as assured.

[4] There is ample space for Burton's Prior Drogo here. But so far, I have met with no confirmation of such a position in the list. No doubt he was Prior, but when is uncertain.

[5] He was contemporary with Robert de Ros II., and his name

The name of the Prior who stands third in the list thus supplied of course answers the question, Who was the Prior at the time? and Wallevus (or Waldevus) is but another and Latinised form of Waltheof, the name of one who was kinsman to the earl of Albemarle[1] as well as prior of Kirkham. And as such he stands forth a man honourable by consanguinity, able besides—and for the selfsame reason—to command the aid of competent and important auxiliaries in any "church-extension" work—as it was understood then—well and wisely organised, as it was sure to be in such hands.

And now the question arises, Was this scheme, of the reality as well as the nature of which we are assured by this cyrograph or agreement of cession between the two Houses of Rievaulx and Kirkham, nullified or frustrated by the action of Prior Waltheof in taking the part he did in heading[2] the colony of canons who went to occupy the new Priory at Thornton?

This is an inquiry which would be less complicated, and involved in less obscurity, if we had clearer and more definite information as to the circumstances of the arrangement between the monks of Rievaulx and the canons of Kirkham; if we knew exactly not only what

will be seen in several places among those of the Testes to charters of that period. He is, no doubt, the William to whose name is prefixed the number 2 in Burton's list, with the incomplete "Betwixt 1190 —— ——."

[1] See note [3] in previous page.

[2] I use the word "heading" advisedly. The statement is that Prior Waltheof took with him "twelve canons of Kirkham." But twelve canons, without himself, on such a mission, would have been an imperfect number. The inference, therefore, certainly is, that on leaving Kirkham he purposed becoming himself the first head of Thornton, and that his making Richard the first Prior simply implies that he changed his mind and returned to Kirkham, where, we have no reason to doubt, he remained Prior for several years, six or seven at least.

the latter agreed to cede, but what they were to receive as its equivalent. But that is what we do not know, and the endeavour to ascertain is beset with difficulties, uncertainties, and doubts. As to what the canons stipulated to give and grant to the monks, there is no uncertainty. They were to surrender Kirkham with their church and buildings, together with their gardens, orchards and mill, and everything else situate and being there, except one barn, which they meant to carry away with them. They were also to give up Whitwell (containing nine carucates according to the documents previously under notice), Westow (seven carucates), and the four Thixendale carucates, not those which they already had in actual possession, but those which, although promised to them as to be theirs eventually, were as yet in Walter Espec's own hands. Deducting these four carucates, the number to be resigned was sixteen, exclusively of the Kirkham lands, estimated in Domesday as amounting to a total of eight carucates. The actual extent of the surrender, then, in carucates, is represented by the number 24. What they were to receive in compensation was the whole of Linton and Hwersletorp, with all things to the said vills appertaining, quit and free from all services whatsoever.

This all seems clear and simple enough until we begin to inquire, not only where and what this Linton is, but, what is more indefinite and obscure still, what and where Hwersletorp was. It is true, Mr. Walbran makes no difficulty over the matter, for he simply transliterates — if I may so apply the word — Hwersletorp into Weaverthorp. But that identification is not only

gratuitous, it is discredited by the facts of the case. For Weaverthorpe, in the Domesday spelling Wifretorp, comprising eighteen carucates, was at the time of the survey among the possessions of the Archbishop of York, and there are divers references to it as still belonging to his fee two hundred years afterwards, in the Kirkby's Inquest volume. Walter Espec could not grant what belonged to the Archbishop. And there is not the slightest reason for supposing even that Espec was sub-infeuded to the Archbishop: in which case, moreover, he could not have alienated the Archbishop's fee, or any part of it, save, of course, with the Archbishop's acquiescence.

It seems sufficiently clear, then, that Weaverthorpe is not the place intended to be designated by Hwersletorp. Neither is the matter simplified when we turn to Linton and try to ascertain what place is meant under that designation. So far as I am aware, there are but four places in Yorkshire bearing that name, two in the West Riding, one in the East, and one in the North. The two West Riding Lintons, Linton in Staincliffe, and Linton in Claro, seem both to be out of the question, while the Linton in the parish of Winteringham, East Riding, is altogether too insignificant, amounting to but one farm at the present day. The other, or Linton on Ouse, besides other claims on our attention, has this, that at the date of the "Knight's Fees" and "Nomina Villarum," it was part of the fee of Ros of Helmesley. Still, although there are other reasons for thinking it more than possible that this Linton came into the hands of Walter Espec (though through what channel or means

cannot be so much as surmised), the evidence that the Linton of our cyrograph lay here is so very unsufficing, that, with the identity of Hwersletorp itself, it must be left an open question. All that can be further said about the latter place is that the Domesday spelling of what is now Wilsthorpe, namely, Wiulestorp, Wiflestorp, comes nearer to the name as given in the cyrograph than any other known Yorkshire name-form.

But scanty and indistinct as is our knowledge—even if it can be called knowledge at all—of what and where Hwersletorp and Linton were, all that such want or imperfection of knowledge amounts to is the disappointment of our curiosity as to what it was that Kirkham was to have received in lieu of that which she consented to forego under given circumstances. It does not affect the fact that the surrender was contemplated, was formulated, was actually agreed to by both, or rather by all, the contracting parties; and, keeping this steadily in view, it is seen clearly enough that there are other considerations yet to be entertained, and other speculations to claim a measure of thoughtful attention and careful discussion. And in order to lead on to something of this kind, I would ask attention to the final clause of the cyrograph of agreement. It is this: "Sciendum quoque quod omnes canonici et fratres de Kirkeham qui in præsenti vivunt, tantum habebunt in Capitulo et Ordine Cisterciensi quantum ejusdem Ordinis monachi." What is the meaning, what the application of this clause? It is not the less important, and surely it is not the less significant, because Mr. Walbran and other writers who advert to the mystery involving

the motives which led to the formation of this plan of surrender on the part of Kirkham, and to the arrangement of the terms on which it was to be carried into effect, have passed it by entirely without notice. All the canons and brethren of Kirkham were to have—of course after the arrangement agreed upon had taken effect—the same status in Chapter and in the Cistercian Order, as any monk whatever belonging to the said Order. But the canons of Kirkham were Augustinians. How could they come to have any standing at all either in Cistercian Chapter or Cistercian Order, without joining the Order? And what is the explanation of the fact that some of the said canons and brethren were willing to have it so—for it is utterly apparent that such willingness existed, or no such clause as this final one could have been imagined, and much more formulated.

Now here I would draw attention to the circumstance that this cyrograph does not begin like the deeds, Nos. CCXXXIV. and CCXXXV.: "O. Prior et totus Conventus... de Kirkaham"; or, "Wallevus, Prior, et Capitulum Ecclesiæ Kirkhamensis," but with "Hæc sunt illa quæ concessimus ... monachis de Rievalle"; and further, that the party conceding, the "We" of the "concessimus," are a party apart from the Prior; for towards the end of the document we find them—these same "We"—in set terms declaring not only that they will not remove from Kirkham, but that they will not part with their Prior until all the conditions stated shall have been fully complied with and satisfied in all points: "Non voluimus amittere Priorem nostrum."

There seems to me to be but one solution to the ques-

tion raised by this consideration, but one explanation of the views and intentions so distinctly expressed in the terms we are considering, and that solution, that explanation depend on the existence of two variant parties in the Convent. In other words, this contemplated arrangement found its origin in no question of "peace" between Rievaulx and Kirkham, but in a question of peace within the Priory itself. The Prior and some of the canons were on one side, the rest of the canons and brethren were on the other. These latter were willing to conform to the Cistercian Order, and to become incorporated in it as members, the canons among them as monks. The other party, and, as it would seem, with the Prior at its head, were not so willing.[1]

All this seems fairly plain sailing. But may we not advance a step further, and call in the help of a surmise as to what might have been an additional feature of the case? Admitting that there were two parties in the Convent, and that one of them evidenced a willingness, or more than a willingness, to join the Cistercian Order,

[1] This is a conclusion which apparently commends itself as perfectly logical, and one that flows, as of necessity, from the facts alleged. And yet it is by no means without its difficulties. For not only is it known that at a date some few years subsequent to that of the matters now under notice the Prior's proclivities were distinctly towards the Cistercian Order, but it is alleged (although most mistakenly, as will be evident in the sequel) that he became not only a member of the Order, but even Abbot of Rievaulx and of Melrose successively. Still there can be no doubt that, at the probable date of this convention or agreement, he was still an Augustinian, and more than that, that he was practically, in all but the material endowment and construction of the Convent, the founder and practical originator of the Thornton establishment, which also was Augustinian. Up to 1140, then, we cannot look upon Prior Waltheof as belonging to that section of the Kirkham community which, it is evident, looked upon adhesion to the Cistercian Order as desirable.

was it possible to call in the mediation of "Advocatus noster," and was it not possible that he, when he found he could not heal the breach, might take the next best step in his power, and, in conjunction with Prior Waltheof and the influential friends and allies of the latter, countenance, further, and support an agreement, in virtue of which peace might be restored to the Convent by the removal of one of the dissentient bodies? And this is an hypothesis which may possibly explain the departure taken by Prior Waltheof, and the fact that the Priory of Kirkham remained in its old place and continued to be an Augustinian Priory as well. It is quite possible that some among the body might join the Cistercian Order, but the inference from all we know, and can legitimately infer, is that peace was restored to the Convent, and it was enabled to persevere in the old tracks.[1]

One consideration must have presented itself to the mind, and perhaps more than once, during the course of the preceding discussion—I mean that, although both of the charters, which we have had to notice more or less in detail, are spoken of or described as Charters of Foundation—it is essentially necessary to bear in mind that such a description must be considerably qualified before it becomes applicable to such documents as they in reality are. Our conclusions as to their several dates are such that they can neither be qualified nor gainsaid. It is indisputable that the earlier of the two postdates

[1] It must not be forgotten, in making or accepting this suggestion, that Walter Espec, in the issue, himself manifested a decided leaning to the Cistercian Order. When he retired from the world it was to the Cistercian Cloister and not to the Augustinian. The supposition that he might, in his heart, favour the supposed Cistercian movement in the Priory is quite within the range of reason and probability.

the foundation of Rievaulx, and that is equivalent to saying that its date is at least ten years—and it might easily be eleven or twelve years—subsequent to the actual or initial "foundation" of the Priory. Not that this is a very important matter in itself, or that it has any great significance in any way. The probability is that, had we the means of exact information, this might prove to be the normal condition in the foundation of many, if not most, of our early Religious Houses. Certainly it was with Rievaulx. On careful and comparative examination and analysis it will appear that there is ample reason for concluding that the so-called Foundation Charter cannot date earlier than 1145, and that most likely its actual date must be assigned to that year, or very shortly after, at the latest. But, as will be immediately called to mind, the Abbey was technically "founded," in one sense, as early as 1131, and in a fuller sense in 1132.

What I specially refer to is as follows. There is a certain document printed by Dugdale as Num. v., among the documents connected with the Abbey of Rievaulx, and given in the present volume as No. CCCLXVIII., and headed as "Ex Registro Abbatiæ de Rievaulx in Bibl. Cott. sub effigie Julii D. I., fo. 15a, A.D. M c° tricesimo primo." There seems to be no reason for impugning either the authenticity or the accuracy of this record. On the contrary, the general tenor and bearing of the earlier charters in the collection, with the occasional and casual coincidences and suggestions met with in a careful consideration and analysis of their contents, all lead distinctly on to a general confirmation of

the statements conveyed in the record referred to. And the first statement in it is this: "In principio datæ sunt ix carucatæ terræ B. Bernardo, Abbati Clarevallensi, scil., Grif et Tillestona, ad construendam ibi Abbatiam, A.D. mcxxxi." The terms are precise: at the outset so much was given, and no more—Griff and Tilston only. And then the next paragraph but one adds: "A.D. mcxlv. dedit nobis Walterus Espec Bildesdale, cum pertinenciis suis." . . . The grant of Bilsdale then was made fourteen years later than that of Griff and Tilston; and, consequently, inasmuch as Walter Espec's charter, described as the Foundation Charter, is as carefully and definitely precise in delineating the boundaries of north-east Bilsdale as it is in marking out those of Griff and Tilston, there can be no question that as a formal and authoritative conveyance of the former, as well as of the latter, it must, at the most, be contemporaneous with the grant of Bilsdale in 1145.

I am quite aware that in writing thus I am writing what will be possibly looked upon as heresy by some, and that the view that the "charter of endowment was placed in the hands of the Abbot William" in "the year 1131," is the view that ought to prevail. But let us take the whole paragraph to which reference is made in these extracts, and see if no mode of reconciling the apparently discordant or conflicting views presents itself. "It would appear probable," says Mr. Walbran, *Memorials of Fountains*, Preface, p. xxiv, "that the mission sent by St. Bernard from Clairvaux was directed immediately into Yorkshire. Turstin was personally acquainted with St. Bernard, and may have suggested

the mission. Certain it is that when they arrived there he effectually promoted their object. Espec was still undivorced from his sorrow, and when Turstin counselled him to befriend them, he settled them on the banks of the Rie, not far from his castle of Helmsley, where Rievaux now stands in hallowed beauty. The King not only sanctioned but advised the application of the gift, and Pope Innocent confirmed the whole proceeding by his pontifical authority. When the charter of endowment was placed in the hands of the Abbot William, there were present Thomas, Provost of Beverley, whom St. Bernard anxiously wished to draw into the Order; Eustace Fitz John,[1] of Knaresborough Castle, who became the founder of the Priories of Malton, Watton, and Alnwick; five brethren of the Priory of Wartre;[2] but none of the parochial clergy, unless comprehended among three Chaplains who are named.[3] The solemn importance of the occasion is, however, indicated by a recital, in that instrument, of the assent of several members of the founder's family interested in his estate, and of the advice of eleven of his sub-infeudatories, who, with many of his friends and

[1] This is a mistake. Eustace Fitz John himself was not present, only his chaplain: "Waltero, Capellano Eustachii filii Johannis."

[2] I think this is open to question. At least, if that is the meaning of the terms employed, it is an unusual application of the terms, and one which did not suggest itself to me until I read the passage here extracted. The terms are "Gaufrido, Clerico (not Canonico) de Wartra, Ivone, Pagano, Hugone, Willelmo, Clemente fratribus ejus:" Geoffrey's *brothers*, not "brethren of Wartre," as it seems to me.

[3] Ernald, Priest of Beverley, is named next after Provost Thomas; and the three chaplains specified are the chaplain of Eustace Fitz John (already noted), Godfrey, chaplain to Henry de Munford, and Walter Espec's own chaplain, Robert, of whom subsequent mention is more than once made.

neighbours, were then assembled. The endowment consisted of nine carucates, or about a thousand acres of land, and the abbey was founded in the year 1131."

Before offering any comment on any part or particular of this extract, I would desire to draw attention to the circumstances: first, that at the outset the grantor states that by the permission (concessu) of the reigning king, and by the advice of his wife, he gives and grants in legal and formal possession (in manu Willelmi Abbatis) to the Abbot and monks there serving God, such and such lands, etc.; second, that at the very end of the deed is appended the following historical statement:—"Hanc Abbatiam Rievallensem fundavi ego, Walterus Espec, consilio et concessu Turstini, Archiepiscopi Ebor., concessu etiam et consilio Henrici, Regis Anglorum, Domino Papa Innocentio auctoritate Apostolica hæc omnia confirmante."

To me it appears that this somewhat unusual appendix to a charter of the nature of the present one receives no small amount of explanatory illustration if considered as an historical recollection of the circumstances under which the Abbey had been in the first instance set on foot and *de facto* founded, and that, as viewed in this light, it adds a kind of formal and solemn sanction to all that had been put forward in the earlier part of the deed. It seems to say: "I took the step of founding this Abbey years ago by the advice of the great and good Archbishop Thurstan, and with the full assent and advice of my King, the Pope himself encouraging and supporting me, and now I confirm and establish all

that I did then, adding to and enlarging the means for good I devoted to the purpose at the outset."[1]

It will have, no doubt, been observed that three successive years are named as the years of the foundation of Rievaulx Abbey, 1131, 1132, and 1133. The latter is the date quoted in the genealogy of Ros, which is found on the fourth parchment leaf in the Cottonian Cartularium (the substance of which is printed below in the Appendix), where the statement stands—" Walterus Especke, miles strenuus Conquestoris, tria fundavit monasteria, I. de Kirkham, A.D. 1122; II. de Rievall, 1133; III. de Wardon, 1136." As regards the other two years named, the following extract from the Hexham Book (S. S., p. 108) will serve as well as any other that can be adduced to bring the matter fairly before us—" Anno Mcxxxii., Walterus Espec, vir magnus et potens in conspectu regis et totius regni, monachos Cisterciensis Observantiæ, directos a Bernardo, Abbate Claræ-vallis, recepit et posuit in solitudine Blackhoumor,

[1] It is quite true this view is not without its difficulties. The most apparent is the way in which King Henry is mentioned in the preamble. The obvious inference seems to be that both the King and his wife are living as well as consenting parties. Certainly it is stated that the latter survived her husband, but the King died in 1135, and in 1145 Stephen was king. But while it is quite competent to us to accept the "concessu Henrici Regis Anglorum" in its historical sense only, it must also be remembered that by taking it in the other sense we ignore the direct statement in the MSS. quoted to the effect that Bildesdale was given in 1145, and not before. These difficulties must be balanced. So far as the witnesses are concerned, while some of those named were certainly still living in 1145, I do not know of any who can be identified as having passed away. And although it was the last year of Abbot William's life, still he lived to the 4th nones of August in it, and there is something not unattractive, nor without its tinge of pathetic sentiment, in the thought that Espec's confirmation of his first grant, and further benefaction of so important a character as the grant of Bilsdale, was made to his old friend on the eve of his approaching departure to another and higher sphere of duty and service.

secus aquam Rie, a qua cœnobium eorum Rievallis dicitur. Cum quibus missus est Willelmus, primus Abbas eorum, vir consummatæ virtutis, et excellentis memoriæ apud posteros;" while to this mention of Rievaulx is subjoined in a note—"Rievaux was the earliest Cistercian house in the north of England, and Prior John of Hexham could not pass over the foundation of a monastery which was the mother of Melrose, and was presided over by the famous Aelred, who was a native of Hexham, a place which had good reason to remember him." And further, "Anno 1132, tertio nonas Martii, facta est Abbatia Sanctæ Mariæ de Rei-valle, die Sabbati," says the historian of Melrose (Chron. ed. Bann. Club, 69), "and this is the date usually given. The donation, however, which brought the monks to that place had been made in 1131, when L'Espec gave Grif et Tilestona to St. Bernard for the construction of an Abbey (Chart. de Rievaux, MSS. Cotton., Julius D.). The Chronicle of Sigebert correctly ascribes the beginning of Rievaux to this year (German. rerum Chronographi, ed. 1566, 138^{b})."

In these notes then we have the three years in question each brought under notice, and two of them in such clear and easy connection that the reasonableness of what is advanced cannot but recommend itself to our regard. Perhaps, too, there may be something in the sentences involving the naming of the later date, which suggests something in the way of question or inquiry. The description given of Espec is, to say the least, a little startling. "Miles strenuus Conquestoris." It supposes him to be a man past the first flush of youth,

that I did then, adding to and enlarging the means for good I devoted to the purpose at the outset."[1]

It will have, no doubt, been observed that three successive years are named as the years of the foundation of Rievaulx Abbey, 1131, 1132, and 1133. The latter is the date quoted in the genealogy of Ros, which is found on the fourth parchment leaf in the Cottonian Cartularium (the substance of which is printed below in the Appendix), where the statement stands—"Walterus Especke, miles strenuus Conquestoris, tria fundavit monasteria, I. de Kirkham, A.D. 1122; II. de Rievall, 1133; III. de Wardon, 1136." As regards the other two years named, the following extract from the Hexham Book (S. S., p. 108) will serve as well as any other that can be adduced to bring the matter fairly before us—"Anno Mcxxxii., Walterus Espec, vir magnus et potens in conspectu regis et totius regni, monachos Cisterciensis Observantiæ, directos a Bernardo, Abbate Claræ-vallis, recepit et posuit in solitudine Blackhoumor,

[1] It is quite true this view is not without its difficulties. The most apparent is the way in which King Henry is mentioned in the preamble. The obvious inference seems to be that both the King and his wife are living as well as consenting parties. Certainly it is stated that the latter survived her husband, but the King died in 1135, and in 1145 Stephen was king. But while it is quite competent to us to accept the "concessu Henrici Regis Anglorum" in its historical sense only, it must also be remembered that by taking it in the other sense we ignore the direct statement in the MSS. quoted to the effect that Bildesdale was given in 1145, and not before. These difficulties must be balanced. So far as the witnesses are concerned, while some of those named were certainly still living in 1145, I do not know of any who can be identified as having passed away. And although it was the last year of Abbot William's life, still he lived to the 4th nones of August in it, and there is something not unattractive, nor without its tinge of pathetic sentiment, in the thought that Espec's confirmation of his first grant, and further benefaction of so important a character as the grant of Bilsdale, was made to his old friend on the eve of his approaching departure to another and higher sphere of duty and service.

secus aquam Rie, a qua cœnobium eorum Rievallis dicitur. Cum quibus missus est Willelmus, primus Abbas eorum, vir consummatæ virtutis, et excellentis memoriæ apud posteros;" while to this mention of Rievaulx is subjoined in a note—"Rievaux was the earliest Cistercian house in the north of England, and Prior John of Hexham could not pass over the foundation of a monastery which was the mother of Melrose, and was presided over by the famous Aelred, who was a native of Hexham, a place which had good reason to remember him." And further, "Anno 1132, tertio nonas Martii, facta est Abbatia Sanctæ Mariæ de Rei-valle, die Sabbati," says the historian of Melrose (Chron. ed. Bann. Club, 69), "and this is the date usually given. The donation, however, which brought the monks to that place had been made in 1131, when L'Espec gave Grif et Tilestona to St. Bernard for the construction of an Abbey (Chart. de Rievaux, MSS. Cotton., Julius D.). The Chronicle of Sigebert correctly ascribes the beginning of Rievaux to this year (German. rerum Chronographi, ed. 1566, 138[b])."

In these notes then we have the three years in question each brought under notice, and two of them in such clear and easy connection that the reasonableness of what is advanced cannot but recommend itself to our regard. Perhaps, too, there may be something in the sentences involving the naming of the later date, which suggests something in the way of question or inquiry. The description given of Espec is, to say the least, a little startling. "Miles strenuus Conquestoris." It supposes him to be a man past the first flush of youth,

not to employ more forcible words, more than sixty years before the Battle of the Standard, at which Aelred describes him as achieving a memorable renown. It is an utter impossibility, on the face of it, and it effectually discredits the statement of the Genealogy. But when we try to pass beyond merely negative allegations, such as this, we do not find much to advance in addition to what is said by Aelred. Brave, able, foreseeing, prudent, wise, good, and eager to do good—we see that he was all this and more; but as to particulars of his parentage, up-bringing, training, service, or as to the way in which he became enfeoffed at all, and much more so largely enfeoffed, who was the donor, or to whom he was successor, only a few hints can be found of such a nature as to suggest that perhaps inquiry might be rewarded by something in the way of discovery or acquisition. We undoubtedly find him the occupant of large estates; but there is a something, so to speak, elusory, almost verging on the mysterious, in the very mention of these estates. He must, like the Brus, like more than one or two of the Barons named in connection with some or other of the grants recorded in the present Chartulary, have been lord of manors by the score. And yet when we try to realise the extent and the locale of these abounding lands and territories, we find ourselves baffled almost at the outset. We know that he held lands and lordships in Northumberland and in Bedfordshire, that Helmsley, Bilsdale, Kirkham, with Westow, Whitwell, Thixendale, Garton, and with those indefinitely localised places, Hwersletorp and Linton, were his; we infer, with a precision amounting

to certainty, that Sproxton, Harum, Stonegrave (or at least parts of the vills so named), and the lands held by the Surdevals, Lenveisets, Luvels, and others, his "homines," mentioned in this charter of endowment, or, more casually, in other deeds, were certainly appendages of his great fief. But even in saying as much as this, elements of uncertainty are already introduced, and our only resource still left is to try and puzzle out painfully and doubtingly what may have belonged to him, inasmuch as we hear of it as a part of the possessions of the heirs of his sisters, which may possibly, perhaps sometimes probably, have come to them from their great ancestor Walter Espec.[1]

[1] It would scarcely be expedient, and it is surely unnecessary to occupy space in a chapter of the present kind with an inquiry and investigation of the nature thus indicated. But it may not be altogether inadmissible to advert in a note to some of the results of a very brief and imperfect attempt of the kind in question. In as few words as can be conveniently employed, and inclusive of the number of carucates specified as extant in the two doubtful places, it may be stated that the extent of the fees in the possession of Walter Espec in the places in such parts of the county of Yorkshire as are immediately concerned by his grants, or by the subfees of his "men," or the direct inheritance of his descendants (limiting the period to the end of the thirteenth century), must have reached to 135 carucates at the least. And another statement that may be ventured is that, of this very considerable area, a very considerable proportion again had, at the time of the Survey, been in the hands of the King himself, or of his thanes, or, and most largely, the Earl of Mortain. Thus, in the vills of Sproxton and Griff the King held six carucates; in Tilston, Helmsley, and Harum the King and the Earl held between them fifteen carucates; in Kirkham, Thixendale, Howsham, Whitwell, Garton, Stonegrave, Pockley and Beadlam, the Earl had no less than forty-five carucates, while this enumeration does not include Westow, in dependencies of which the King held six carucates, if not eight, and Barthorpe in Acklam, where the Earl had six carucates more. And the importance of not omitting these places in such an enumeration is seen very distinctly from the following entry in Kirkby's Inquest, p. 71: "Robertus de Ros tenet de rege in capite tria feoda militis in Husum, Wyuestou, Leuening, et Barkethorp." It may occur to some to recal to mind as a parallel case, that, as regards the first grant to Robert de Brus, made quite

Constrained as I have felt myself by the circumstances of the case to speak with the caution or reserve qualifying the preceding paragraph, it is not without diffidence that I proceed to offer the following facts and considerations for a measure of attention. I have noticed in a brief note on page 16 that throughout the Museum MS. Cartularium the Founder's name is invariably written Espec, and without the prefixed L; and I might have added that the same rule prevails in all the authentic early writings in which he is named. As to precisely when the form L'Espec was introduced, or why, I am not in a position to make any assertion; but my impression is that the earliest instance of what I look upon as an innovation on the old mode of spelling the name is certainly later by more than a century, perhaps much more than a century, than the date of the foundation of Rievaulx Abbey. The original form is certainly Espec and not L'Espec. Now, here let me draw attention to the circumstance that King Stephen in 1135, in the presence of Walter Espec himself, Geoffrey de Trailli, and all Walter's other nephews still living, confirms Espec's foundation grant to Wardon Abbey in the following terms:—"Scitote me

towards the end of the Conqueror's reign, and recorded, not in its proper place, but altogether at the end in the Yorkshire part of the Domesday Book, almost all the constituents therein were withdrawn from the Terra Regis of the earlier pages of the same volume; and that again when very large accessions to the original grant were made by King Henry, and, it is likely, within the first decade of his reign, the said accessions were made, in many and striking instances, at the expense of the Earl of Mortain's fee, and some two or three others which were in the same predicament with it, viz., forfeited by reason of the revolt of their late owners. And in the same two ways, but especially the latter, a great part of Walter Espec's Yorkshire estates would seem to have been made up.

concessisse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Essartis et monachis . . . qui de Abbatia Rievallis exierunt, ut ibi abbatiam faciant, totam essartam de Wardona et de Sudgivela, et totum illud boscum de illis duabus villis, per illas divisas et metas quas Walterus Espec, qui hæc eis donavit, illis fecit et statuit." On turning to the Bedfordshire Domesday we find under the heading "XXV. TERRA WILLELMI SPECH," and among the half dozen manors, with sundry other lands, amounting in all to more than sixty hides, specified as held *in capite* by Spech, the manors of Wardone and Sudgivele mentioned as comprising, the one of them nine hides and the other five and half a yardland, together with a variety of interesting details as to the nature of the property and its value. But the fact of special interest is that William Spech, at the date of the return in question, or 1087, is the feudal occupant of the lands and rights granted forty-eight years afterwards by Walter Espec to the nascent monastery of Wardon. This can scarcely be a fortuitous coincidence; for there is the absolute identity of the manors specified and the practical or *de facto* identity of the name of the tenant *in capite* of 1087 with that of the grantor of 1131. The inference that Walter Espec was, not simply the heir, but the son—or at least the nephew on the father's side—of William Spech is unavoidable, for anything we can see to the contrary. And there is no apparent reason for not accepting the inference that he was son rather than nephew, and this decides the form of the name.

But this is a conclusion which, so far as it is valid,

effectually disposes of the genealogy statement or assumption—already discredited by its inherent incredibility, not to say absurdity, that Walter Espec was "miles strenuus Conquestoris." That was the rôle enacted by Walter's presumptive father. That Walter Espec also was a "miles strenuus" there can be no doubt, as it would seem: only it would be in the service of King Henry; and, we surmise with almos equal certainty, in the wars occasioned by the revolt of Robert Curthose, the issue of which was such as to place the large forfeited estates of Mortain and other well-feoffed barons at the King's disposal, wherewith to acknowledge the services of the captains who had fought faithfully and bravely for him.

This may be as suitable a place as any other in which to notice another somewhat hyperbolical and much misunderstood expression employed by the later chroniclers who deal with Walter Espec's good deeds as exemplified in his foundation of the three Houses of Kirkham, Rievaulx, and Wardon. With a species of exaggeration which is intelligible, and perhaps under the circumstances pardonable, but which is exaggeration all the same, he is described as having, under the influence of his sorrow, "made Christ his heir," and of a portion of his lands so great that very exaggerated language is employed in detailing the munificence of his gifts. In the extract given at the commencement of this Introduction it would be observed that the endowment of Kirkham alone is estimated at 1300 marks of annual income. In the notice of Walter Espec prefixed to the Genealogy the terms employed are—

"Monasterio autem de Kirkham dedit jus patronatus septem ecclesiarum per ipsum appropriatarum in proprios usus habendum, et possessiones Mc marcarum in Comitatu Northumbriæ: plus multo Rivalli, ut per illius Monasterii Registrum patet." The utter extravagance of such statements is exposed by the least consideration or inquiry. The total annual value of the estates belonging to Kirkham, at the valuation made 26 Henry VIII. amounted to £300, 15s. 6d., which of course would include all later donations as well as that of the Founder; and yet we are gravely told that the Founder's endowment alone produced an annual revenue of £865, 13s. 4d.! And then comes in the still more preposterous allegation as to his giving "multo plus" to Rievaulx. His gift to Rievaulx, so far as "is patent in the register," was anything but "munificent." There were nine carucates of the original grant, and a given portion of land, mostly unreclaimed, in Bilsdale, of the secondary grant. And the endowment of Wardon was more meagre still. What is specified in King Stephen's confirmation is not by any means the entire manors of Wardon and Sudgivele, but of certain essarts there to be found, and of not altogether insignificant forest rights in each of the said manors. And on the whole there can be but little doubt that, in these records of the Founder's "munificence," with which we have to do, there is much more of rhetorical description than of sober history. The compiler of the legend might have perfectly good and sufficient reasons for magnifying the subject of his tale, and such embellishments might not be held as out of

place, or in bad taste, by those on whom some reflected credit was thereby bestowed.

But to revert to the subject we had in hand before making this digression. Looking, then, upon the first grant towards the raising and sustentation of the nascent Abbey as made in 1131, and the actual consummation of commenced and direct action as marking the following year, we are—what is not the case with the early stages of foundation-work at Fountains, only a year or two after—left to our own surmises as to the progress of events in the weeks and months that followed. With the fairly substantial initiatory grant of nine carucates of land, and that land in itself of no inferior quality, and with the countenance and, doubtless, active sympathy of their first founder and benefactor, we can hardly think of the monkish colony as experiencing one tithe of the difficulties, and hardly any of the stern hardships, which fell to the lot of their brethren on the banks of the Skell. Not that it would be all plain sailing, beyond all question. They would have their toils, their perplexities, their perils. For we can scarcely set down such descriptions of the place as "locus horroris et vastæ solitudinis,"[1] "a

[1] "A nobili viro Waltero Espec invitati . . . monachi Clarevallenses . . . in loco qui nunc dicitur Rievallis, tunc autem locus erat horroris et vastæ solitudinis, mansionem acceperant." (Will. of Newburgh, i. 41). No doubt this is a rather hackneyed passage. Mr. Walbran (Mem. of Fountains, 2, n. 5) writes, "This description was naturally suggested by a passage in the Life of St. Bernard, where it is said of him and the brethren who were sent from Citeaux to found the Abbey of Clairvall, 'In loco horroris et vastæ solitudinis consederunt viri illi virtutis facturi de spelunca latronum templum Dei et domum orationis.' It is used also by the chronicler of Kirkstead in describing the foundation of that house, and is similarly applied by other Cistercian writers." But still there must have been a great amount of descriptive force in

solitary place in Blakemor, surrounded by steep hills and covered with wood and ling"[1] as due to nothing else than the rhetorical fancy of the limners, and when we call to mind the vivid picture drawn in Bernard de Baliol's yet later charter of grant in Westerdale[2]—a place of no greater "solitudo" or "horror" than Rievaulx must then have been—no other conclusion is possible save that the pioneers of the monastic work and life in the dales of the Rie had a time of rough and not quite dangerless experience to pass through. Rievaulx may now "stand in hallowed beauty"—and would that its beauty were regarded more in the spirit and sense of the epithet[3]—but then the descriptive adjectives must have qualified tracts of an unreclaimed,

it as applied to a totally unreclaimed place in the wilds of the vast, trackless, desolate Blackhow Moor. Of a part of the same district, not thirty years ago, a man who had roughed it all over the world nearly, and was then Professor of Physiology in a Queen's College in Ireland, described his ideas of it, after passing over a limited and road-traversed portion of the same, by the application of the terms "a waste howling wilderness."

[1] "A solitary place in Blakemore, near Helmsley, surrounded by steep hills and covered etc." (Dugdale, v. 274.)

[2] See No. ccxv.: "Et pastores eorum libere utentur cornubus in eisdem pasturis propter bestias et latrones." . . . There can be no mere figure of speech or rhetorical artifice in the sober, matter-of-fact terms employed in an ordinary charter of benefaction or grant.

[3] When last at Rievaulx (in November 1887) I was glad to see that the ivy which was slowly but surely sapping the stability of the exterior of the south end of the choir had been removed, and that the same precautionary measures were being pursued elsewhere. But at the same time I saw but too many evidences of the slow but sure processes of decay and ruin operating unchecked in other parts of the venerable fabric. In one place there had been a recent fall involving destruction of features of interest, and in another a large mass, the fall of which would carry away many tons of material, and cause the utter destruction of the openings of two windows, was only kept from falling by the application of ligatures and shores, which, at the utmost, could be effectual in averting the threatened ruin and loss but for a few days—it might even be hours: and I could not learn that any orders for the effectual averting of the threatened catastrophe had been or were likely to be issued.

wild, waste, and inhospitable district. And these new-comers, strangers and foreigners—not so much we may, as we *must* infer—had a great, a toilsome, and a difficult work before them:—how difficult, in one way, few suspect, except they be old enough and with sufficient experience to realise what the clannish feeling of the true old uncultured, uninformed native of the Yorkshire wilds was, even down to the present century.

It is not that the work of constructing a shelter for their heads and a material oratory for their devotions—under the circumstances, that is, which we assume to have been theirs—would be likely to prove very arduous or very intricate. We read, with a sort of uncomprehending, or rather unawakened intelligence that lacks practical application, of those poor famished refugees, starved with cold as well as hunger-pinched, at Fountains, plaiting their mats and wattling their "fleaks," wherewith their oratory was to be fashioned forth, and we fail to realise that in such days and such undertakings as these of the first third of the twelfth century, hewn stone and squared timbers were scarcely likely to accommodate themselves to the actual working founders' hands. All that must be the work of other labourers and later days. We noticed a while since, in speaking of the exodus of canons from Kirkham to Thornton, that it was in one year the powerful Earl began to construct, and that in the next the canons just mentioned entered upon that which had been constructed. Put up, made susceptible of occupation, and occupied within the limits of twelve months! But what about the nature, the quality, the proposed durability of such

constructions? I can liken them to nothing so suggestingly as to the sheds and cabins "run up" for the workmen's occupation and use in the near vicinity of some great structure or engineering effort, which, it is known, will occupy architect and builder for months, perhaps years, before the last sound of the workman's tool can be heard.

And so it was beyond reasonable doubt with those whose lot it was to initiate the great work at Rievaulx. They must have laboured at first, not so much with the expectation, or the hope even, as the intention that what they were doing should be but for a time, should be swept away to make room for, at least to be superseded by, something better, higher, worthier. And in reality that something nobler and worthier could scarcely have been begun until some sensible space later.[1] At

[1] As a practical, and, at the time when these sentences in the text were written, unlooked for, illustration if not confirmation of the views embodied in them, let me adduce the two following extracts from the Chronica de Mailros: — "Anno MCXXXVI.: facta est Abbatia S. Mariæ de Mailros, feria secunda Paschæ, et Ricardus primus Abbas Melros." The second, on the following page, is "Anno MCXLVI: Ecclesia S. Mariæ de Mailros dedicata est, v kalendas Augusti, in die Dominica." Here, then, an interval of ten years and a half intervenes between the constitution of the Abbey founded by the first of the colonies sent out from the parent house of Rievaulx, and the formal setting apart of their first church for the purposes for which it had been erected. From every point of view the circumstance is noteworthy, and the question of a temporary or makeshift place in which to worship in the interim, is one which answers itself the moment it is raised. But a further and still more practical illustration of the same matter is found in the notices given in the *Chronica de Melsa* of the initiatory steps taken in the establishment of that Convent in the selected place. The entries in their unadorned simplicity and directness are as follows. Under date 1150 to 1160, Adam, the first Abbot, "fecit ædificari quandam magnam domum, licet ex vili cemate [? wicker or wattled work] . . . in qua Conventus adventurus, donec providentius ordinaretur, habitaret. Fecit etiam quandam capellam juxta domum prædictam . . . ubi monachi omnes in inferiori solario postea decubabant, et in superiori

least, such seems to be the testimony of that which we are still permitted to behold, and to look upon as the earliest part of the work which was intended to endure. Doubtless there was an early choir: a short one, almost certainly, as was the Cistercian use, as well as like so many other early Norman choirs, and perhaps with apsidal termination. Perhaps the transepts were built on to that, and the great Norman nave continued, in its unusual direction, to be raised year after year, section after section, as at Whitby, until at last the great comprehensive plan began to assume a measure of completeness, and fairer visions of a gracefuller style began to dawn on the designers' mental perception.

But we may well pause here for a space. There are

divina officia devotius persolvebant." Then, obtaining the gift of certain planks and beams, reserved from the dismantling of de Stuteville's wooden castle of Montferat, "plures monasterii ædificatæ fuerunt officinæ." Next, the record proceeds "Capella, de qua superius fiebat mentio, quæ tunc oratorium et dormitorium monachorum exstiterat, nimis arcta erat, ubi tot monachi et psallerent et pausarent. Abbas ipse Adam et monachi ædificaverunt magnam illam domum, ubi nunc brasium nostrum conficitur, de tabulis quæ de ipso castro ligneo exstiterunt, cujus partem superiorem pro oratorio, inferiorem vero pro dormitorio, diutius habuerunt." This is the sum of the building processes during the first ten years. The second Abbot, between 1160 and 1182, "opus lapideum incepit in monasterio, ecclesiam, scilicet, et dormitorium monachorum, et quidem dormitorium et necessaria perfecit:" from which it would appear that, up to 1182, the church itself was only in an incipient state. Between 1182 and 1197 the frater of stone was begun and finished, but by extraneous assistance. The convent occupied themselves with the calefactory, and with repairs and rebuildings of granges and premises, and a new church was begun, the older building being inadequate and unseemly. This commenced church, however, was superseded under the fourth Abbot, or between 1197 and 1210, when the "refectorium conversorum" was completed, their dorter commenced; the cloister in stone also, and many other of the offices. And it was not till Palm Sunday in the year 1207 that the first stone of the church which was destined to stand was actually laid. Commentary upon all this in connection with the slow progress of conventual building assumed in the text is surely needless. I am indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for bringing this parallel to my notice.

other matters calling for a measure of our attention and thought before we set ourselves to contemplate the means at the command of, and the methods, or some of them, actually adopted by the builders of the Abbey such as we see it in part, and in part strive to reconstruct it in thought, and by deduction from what yet remains to be seen. It was not simply that, as Mr. Walbran writes (*Memorials*, 4, n. 2), the "house of Rievaux in the lifetime of its first Abbot, and the celebrated Aelred, sent out colonies of monks who established the Cistercian Abbeys of Melrose in Scotland, and the first of the Order in that kingdom; Revesby in Lincolnshire; and Wardon in Bedfordshire";[1] but there were other open-

[1] As it is hardly part of my purpose to occupy space unnecessarily by giving details of matters that are sufficiently well known already, instead of inserting remarks of my own touching on the facts of these three foundations as emanating from Rievaulx, I prefer appending the continuation of Mr. Walbran's note, from which the extract in the text is derived. Of Melrose he proceeds to say, "The former was founded in 1136, by King David I. (Chron. de Mailros: Hist. Ang. Script., ed. Gale); Revesby, in 1142, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, William his son, and Hawise his wife. 'Sciatis nos,' they record in the charter of foundation (Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 822), 'concessisse et dedisse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Rievalle, in manu Willielmi abbatis, ad constituendam abbatiam de Ordine Cistercii, etc.' Still sorrowing piously . . . Espec founded the monastery of Wardon. According to the ancient narrative, Cott. MS., Vitell. F. 4, which is a mutilated collection of extracts from ancient records, and the Annals of Norwich, quoted in the *Monasticon* (vol. i. p. 784), this circumstance took place in the year 1136. This date, however, is erroneous; since the confirmation of the Foundation Charter by King Stephen (Mon. Ang. *ut supra*) is witnessed by Turstin, Archbishop of York, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln—who colonised his Abbey of Louth Park from Fountains—and among others, by Walter Espec, and all his nephews and heirs then living, apud Eboracum, 'anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo centesimo *tricesimo quinto*, et regni mei primo in Christo perfecto feliciter.' In this charter the King confirms, 'Deo et ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Essartis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, qui de Abbatia Rievallis exierunt, ut ibi abbatiam faciant, totum essartum de Wardona et de Sudgivela, et totum illud boscum de illis duabus villis, per illas divisas et metas quas Walterus Espec, qui hæc eis donavit, illis fecit et statuit et sicut carta sua

ings of a similar nature, or it may even have been invitations or requests, backed by the offer or the gift of lands for sites, and the like, which are less well known, and as mentioned at all, mentioned so as to show manifestly they were misunderstood. Such was the gift of land by Olaf, King of Man, and of other land by Walter de Gant, at Stainton, and in either instance with the distinct statement that the donation was made "ad abbatiam constituendam" or "construendam."

As to the first-named of these two cases, in the Cronicon Manniæ, under the date MCXXXIV., there is the entry, "Olavus Rex dedit Yvoni, Abbati de Furnes, partem terræ suæ in Mannia ad abbatiam constituendam in loco qui vocatur Russin." There is, besides, among the Duchy Charters at the Public Record Office, one numbered 256 in the Public Records Report of 1875, which is thus described by the editor:—"Letter from King Olaf of Man, wherein he directs that the Bishops of Man and the Isles shall be chosen in the Church of St. Mary of Furness, and he confirms his gift of a piece of land to construct an abbey." The date of this document is, by the compiler of the Report, made to lie between 1134 and 1139. But, as I have remarked in the Introductory Chapter to the Furness Coucher Book (Chetham Society, p. xxx), "there is another matter, in the same connection, remaining to be noticed, and that is the previous grant by Olaf to Rievaulx of the aforesaid land in or near to Russyn. The state-

confirmavit.' From a confirmatory charter of King Henry II. to the monks of Sibton in Norfolk (Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 866), it appears that the Abbey, which was founded in 1150, was a daughter of Wardon."

ment made concerning this previous grant at p. 11, is as follows:—'Certa terra in Mannia data fuit Abbathiæ de Rievalle ad construendam abbatiam de Russia. Postea, tamen, data fuit Abbatiæ de Furnesio, ad constituendam eam de Ordine Cisterciensi, ubi modo situata est, et sic, non de Rievalle sed de Furnesio exivit.' Beck's comment upon this is—'the ground had been previously granted to the Abbey of Rievaux for the purpose of building a monastery there. But the monks of that House not availing themselves of the donation, it was transferred to Furness.'" Mr. Beck adds, in a note, that "the notices of this occurrence are involved in confusion," but much of the confusion is of his own creation, and originates partly in the circumstance that he ignores, or else is ignorant of, the fact that Rievaulx was a house of the Cistercian Order from the beginning, as Furness was eventually. For the facts as stated are clear enough. "The grant in question was first made to Rievaulx. That Abbey, however, was not founded till 1131, and possibly not till a year or two later, . . . and one thing is fairly clear, namely, that, taking the later date as the practical one, the only just nascent Abbey was not in a very good position for undertaking, at Olaf's desire, 'abbatiam constituere' in the Isle of Man, or anywhere else; for the monks would have their hands full with their own home building operations."

Probably the general tenor of these extracts, taken with what has been advanced in some nearly preceding paragraphs, will be regarded as a sufficient notice of the circumstance under consideration. Or, at least, the

only other commentary there seems to be any occasion to offer on the matter is, that, however unexpected it may seem, at first sight, that such a donation, accompanied by such a grant, should have been made to Rievaulx at such a very early date in the period of its own existence, still a good deal of the aspect of strangeness will be removed by the recollection that none of these things were done in a corner. The pioneer colony of Cistercian monks, "directed by St. Bernard," had been in the country now for five or six years. The mission would be known, the arrival heard of, wherever there was not merely a zeal for the great and holy work like unto Espec's, but wherever there was a latent desire, a nascent disposition to engage in the same in the hundreds of places calling for an exertion of the like missionary efforts. And then, I think, we may allow a little for the motive involved in the more modern phrase that it was "becoming the fashion" to build monasteries. It seems simply impossible to doubt that King Olaf must have heard of what St. Bernard was doing for North England in general, and at Walter Espec's instance in particular; and then, what more natural than that he should apply for the aid he wanted at what would, to him, of necessity, appear to be the fountain-head?

The other instance of the same kind adverted to a little above, is thus introduced by Mr. Walbran in his paper on Kirkham, already spoken of (and more than once) in the course of the present remarks:—"The motive," he says, "of the meditated surrender of their house and property by the canons of Kirkham to the

monks of Rievaux, is no more apparent to us than that which induced the monks of Rievaux to meditate a translation of their house in 1158—five years after the death of their founder—to Stainton near the sea, midway between Whitby and Scarborough—a fact not generally known." In the absence of any notes or memoranda by Mr. Walbran which might serve to throw light upon the matter, it is hard to account for what appears to be a series of gratuitous slips and misapprehensions. In the first place, the Abbey actually parted with the Stainton grant to the King in the year alleged as that of the "meditated translation": "Anno ab Incarnatione Domini MClviii, dedit nobis Rex Henricus II^us vastum subtus Pikering, in escambio pro Steintona, quam nobis dedit Walterus de Gant ad abbatiam construendam." (See below, p. 261.) In the second place, the Stainton in question was not the "Stainton by the sea"—in other words Staintondale—"between Whitby and Scarborough." That Stainton appears to have been a part of the Terra Regis of Domesday, and to have remained attached to the Honour of Pickering Castle as long as it remained in Royal or quasi-Royal tenure, and so could not have been in the hands of the alleged donor of the land which was given "ad construendam abbatiam." And again, in the third place, as given by Walter de Gant (see No. CCCLXVIII.), it must be looked for within the limits of the fee of that donor. And, as it appears, he was lord of Folkingham, in Lincolnshire, and, on his marriage with Matilda, daughter of Stephen, Earl of Lincoln, he received as her dowry the whole of Swaledale;

and thus we are led on to the identification of Stainton, a township in Downholme parish, about six miles west of Richmond, and no great way from Ellerton Abbey, as the Stainton which the said Walter de Gant, who died in 1138, gave to Rievaulx "ab abbatiam construendam ibi." And we may further notice that it was this Walter's son, Gilbert, who married Hawyse, daughter of William de Romara (named just above as the founder of Revesby Abbey), whose name is found among those of the early benefactors of Rievaulx Abbey. He died indeed, in 1156.

But quite independently of the mistake as to the site of Stainton, there seems to be absolutely no reason discernible for the representation that the monks of Rievaulx either meditated, or had a motive for meditating, the removal of their house in the year 1158, or indeed in any other year, and either to Stainton or anywhere else. They may have meditated sending a draft of monks thither, as it appears they did to Melrose, to Revesby, to Wardon; but we have nothing on which to rest the positive statement that they ever really devised any such plan as that of removal from Rievaulx. Indeed, when we consider the drain upon their resources in men that must have been occasioned by furnishing these daughters of the house with the number of monks required, and the further fact that the grant by the King of Man, probably contemporaneous, or nearly contemporaneous, with their own foundation, was, and no doubt necessarily, suffered to go by default, the presumption that they could not have contemplated any such step as even this modified project involves, at the

date of or soon after Walter de Gant's benefaction, is enforced upon us. Only, and perhaps by reason of the donor's death, which must have followed somewhat closely on the donation, the grant was not withdrawn, as, in the case of the King of Man and the Isles, it was. On the whole, while I think that Mr. Walbran read the historical passage on which he must have founded his representation of motive and object as entertained by the Rievaulx monks very hastily, and without giving himself time for consideration, and much more for inquiry, I feel bound, as editing this Chartulary, to state that, having gone through the whole again and again, and having examined all the records to me available, I have never met with a single word or expression that has led me to suspect that such an idea as that of removal from Rievaulx had ever presented itself to the energetic and ably directed monastic community there established. They had their difficulties and their discouragements, and grievous enough some of them were, as will be more fully noticed at a future page. But, so far as is apparent, they did not lose heart in the darkest and most discouraging period, when things seemed to be going most against them, but sought such remedy as was open to them, and proceeded steadfastly on their way while yet the result of their appeal was uncertain.

The interest of the narrative would be absorbing if we were permitted, as in the case of the sister house of Fountains, to read the—so to speak—daily entries in the journal of their early experiences in such uphill labour as no little of theirs must necessarily have been. For it will be observed that, apart from any active sym-

pathy and co-operation they may have met with on the part of the Founder, they seem to have been thrown very much upon their own resources, so far as help or countenance from any other external quarter is involved. There seems to be a sort of unintended pathos in the few words of the record that tell us this. The Founder gives them Grif and Tilston to start them on their laborious course; and then, some years afterwards, no one interfering on their behalf in the slow toilsome interval, a neighbour steps in and bestows upon them a not very important donation at Hesketh, the total value of which, with the additions afterwards made to it, only amounted, at the time of the Dissolution, to £4, 13s. 4d. a year. And then they have to wait until 1145 for Walter Espec's supplementary grant of Bildesdale, which, eventually at least, constituted a valuable addition to their worldly means.

Perhaps it may suggest itself to some among the readers of these lines that, in employing terms and a tone such as those of the preceding paragraph, a false impression may possibly be conveyed; that something like a suppression of facts may be involved. But I hardly think so. There seems to be but little even to suggest the possibility that extraneous assistance to any noticeable extent flowed in upon the monks during the initial years of the existence of their establishment. For, to what sources are we to look upon them as likely to be indebted? There was no wealthy or well-to-do middle class, even if a middle class at all; and the villeins, cottars, grassmen, in a district that, scarcely forty years before, had been mainly returned as "waste," and that

still admitted of such description as that noticed a while since in the records left by the Chroniclers of the circumstances of the foundation, could scarcely be looked upon as likely to be efficient helpers where money or money's worth was urgently needed. From the lords of the soil, in their several degrees, and from the lords of the soil only, could the material aid that was needed be expected; and, as we have noticed, their aid came in slowly, and, as it were, reluctantly. If we scrutinise the catalogue of grants tabulated in No. CCCLXIX. (derived from the same source as its predecessor), we find the total amount of gifts, made and accepted within the first fifty years or so of the Convent's being, summed up in the number of fifty carucates.

Moreover, in this same connection, another consideration is that the Foundation grant—nay, that the ultimate whole of Espec's grant—is not of an overwhelming nature. It might be possible, with a certain allowance, to write touching the endowment of Kirkham: "The bounty of the founder was dealt out with no niggard or parsimonious hand. . . . He bestowed upon his Priory those most magnificent gifts," lands and tithes in Northumberland, the advowsons of seven churches, divers considerable vills or manors in Yorkshire, so that it might all be summed up—"He (the founder) devoted to the endowment of Kirkham alone a revenue estimated in the earlier part of the twelfth century at the annual sum of 1300 marks."[1] But it was widely otherwise with Rievaulx. Four carucates at Griff and five at

[1] The entire and apparent absurdity of such an estimate has been noticed at a previous page.

Tilston—scarcely more, if more, than the equivalent of the Kirkham manor only—without the seven churches, without the lands and manors in Northumberland, without the vills and carucates of Westow, Whitwell, Thixendale, without the fisheries and mills, without the tithes here and there—this was all the endowment with which to aid her efforts Rievaulx had to begin with, and to depend upon for the first few years, or until Odo de Boltby came to the rescue, and then was followed by the Founder with the further, but again not overwhelmingly liberal, grant of Bilsdale. As compared with the "bounty" displayed towards Kirkham, there can be, looking at the transaction as we are looking at it, but small reserve about the application of the antithetical word quoted above to the dimensions of the "foundation" grant to Rievaulx. And yet it was, and no long time first, like to the grain of mustard seed. Take the date of Espec's Bildesdale grant, or 1145—approximately also the date, as it would seem, of Stephen de Meinil's grant of the lost vill of Stainton, and of two or three other and earlier benefactions—and pause for a moment to reflect that that is the approximate date also of the earliest portions of the mason-work still standing to greet our eyes and challenge our admiration in the stately ruin of the conventual Church. Who can tell where the means came from, or how it was that such a mighty zeal, as is attested by the great block of work, which we see for ourselves was actually carried out, was inspired? Who were the helpers, and in what form or forms was the help given? Pondering on these questions, it is of course open to us to conclude, and I cannot but

feel convinced myself that, by the very contrast drawn just now between the endowments of Kirkham and of Rievaulx, the conclusion is forced upon us, that the "Founder" now became a founder indeed, and in another and fuller sense than any we have yet realised, when once the works that were intended to stand and become "an house exceeding magnifical unto the Lord" were fairly and fully designed and initiated. Why should not he too, like a greater than he in the old, old time, "make preparation for the house that was to be builded," and prepare "abundantly before his death"? For had not he too "set his affection to the house of his God, and given to the house of his God over and above all that he had prepared"?

For my own part, considering the extent of work that was completed at the early period we are contemplating, and the character of the same, it seems utterly impossible, allowing for the slenderness of the as yet existing means of the Convent, to account for the fact that it was effected, on any other ground save some such as that now suggested. The effort, and the results alike, were so obviously beyond the means and the unassisted power of the Convent, and the assistant must have been one alike munificent and abounding in wealth.

But there is yet another matter to which attention must be called, a little consideration of which may possibly serve to set what has now been suggested in even a clearer light. That great architectural knowledge and experience were brought to bear on the rising structure it is simply superfluous to say. And I suppose that in saying as much as that, there is further assumed the

presence of engineering ability, and such as to render available all extant resources for facilitating the undertaking in hand. But it would appear probable, or indeed more than probable, that at Rievaulx a more striking, and, I think it may be added, a much more interesting illustration than usual of this position is afforded by the very circumstances of the case as they seem to be presented to us.

We bear in mind that in or about 1145, the Convent has been, speaking roughly, in existence about a dozen years; that, according to the custom of the Cistercians, the site had been selected in a lonely or remote place; that, according to the history we have, it was more than merely lonely or remote,—it was desolate, wild, even savage; that, according to all analogy, the labours and hardships, and even perils, of the first settlers must have been arduous and real; that until they could succeed in getting their Grif and Tilston land, or part of it, into some sort of regular cultivation—which could not be done off-hand they would have no regular supplies; that save wood and water, with stone if they were in a position to use it, there was little else available for employment in their intended or projected works; that, in short, they had much the same sort of task before them as a colonist party of our own time would have as set down in a rough new country, with scanty stores taken out from home. And they had to provide themselves not only—and, in one sense, hardly as their first object—with shelter for their bodies, mere cabins or huts at first (but to be as soon as possible replaced by dwellings of a more or less conventual form), but above all

with a place to worship in, an oratory, however plain, however rough even, from the haste with which it had to be run up. And then we picture to ourselves, perhaps, the nature of the buildings, if "buildings" we can call them, that were run up within the year for the reception of the Prior and his twelve canons from Kirkham at their settlement in Lincolnshire. Or, perhaps, we turn our pondering thought to the cyrograph between Rievaulx and Kirkham, and reflect that if perchance the various buildings specified therein were actually completed within the year from the ratifying of the agreement—a contingency absolutely contemplated in one of the conditions specified toward the end of the document—those several buildings, so precisely catalogued, could by no possibility have been what we understand by the term "substantial," and could never, in any sense or in any part, have been the buildings designed to stand for good, and designed accordingly.[1]

[1] I am quite aware that in writing thus, I am laying myself open to a charge of inconsistency, for that in the notes to the cyrograph adverted to in the text, the idea that the material to be employed in the construction of the proposed Church, chapter-house, dorter, and frater, was in reality squared stone or ashlar is mentioned and by no means discarded as untenable. But the truth is that since that note not only was written, but printed, further inquiry and consideration have led me to give it up as involving too many difficulties. It will be observed, that the material to be employed in the construction of the aforesaid parts of the conventual whole is termed "spuor." With no dissentient voice *spuor* is taken by those who have dealt with the deed in question, and by others with whom I have conversed or corresponded on the subject, to mean or designate hewn or squared stone, or ashlar. The difficulties in the way of adopting this conclusion appear to me after maturer thought and consideration to be twofold:—(1.) those arising from philological inquiry and research; (2.) those arising out of the very nature of the conditions and circumstances stated. 1. There seems to be no possible or supposable connection for the word "spuor," taken in the suggested sense. No glossary, ancient or

But with all these musings and ponderings, we allow for the erection of a choir of stone, however short, and

modern, so far as I am aware, gives any word the least like "spuor," either in form or suggestion, taking stone, squared, or in any form, as the signification intended; and it is seldom indeed that a word is met with so utterly isolated as that comes to. But again, 2. Four important parts of the conventual establishment (besides the seven others specified "of some other material") are to be constructed in "spuor," and more than only possibly within the year. To build a church—and allowing only for the choir—for thirteen professed brethren, besides conversi, and allowing for the influx of so many new-comers as are implied in the sending out of so many drafts to furnish new Abbeys elsewhere—and chapter-house, dorter, and frater, on the same scale, in hewn stone, is simply impossible. The construction on that wise of a small parish church, under the existing circumstances of a still only growing community say, such as is presented to our view and appreciation in the almost contemporary choir at Lastingham could not have been effectually completed within such limits of time. Taking these difficulties into consideration, I feel myself constrained to differ in view with the authorities mentioned above as to the probable meaning of "spuor," and in preference to adopt the theory that the word in question may be a corruption possibly disguised by scribe or copyist's mistake of the old word which has come down to us in the form "spar" "[illegible]." "sparryn de quercu," "[illegible] de abiete," are familiar mediæval terms; and it is a matter equally familiar that houses, churches, even castles, were wholly or in part built of timber. "The use of wood for domestic architecture long after this time,"—the eleventh century—says Professor Freeman (*Norm. Con.* ii. 606), "need not be dwelt upon, and there is abundant evidence of the use of wood in fortification at this time and later. . . . Stone was at this time fast coming into use for domestic, as well as for military and *ecclesiastical* buildings." Previously then the material in use must have been wood, or modifications depending on the use of wood. As an illustration simply, let me advert to Greensted church, constructed, as there seems no reason to doubt, in or about the year 1013, to receive the body of St. Edmund. The entry in a record preserved in the *Monasticon* is "Idem apud Aungre (Ongar; Greensted having been formerly parcel of Ongar) hospitabatur, ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet usque hodie." In my Essex boyhood this chapel of wood was still the parish church of Greensted, and this is the description:—"The nave is formed of the half trunks of oaks, about a foot and a half in diameter, split, and roughly hewn at each end, to let them into a sill at the bottom, and into a plank at the top, where they are fastened with wooden pegs. It is 29 feet 9 inches long, 14 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches high on the sides which supported the primitive roof. On the south side there are sixteen trunks and two door posts; on the north twenty-one, and two vacancies filled up with plaster. The west

whether apsidal or not, before the early Norman work[1] we see in the lower parts of the transepts could possibly have been put together. And as we raise our eyes from those lower and earlier courses to those which are superincumbent, another thought besides that of the difference of date, betokened by the difference in style, suggests itself to our deliberate consideration: I mean the strikingly evident, rather than simply apparent, difference between the building-stone towards the base and the building-stone in the higher courses. And the next thought naturally is that the several portions of the building-materials thus differenced must of necessity have come from different quarries. And this fact, depending on observation rather than mere inference

end is built against by a boarded tower. . . . On the south side there is a wooden porch." Remembering the application of the word, in old days and even yet, to denote beams, squared trees even, long logs, and allowing for the possibility of a clerical error in the form "spuor,"—the forms were divers: *sparre*, *sper*, Old E. *sperro*, O. N. *sparri*, etc.,—there is at least a connection suggested for the word, and the application proposed accommodates itself to our intelligence as much as the meaning "hewn stone or ashlar" sets us upon doubting and questioning. One other remark, not altogether irrelevant, may be made, and that in the way of drawing attention to an entry—one among others like—in Domesday, in which the existence of a church built of wood in the close vicinity of Rievaulx, is attested as actually standing at the time of the survey: "In *Begeland* (Byland) habuit Aschil etc. Nunc habet Robertus (Malet) ibi i carucatam, et vii villanos cum ii carucis. Ibi presbiter et *ecclesia lignea*."

[1] Professor Freeman (*English Towns and Districts*, p. 311), speaking of Walter Espec's "Abbey of Rievaux," says that there "in the transepts the work of the founder himself remains, ingeniously preserved and adapted in the enlargement of the building in the next century." Doubtless the choir assumed in the text was, in the same sense, "preserved and adapted," by the work spoken of by the historian as "the work of the founder himself." It may, perhaps, be a question whether the great writer here quoted intended these words to bear the full and considered meaning I have sought to convey on the preceding paragraphs of this Introduction, but the measure of coincidence between the view I have taken and this expression of Dr. Freeman's is at least worth a passing note. It had escaped my notice until a day or two since.

or deduction, is one which involves circumstances and considerations of no ordinary interest.

There are charters, or rather a sequence of charters, which, *per se*, are in many respects almost unintelligible. They speak of a dike (*fossatum*) or dikes, of apparently small but mysterious grants in connection therewith, of a *guteria*, of an *insula*, where no "insula" exists now, and where not one inquiring visitor in a thousand would ever suspect, or, it may be said, has ever suspected, the being of an "insula," or island, in any sense. And yet the *fossata*, the guteria, and the site of the "insula"—an "insula" no longer—not only exist, but, while explaining these otherwise mysterious documents, hang themselves on to the history of the contrasted kinds of building-stone noticed a few sentences above. One of these charters, from the identity of the grantor no less than from the names of the witnesses, would, under any circumstances, date itself approximately about the middle of the twelfth century. This is No. LXXV. But there is another which is more specific still, as being granted not only in the time of King Stephen, but during the lifetime of William, the first Abbot of Rievaulx, by the Abbot and Convent of Byland, conceding to Rievaulx the privilege of making their *fossatum* below what was then called Mons Escheberch and now Ashberry Hill, as well as the right of ownership of the slip or slips of land which might be enclosed between the *fossatum* and the river. The charter in question is printed as No. CCXLIV. This dates the *guteria* as ante 1145. Other two, Nos. CCC. and CCCIV. are fixed as to date between 1193 and 1203,

by the fact that they are both by the same grantor, and one of them is attested by Archbishop Hubert Walter of Canterbury and Abbot Ralph Haget of Fountains. And all three of them speak of an artificial channel as made, or to be made, and made, moreover, at as high a level as can be ("quam propius montem poterint"), and of conducting the water from the river Rye along it, or by means of it. And it is evident that the charters deal with the said *guteria*, or quasi-aqueduct, as requiring and receiving concessions from the said grantors, Hugh Malbis and his nephew Richard, the owners on the Byland side of the river, in two different localities, the one to the north or north-west of the Abbey, and the other distinctly to the south. The first speaks of the grant of all the land lying between the hill called Brocksholes and the Rye from Oswald-enges as far as the "guteria," and all the adjacent island within the "guteria" on the Helmsley side, and the others of the entire holm at Hangingbridge (or Hemgerdebridge in one of them) in the Scawton territory, between the Rye and Aldentofts (now Antofts); and in two of them we find the expression "terraque quæ ex parte eorum deinde contigerit illis perpetuo remanebit"—"and the land which shall thus accrue to them shall continue theirs for ever."

It is worth while to pause over this last clause for a brief space. Any one who has the opportunity, I will not say of looking at a plan of the Helmsley estate, but of consulting the six-inch Ordnance Survey, will observe that in a variety of places the boundary between the township of Rievaulx and the townships

on the other side of the Rye is not coincident with the mid-stream line, as is the almost invariable rule in such cases, but deviates therefrom, and, so to say, encroaches on the Byland side. These "encroachments" in reality constitute the land accruing to the Abbey in virtue of the concessions made by the Byland community, confirmed by the Malbis uncle and nephew, in furtherance of the monks' scheme of the "guteria," conduit or canal. And the unmistakeable traces of the canal—indeed the very course and bed of the canal itself, as well as these encroachments—remain to explain the charters, as the charters are endowed with a power to explain the deviations and the long deep canal-bed, in a way and with a clearness that could in no *a priori* way have been foreseen.[1]

[1] I am indebted in no small degree to the observation and practical knowledge of Mr. Henry Rye, late clerk of the works on the Duncombe Park estate, for this mutual explanation of the charters by the said features referred to, and the features by the charters, to a far fuller and more conclusive degree than otherwise could have been looked for. I was greatly perplexed with the conditions and circumstances involved in the deeds, and sent written inquiries for local information, if attainable, as to "guteria," "insula," etc. Unable myself to give any definite idea of what was meant by "guteria," and having no definite idea of any "insula" beyond what might have been in the possibly less restricted river-bed of seven hundred years ago, my inquiries seemed to elicit nothing really helpful, or to the point. But it transpired that Mr. Rye had formed definite views as to the quarries, and their several positions, from which the two kinds of building-stone already noticed were obtained, and, besides that, of the mode by which the said stone, in either case, had been conveyed to the actual site of the abbey. He was convinced that the stone had been conveyed by water, and that the deep wide ditch or dike referred to had been the bed of a canal sufficient for the purpose. On finding myself shortly afterwards enabled to arrange a personal visit to the locality, I traversed the whole length of the inferred canal, and found it carried as close to the foot of the hill as it possibly could be, the requisite water-level having been obtained by the construction of a great weir or dam at a certain point

The grant was not altogether gratuitous on the part of Hugh Malbis, as will be observed on inspection of No. LXXV., the phrase being "ut autem hanc elemosinam libentius facerem dederunt mihi monachi xx s. pro caritate." It was "elemosina," but elemosina for which a consideration had to be given.

in the direction in which I was quite aware the Hangendebridge must be looked for. But of course a dam of the character in question, sufficiently high and strong to head back the water of Rye, so that it might actually flow back to the foot of Rievaulx site—and hence the necessity for that which was contemplated in the phrase "quam propius montem potuerunt" — could not be made effectual for its intended purpose if any low, weak, or broken places presented themselves in either bank between the dam and the building-site. And it is hardly necessary to observe that, while the monks could do what was necessary in the way of embankment, or what not, on their own side, on the other they were powerless, apart from the special permission of the possessor, and the privilege accorded by him of raising the necessary embankments, wherever needed, on his side also. And hence originated the being as well as the occasion for the aforesaid encroachments, each of which can have been nothing else originally than the site of an embankment designed to keep the water of the river from escaping there, and so defeating the very end and object of the dam, besides overflowing and wasting all the low-lying or holmland adjacent. But even this is not all. In the course of the second day of these investigations Mr. Rye remarked, as the party was passing a given point, and *à propos* of a piece of river-side meadow-land—"This field is still named The Island." The meaning and the application of the name was now a matter of easy deduction. When the canal, wide enough and deep enough to permit the passage of stone-laden lighters or barges, had been in existence, all the low-lying or river-side land between the Rye and the "guteria" had been practically an island; and as I had already seen in the course of the earlier part of the morning, when I had had the opportunity—lasting only about half an hour, unluckily—of looking at some of the earlier entries in an old survey of the Duncombe Park estate, a very considerable number of what were designated "beast-gates" were then—a century and half before, at least,—lotted out in "the Island." I would only add further here, that this "guteria" or canal was that which was designed and constructed in connection with the transport of the stone which was used in the second or later building epoch of the two under comment. The quarry worked for the stone in question had become available to the monks in virtue of the grant printed as No. LXXIV., and the expansion of that end of the "guteria," amounting in reality to a kind of basin for the reception of the flats or lighters employed in the transport, is still perfectly and easily traceable.

Still, with all this mutual illustration between ancient document and existing features of the locality, I am unable to consider that all the explanation needed has been supplied. There is a degree of obscurity affecting the earlier charter still remaining. There can be no doubt, I think, that the canal system adopted at Rievaulx was not one and single, or undivided: on the contrary, transient observation seems to be sufficient for creating the conviction that it was made up of two members or divisions; the one member or division, by the aid of a still traceable dam abutting on the south-west angle of the Abbey buildings, complete in itself, and the other beginning at a point about one-third of a mile north-west of the Abbey, just above a small island lying in the bed of the stream, at a place where remains of the stonework of another strong dam may yet be seen, and aiming past the mill almost directly for the north-west angle of the buildings aforesaid. Within stone's-throw of this assumed dam lies the quarry from which the stone used in the existing Norman work of the Abbey Church was obtained. Indeed it is the presence of the lower strata of the said deposit of stone in the river-bed which alike recommended and facilitated the construction of the dam just named exactly there. At first I assumed that the "proxima insula" named in No. LXXV. was the island just now mentioned as lying in the bed of the river just below the site of the dam by the quarry. Nor was I sure for some time that it was not so. But the balance of probability seemed always to incline the other way. And one thing, too, was clear, namely, that very little indeed in the way of

concession corresponding to what was imperatively needful in the lower member or section of the canal system would be requisite in this higher or upper section. And it is worth observing that the boundary line, after passing along the middle of the little island specified above, does not begin to deviate from mid-stream, or encroach on the Byland side, until a point in the river-bed nearly due west of the transept of the Abbey Church is reached, after which a narrow slip of some length is included as within the limits of Rievaulx township. It was of course possible that this was what was contemplated in the first charter. But all uncertainty is cleared away by the charter of concession from Byland, to which special attention was called above, and which, as dating before Abbot William's death, so decisively settles the date of the earlier member of the canal system.

Of the progress of the building work after what we may speak of as its resumption, about 1145-50, it would seem that there is no record whatever, any more than there appears to be about the, at least equally great, effort inaugurated when the rebuilding of the Choir on the scale and in the fashion which that which is still left of it sufficiently attests. But that all had not gone smoothly with the Convent in the interval between their patron's death and the completion of the work begun during his lifetime, there is quite sufficient evidence to show. Precisely when the trouble intimated took its rise, there is nothing to indicate, nor yet is there any information as to the motives or the manner in which it originated. All we know is that, however

serenely or even prosperously matters may have proceeded with the Convent from the time at which Walter Espec took upon him the character of Founder for the second time, and in such energetic wise, moreover, until some little time (most likely) after his departure from this life (within the retirement of the cloister he had had so much to do with from the first), still, no very long time afterwards, but between 1160 and 1180—and, it is almost certain, nearer the former date than the latter—they were forcibly bereft of no insignificant section of what had been bestowed upon them, and not so very long before. According to the record to which we have been indebted, more than once already, for the date, as well as the specification, of this or that donation, the tide of endowment began to flow steadily in after the time of the Founder's second intervention and its accomplished results. Odo de Ness and Gilbert de Gant and their gifts are named; and then come the grants by the bishops of Durham, William and Hugh, the date of the former being fixed in the year 1152. Then, and specifically in 1154, follows the large and important grant by Roger de Moubray, involving in all no less than eight carucates in Welburn and four in Houeton. After this a succession of gifts, among the donors of which figure men of family, bearing the names Bulmer, Lascells, Engelram, Fitz Ivo, Alverstain, Malbis, Cumin, Tunstal, and others, many of them making great oblations, and none of these seemingly postdating 1160 by very many years. But some of these very men, and notably De Moubray and his eldest son, with others not specified in the above list, and yet well known as early

and important benefactors—among them the third Robert de Stuteville and his son William, Everard de Ros, nephew of the founder, Robert Fitz Ernisius (whose name is met with again and again associated with that of the baron last named), the two brothers De Vado, and Alan de Bowforth, are found to be the objects of Papal displeasure, set forth in no measured terms, as plunderers of the Convent in regard of the lands they themselves, or their immediate predecessors in race and ownership, had bestowed. The document referred to is printed as No. CCLXIII., and is a rescript from Pope Alexander III., and is addressed to the Bishop of Exeter, the Abbot of St. Mary's at York, and the Dean there. The two Stutevilles are singled out first by name, and charged with the acts of plunder complained of by the Rievaulx community, and then issues the mandate that, within thirty days of the receipt of the rescript, they are to be compelled to disgorge, under penalty of excommunication, of having their lands laid under interdict, and of deprivation of Christian burial if they die before the sentence is remitted. And next follow the names of the other offenders in the same way to the number of seven more, with the two Moubrays, father and son, at their head. We have nothing more of a documentary nature to tell us of the result of this sentence: but there can be no doubt otherwise, inasmuch as the lands in question were the property of the Abbey up to the time of the Dissolution.

It is almost impossible to decline some kind or measure of speculation as to the precise circumstances and, at least, approximate date, at and under which

the facts just glanced at actually occurred. They seem to be too marked not to have some connection with the circumstances of the times. "Between 1160 and 1180, and nearer the former date than the latter," is the inferential conjecture ventured a little above as to the time, and ventured solely on internal evidence. Between 1160 and 1167 Aelred was Abbot, and next in succession to him comes Sylvanus, of whom we have no distinct mention antedating 1170. Alexander was Pope and Henry II. King. And the period is that embracing the dispute with Becket, and his murder. There can be no doubt as to the fact that much spoliation of Church property, as well as of secular ownerships, had taken place in the troublous times of Stephen's reign, when might was right in the case of so many barons, over whose actions there was no restraining influence, whether emanating from King or from the exercise of justice; and such expressions, even in such histories of the time as can hardly be styled "popular" merely, as that "Archbishop Thomas alienated the whole party of the barons by pressing his demands for the recovery of lands belonging to his see," are not only not uncommon, but are indices besides to the multitudinous plunderings of many another ecclesiastical holder besides the See of Canterbury. But, at the period when these plunderings were rife, Rievaulx could not have been affected save in a negative kind of way. It is indeed possible that the lawlessness of the times induced Espec to hold his hand, in the way of further endowment, from 1131 to 1145; but that is the utmost extent to which that lawlessness could have affected

the nascent Abbey. And, as subsequent to Stephen's reign, or during the strong reign of Henry, it is more than merely difficult to think of such spoliation as Rievaulx unquestionably was exposed to as taking place in entire disregard, or even defiance, of the will and power of the King. And this consideration is entirely unsuggested by, and independent of, the further consideration that, in the case under notice, the appeal for justice is made to the Pope and not to the King. The fact is certainly significant, and it may possibly be looked upon as a suggestion towards an attempt to read between the lines, and thereby decipher an appeal to the Apostolical See, as to a court of last resort, against the King, as well as against the injurious barons and other donors, or their representatives. And this recalls to our recollection that there was a time in Henry's history when precisely such an appeal, and an appeal, moreover, in which the interests of Rievaulx Abbey might be vitally affected, might very well have been made. Thus, at the Council of Northampton, many charges were brought against the Archbishop (Becket); his life was even said to be in danger; he was condemned in a large sum for alleged mismanagement of the King's treasure while yet Chancellor: he not only announced his intention of appealing to the Pope, but left Northampton by night (October 13, 1164), and left in disguise. After a brief stay in Kent, he proceeded, by way of Gravelines, to Pontigny, a Cistercian House in France, where he found an asylum, and from whence he conducted the earlier part of the struggle with the King, of which the Chronicles are so full for the next half dozen years.

Henry not only drove the Archbishop's friends from England, but "*but confiscated the lands of the Cistercian Order* until the monks of Pontigny should refuse Thomas a home" (Green, p. 104). And this "persecution of the Cistercians is continued until he quits Pontigny" in November 1166. Now, it may not admit of actual demonstration that the "confiscation" of the estates (or some of them) of the Cistercian House of Rievaulx, which is now under our notice, is a part of the measures notoriously taken by Henry against Becket, or even that it is connected with them. But certainly the coincidence of probable date, the fact of the spoliation, the appeal to the Pope, to the pointed exclusion of the King, as the source of justice, seem to do more than merely indicate a possible explanation of the circumstance that the Stutevilles, Mowbrays, and other important members of the northern aristocracy did act in the way this Papal rescript discloses them to us as having acted. The Primate had, in Mrs. Green's words, already quoted, "alienated the whole party of the barons," and there is no great difficulty in the assumption that they would have no great reluctance, especially such of them as wished to stand well with the King, about playing into the said King's hand in such a matter as the withdrawal of their (or their forefathers') previous gifts to the monastery. It is true that only a few years later the baronage was opposed to the King, and that one of the very nobles who are thus supposed to have acted in furtherance of the King's proceedings against Becket and his supporters put himself at the head of a very formidable revolt against

Henry's authority in the north of England. But it hardly seems that this fact militates in any sensible way against the theory suggested; while again, as regards the appeal to the Pope, its probable date, and the success with which it was attended, it may not be amiss to remind ourselves that, as occurring during the lifetime of Abbot Aelred, and backed, as of course it would be, with all the commanding influence he is known to have wielded, there is but little occasion for surprise, either at the ready issuing of the rescript itself, or at the peremptory tone of the mandate it conveys.[1]

I have now touched upon nearly every matter originally intended to be dealt with in these introductory pages. It is not that there are not many more topics inviting, almost calling for, notice: for there are multitudes. But, even were space less scanty than it is, the difference between a mere introductory sketch and a detailed history is too great to be lost sight of. It is true that the history of Rievaulx Abbey craves to be written, and the materials exist; and that, so far, it has never even been attempted. But it were a worthy thing either for private patron or competent and enterprising author to take in hand. In this place I must content myself with a very brief and unsufficing notice of one or two topics suggested by one or more of the

[1] No assistance in coming to a definite conclusion as to the matter under notice in the preceding paragraphs, is to be obtained by a reference to the long series of charters of Confirmation, etc., granted to Rievaulx by King Henry II. Nos. CXCII. and CXCVII. to CCXIII. both inclusive emanate from him, and of these CXCVII., CXCVIII., CC., CCII. probably, CCIII., CCV., CCVI., possibly CCVII., CCVIII. and CCXII., all date before the Chancellor was created Archbishop. And CXCIX., CCI., CCIV. and CCX. are all four later than 1170. The two or three not included among these are quite uncommunicative.

documents contained in the pages which follow this Introduction, and with a somewhat detailed attempt to show the grounds on which the list of Abbots given below depends for its support.

One matter, space for dealing adequately with which I could have wished to find in this place, I have spoken about as follows, in my *Handbook to Whitby Abbey* :— "Another case of deliberate villainy is brought home to him"—Nicholas de Meinill, Baron of Whorlton, who during William le Latimer's absence in the Scottish wars, abducted his wife from Danby Castle—"in an assize trial, the records of which still exist. The house of a John de Mowbray of Tampton is beset by night; he himself is slain, his wife is slain, his brother and daughter are slain, and others of the household, and then the house itself is set on fire, and the bodies of the victims are consumed in the flames. This ferocious crime—in the execution of which there were some dozen or so of persons concerned, several of whom were hanged, and others fled the country, and found refuge in hostile Scotland—was clearly brought home to de Meinill as having been not only instigated and promoted by him, but actually planned in several of its details. . . . And what has to be noted, as directly connected with our subject, is that it appears, in the course of the proceedings, that one or more of the monks of Rievaulx were accessories to the fact, both before and after the murder and the incendiary sequel to it, one of them being among the refugees in Scotland, and the Abbot himself underlying grave suspicion of not being altogether clean-handed in the matter." I have most unfortunately

mislaid my copy of the proceedings in the case; but as a truce for two years was made with the Scots at the end of 1319, and de Meinill died in 1322, it would seem that the transaction we are noticing must have antedated the first-named year. Thomas II. was Abbot in 1315; William V. in 1318.

As touching what is sometimes spoken of as the battle of Byland, and what is alleged or supposed to have occurred as a sequel thereto, a few words only can be written. The document which is printed in the Appendix, the last but one in the series, will be seen at once to be absolutely unconnected with the incident in question. That document is dated in 1318: the battle of Byland happened, I believe, in 1322. Already at the former date, the ravages committed by the Scots, almost throughout the North of England, had been repeated as well as pitiless; but in the year last named, after the defeat and execution of Lancaster, the King invades Scotland, is baffled in his attempts, his army reduced in strength by famine, and retreat is forced upon him. He is greatly harassed in his retreat, and the Scots make further and fearful raids into Northumberland and Yorkshire, advancing as far as Northallerton, which town is burnt by them. So far all is clear. But authorities, or rather, accounts, differ as to the place at which the King was surprised by the sudden advance of the foe, while at his dinner. Thus, Gill (p. 221) says that Edward "came to Byland Abbey, and encamped there; that he was surprised while at dinner; made his escape from the Abbey with great haste, crossing the country by way of Bridling-

ton (!) to York, and his safety is attributed to the swiftness of his horse." The compiler named had previously given extracts from Leland and Hollingshead, in which Byland Abbey is mentioned certainly, but simply in the connection of being in the vicinity of the field of battle; while more than one of the Chronicles, on the other side, expressly mention Rievaulx as the scene of the surprise. But to notice first Lambarde's account: he says "King Edward II. gathered together a great armye, and passed a little way into Scotlande; but for want of good forsight he was constrayned by famine to retyre, before he had done any notable exploicte. Now while he and his nobilitie in their retorne refreshed themselves at this Abbay (Rievaux or Ryvers) newes was brought that the Scottes came after in great power, and no less hast. The Kynge and his nobles, myndinge more their meate then eyther the savetye of their subjectes or their owne honour, neglected the message; but the Scottes pursuinge egerly their attempte, came sodaynly in sighte, and compelled to shamefull flight the Kinge and his men, which never ceased till they had recovered Yorke for their succour. Some ascribe the hole fault to Sir Andrew Barkley [Harcla or Harclay], then Earle of Carliel, which, having charge of 20,000 men for the Kinge's defence, converted their forces to pillage and robberie." Now this is entirely consistent with the record of the Chronicler of Lanercost, wherein, after mention made of the entry of the King of Scotland into England at Solewath on Sept. 30, the narrative continues: "Et per v dies jacuit ibi ad tria miliaria juxta

Karleolum, apud Beaumound; et interim misit majorem partem exercitus sui ad destruendam patriam circumquaque, et postea processit in Angliam versus Blakehoumor; quia propter difficultatem accessus, nunquam ibi prius venerat, nec partes illas destruxerat: tum quia certitudinaliter didicerat Regem Angliæ ibi esse. . . . Andreæ, autem, Rex adventum ejus scripsit, novo Comiti Karleoli, ut omnes boriales de Comitatu suo et Loncastriæ, equites et pedites, qui possent ad bellum procedere, congregaret, et veniret sibi in auxilium contra Scotos: quod et fecit, juncto sibi Comitatu Loncastriæ, ita quod habuit xxx millia hominum paratorum ad prœlium. Et quia Scoti erant in parte orientali, duxit suos per partes occidentales, ut veniret ad Regem. Scoti vero villas et maneria in Blakehoumor incenderunt, et quantum poterant omnia vastaverunt, et homines captivos et spolia et prædas animalium abduxerunt. Comes autem Richmundiæ, Dominus Johannes de Britannia, missus cum suis ex parte Regis Angliæ ad explorandum Scottorum exercitum, de quodam monte inter Abbatiam de Rievalli[bu]s, ipsis subito occurrentibus et ex insperato supervenientibus, nitebatur cum suis, per lapides projectos, impedire ascensum eorum per quandam viam arctam et strictam in monte. Sed Scottis ferociter et intrepide ascendentibus super eos, multi Anglici per fugam evaserunt, et multi capti sunt, cum Comite supradicto. . . . Quod cum Regi Angliæ, qui tunc erat in Abbatia de Rivallis, innotuit, ipse, qui semper fuerat cordis pavidi et infortunatus in bellis, et qui fugerat ab eis præ timore in Scotia, jam fugam iniit in Anglia, vasa sua argentea et magnum

thesaurum, præ festinatione, in Monasterio derelinquens, et cum suis usque Eboracum successit. Scotti autem cito postea supervenientes, illa omnia abstulerunt, et Monasterium spoliaverunt: et postea usque le Wald, ducentes secum Comitem, sunt profecti, et illam patriam destruxerunt fere usque villam Beverlaci; quæ redempta fuit, ne ab eis incenderetur, sicut villæ aliæ vastarentur." It was at Rievaulx Abbey,[1] then, that the King was surprised, and once again the wastings and plunderings of such a war, so carried on, befell the hapless district, the monastery, its buildings and belongings.

It is impossible to pause over even a part of what is suggested by the series of extracts from the Public Records, printed mainly in the Appendix, or the various and most interesting, as well as detailed, Royal confirmations given in a later as well as in the earlier part of the volume, and of which it is little enough to say that they are not paralleled in the existing known records of any other abbey of the same grade, with scarcely any notable exception. But a very small amount only of examination and comparison is found to be sufficient to show, rather than merely to indicate, that there was a period—and probably under an energetic,

[1] Mr. Walbran deals with this question, *Memorials of Fountains*, ii. pp. 198, 199. He does not, however, appear to decide between the relative claims of Byland and Rievaulx for the distinction of having entertained the King on the disastrous day in question. He quotes Knighton (Decem Scriptores) as stating that Edward was not surprised at Rievaulx, but while dining in Byland Abbey. On the whole, the balance of evidence seems decidedly in favour of Rievaulx. Mr. Walbran fixes the date as on or about the 14th of October; having ascertained from the Close Rolls of 16 Edward II., that the king was at Forcet three days after leaving Barnard Castle, and that on the 8th and 11th of October he was at Yarm. Knighton's date is "circa festum S. Lucæ," and that is October 18th.

popular, and business-like abbot, as was notoriously the case at Whitby—of acquisition, closely followed, if not almost accompanied by, a period of consolidation, during which the temporal means of the Abbey were added to, enlarged, improved, and secured. That there were epochs of dispute and litigation in which the right was, and obviously, by no means always on the Monastery's side, of course is to be assumed. But, unquestionably, in the majority of the cases of appeal to the law, in whatever Court, of which we have memoranda in the following pages, the suits recorded were rather of what may be described in the more modern phrase of "friendly suits," than instances of the working of a simply litigious spirit. Again, when cases of dispute had arisen, once and again we find them referred to arbitration; and more than one of the cases of this kind afford reports which involve matters of a singularly interesting nature, and such as to excite a distinct desire to bestow critical investigation upon most or all the subjects contained in the case reported, together with all the side-issues or topics of discussion found to be directly or collaterally suggested. Of this nature, for instance, is the arrangement between the two houses of Byland and Rievaulx which is detailed in No. CCXLIII.

It remains now but to deal with the list of Abbots who are ascertained to have presided over the affairs of the Convent from its inception in 1132 to its dissolution in 1538. The subjoined catalogue will be found to vary very greatly from what may be termed the commonly accepted or accredited list. The latter, as given in

Dugdale and Burton, comprises thirty-one Abbots, who are indicated in the subjoined list by the Roman numerals in the second column. The numerals (Arabic) in the first column indicate the number of the Abbots who may be regarded as having actually presided over the affairs of the Convent, and the succession in which they came. Three names in the list, it will be observed, are printed in italics. The first of these, Waltheof, has no number of either kind prefixed to the name; for he does not appear in any of the accredited lists, and I am unable myself to see any reason whatever, even the slightest, for admitting Mr. Walbran's supposition that he was successively Abbot of Rievaulx and Melrose. The other two, Roger and Bernard, have the numerals IV. and V. prefixed to their names, because they find corresponding places in all the existing catalogues of the Abbots of Rievaulx. But they have no numbers prefixed in the first column, because I am not only unable to satisfy myself that they ever actually reigned, but I have (as I think) satisfied myself that no such Abbots could have possibly existed at the time alleged. It may further be remarked that Gill (*Vallis Ebor.*) gives a list of thirty-two Abbots, the explanation being that after No. XXI. in the accepted list (William V. in our list) he inserts the name of William de Langton, No. 23 in our list, but (equally with his predecessor, John I.) omitted by Dugdale and Burton. Thus it will be seen that, even allowing for the exclusion of Walbran's Abbot Waltheof, and the two who stand fourth and fifth in the accepted catalogues, the total number of thirty-six authenticated Abbots still remains. At least, if there

may be assumed to be any doubt about either of them, it can only be in connection with Abbot Henry II., and probably it will be considered that the evidence in his case is scarcely such as to be passed over as utterly unsubstantial.

	LIST OF ABBOTS.		DATES AT WHICH THEY ARE KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED.
1.	I.	WILLIAM I., . .	1131; *ante* 1135; 1145; *ob.* 1145.
2.	II.	MAURICE, . . .	1145.
		Waltheof.	
3.	III.	AELRED, . .	1147; 1160; 1164; *ob.* 1167.
	IV.	*Roger.*	
	V.	*Bernard.*	
4.	VI.	SYLVANUS, . .	1170; resigned in 1188; *ob.* 1189.
5.	VIII.	ERNALD, . .	In 1192; *ante* 1195; resigned 1199.
6.	IX.	WILLIAM II. (Punchard),	In $120\frac{2}{1}$; *ob.* 1203.
7.	VII.	GODFREY, or, more than possibly, GEOFFREY,	1204.
8.	X.	GUARINUS, . . .	In 1208; *ob.* 1211.
9.	XI.	HELYAS, . .	Resigned in 1215; elected Abbot of Melrose in 1216.
10.	XII.	HENRY I., . .	1215; *ob.* 1216.
11.	XIII.	WILLIAM III., .	1216; *ob.* 1223.
12.	XIV.	ROGER, . .	1224; 1226; $123\frac{1}{2}$; 1233; 1234; 1235; resigned 1239.
13.	XV.	LEONIUS, LEONIAS,	1239; *ob.* 1240.
14.	XVI.	ADAM DE TILLETAI,	1240; 1241; 1243; 1246; 1251; 1252; 1257; 1260.

		LIST OF ABBOTS.	DATES AT WHICH THEY ARE KNOWN TO HAVE OCCURRED.
15.	XVII.	WILLIAM IV.,	1268; 1275; $12\frac{79}{81}$; 1281; 1285 (No. CCCLVIII.).
16.	XVIII.	THOMAS I.,	1286; 1287; 1291.
17.		HENRY II.,	1301.
18.	XIX.	ROBERT,	1303 (?).
19.	XX.	PETER,	1307.
20.		THOMAS II.,	1315.
21.	XXI.	WILLIAM V. (Ellerbeck),	1318.
22.		JOHN I.,	1327.
23.		WILLIAM VI. (de Langton),	1332; 1334.
24.	XXII.	RICHARD,	1349.
25.		WILLIAM VII.,	1369; 1372; 1380.
26.	XXIII.	WILLIAM VIII.,	1409.
27.	XXIV.	WILLIAM IX. (Bromley),	1419.
28.	XXV.	JOHN II.,	1421.
29.	XXVI.	HENRY III. (Burton),	1423; 1429.
30.	XXVII.	WILLIAM X. (Spenser),	1436; 1443; 1449.
31.	XXVIII.	JOHN III. (Inkeley),	1449.
32.		WILLIAM XI. (Spenser),	1471; 1487.
33.	XXIX.	JOHN IV. (Burton),	1489; 1506; 1508.
34.	XXX.	WILLIAM XII. (Helmsley),	1513; 1524; 1526; 1528.
35.		EDWARD,	1530; 1531; 1532; 1533.
36.	XXXI.	ROWLAND,	1533; 1534; 1535; 1537; 1538.



Five Official Seals used by Abbots of Rievaulx.

No. 1. Seal of Abbot William, died 1223.
No. 2. Seal used by Abbot Silvanus, appended to a Deed in connection with Coldingham.

NOTES TO LIST OF ABBOTS.

1. William i.—Abbot at the date of the Foundation; he is named in No. ccxxxiv., which is addressed to Henry i., and therefore antedates 1135. He is also named in No. xlii., which we have seen reason for thinking (see above, p. xxxvii.) must be dated in 1145. William died 2d August 1145 (Chron. Mailros, p. 72), as quoted by Burton. The entry stands "A° mcxlv. obiit Willelmus, Abbas Rievallis, cui successit Mauricius," on p. 166 of the copy I have collated.

2. Maurice.—See the extract at the close of the last entry and add:—"Præfuit pro eo (Willelmo) Mauritius, a puero educatus in claustro Dunelmensi monachus, et ad disciplinam rigoris Cisterciensis, voto perfectionis, se transferens. Quo, post modicum, officio abbatis eodem fervore perfectionis renuntiante, substitutus est pro eo Ethelredus Abbas, præ(e)minentem gratiam in sermone sapientiæ adeptus a Domino" (Hexham Book, p. 149: sub anno Mcxlv.). There is a matter which presents itself for notice here, and calls for a measure of attention. In *Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, p. 4 n., Mr. Walbran writes: "The house (Rievaulx Abbey) occupied a dignified position until the period of its dissolution; and in the lifetime of its first Abbot, William, the friend of St. Bernard, who was succeeded by Waltheof, another friend of that illustrious man (Henriquez Fascic. S. Ordinis Cist., Lib. ii. p. 298), and the celebrated Aelred, sent out the colonies of monks etc." And again, at p. 94 n., speaking of William, Earl of Albemarle, he says: "His kinsman, Waltheof, Prior of Kirkham, who had advised him to found the Abbey of Thornton, became indeed so much imbued with the Bernardine spirit as ultimately to join that body, and was successively Abbot of Rivaux and Melrose; but five years before Vaudey was founded, when the Earl entered the Chapter-House at York, as bearer of King Stephen's command that Fitz-Herbert should be elected Archbishop of that See, he found Prior Waltheof and the assembled Cistercians among the opponents, for whom he had so little respect as to capture and confine certain of them shortly after, in his castle of Bitham." As on the preceding page it is stated that Vaudey was founded in 1147, the date of the transaction thus recorded is 1142, at which time Waltheof was still Prior of Kirkham. There can also be little doubt that in 1145, and for some little time after—though for

how long there is nothing to show—he continued to be Prior there. But inasmuch as Abbot William did not die until August 1145, and Ailred or Etheldred was Abbot before December 1147, it is obvious that Waltheof's occupancy of the abbatial chair, if he ever did occupy it, must have been of the briefest character. For it seems hardly possible to throw over entirely the statement of the Melrose Chronicler given above as to the fact that Maurice was Abbot for at least some short time, in succession to William. And, even so, we would have to ignore the equally precise statement of the same authority as to the immediate succession of Aelred to Maurice. But whether we admit or reject the allegation that Waltheof, late Prior of Kirkham, was for a time, however short, Abbot of Rievaulx, it is hardly possible to be blind to the possible illustration herein found, of that remarkable phrase in the cyrograph between Kirkham and Rievaulx, on which comment has been made at a previous page (pp. xxvi, xxvii): "Hoc quoque sciendum est quod nec a loco nostro voluimus discedere, nec Priorem nostrum amittere, donec ea quæ inter nos constituta sunt ad debitum finem producta fuerint," to say nothing of the final clause of the same document, which stipulates that the seceding Kirkham canons and brethren should have the same standing in the Chapter and Order of Cisteaux as any monk of the said Order. If the approximate date assigned to this cyrograph be correct (see above, pp. xxiv, xxv), it was too early by four or five years at least to think of losing their Prior in consequence of his "secession" to become Abbot of Rievaulx.

WALTHEOF.—See preceding note.

3. AELRED, AILRED, ETHELRED.—In *Feodarium Prior. Dunelm.*, Preface, p. lx, he is specially named in a deed dated 1 Kal. December, 1147, as, together with Robert, Abbot of Newminster, acting as assessor to Bishop William de St. Barbara; and again, in another document, assigned to about the same date by the Editor, he is again expressly named in association with Abbot Robert of Newminster, and Priors Cuthbert of Gisburne, Richard of Hexham, and Germanus of Tynmouth. He is mentioned by name in the Privilegium Alexandri Papæ III. de Rievalle (see p. 185), which is dated in 1160; he is also a co-signatory to No. CCXLVI., dated in 1164. "Aelred died in 1167 (*Chron. de Mailros*, p. 81), his obit being observed in the church of Durham on January 8th (*Liber Vitæ*, p. 141). We learn from Reginald that Aelred was at Kirkeudbright in 1164 (p. 178), and there seems to be no reason to question the

date assigned for his death by the Melrose Chronicler" (Hexham Book, i. p. 193 n.). The entry in the *Chronica* stands: "A° Mclxvii., obiit piæ memoriæ Aldredus, III. Abbas Rievallis, cui successit Silvanus, Abbas de Dundraynan." It is impossible to overlook the distinctly precise statement that Aelred was the third Abbot of Rievaulx, which admitted, Waltheof's claim to be reckoned among the Abbots quite disappears. But over and above this, there are other considerations which I do not think ought to be ignored, as bearing upon Mr. Walbran's notion that Prior Waltheof of Kirkham became successively Abbot of Rievaulx and of Melrose. Mr. Walbran, as already noted (p. xxviii *n.*), states that Prior Waltheof was a kinsman of the Earl of Albemarle, and that it was through his (Waltheof's) influence that the latter founded the Religious House at Thornton. Assuming that identification to be ascertained, the Mailros Chronicler affords us abundant means of identifying the Abbot of Melrose who was distinguished by the same name. At p. 167 is the following entry:—"Anno Mcxlvi., Walthevus, frater Henrici, Comitis Northimbrorum, et Simonis, Comitis Northumptonæ, factus est Abbas de Mailros," and on the following page "A° Mclix. obiit piæ memoriæ Waldevus, Abbas secundus de Mailros, iii non. Augusti, qui fuit avunculus Regis M[alcolmi], et Willelmus, ejusdem ecclesiæ monachus, ei successit." Dugdale, it is true, does not mention Henry, here described as "Comes Northimbrorum," but he names Simon, Earl of Northampton, and Waltheof, Abbot of Melrose, and names them as sons of Earl Simon St. Liz by Maud, daughter of Waltheof, late Earl of Northumbria, who, for her second husband, had King David of Scotland. He was succeeded on the throne of Scotland by his grandson, Malcolm IV., son of Henry of Huntingdon, who was thus half-brother of Abbot Waltheof. Hence the descriptive "avunculus Regis M." There can therefore be no reasonable doubt who Abbot Waltheof of Melrose really was, and that he was an utterly different person from Prior Waltheof of Kirkham.

4. SYLVANUS.—After Aelred in Burton's "Catalogue of the Abbots of Rieval," as fourth Abbot is named Roger, with the date 1175 prefixed to his name; and as fifth, Bernard, with the date 1180 affixed; and, as authority, is quoted "Willis's Hist. of Abbies, v. 2, p. 282; Lib. Rieval. p. 83; Johnston's MSS. v. K. i. p. 83." I have been so far unable to consult either of the authorities cited, but there would seem to be considerable difficulties in the way of accepting either the Abbots themselves, or the dates alleged as the dates at which they

presided over the Abbey. For the document which is printed as No. CCXLIII. contains passages and dates such that the only reasonable construction which can be put upon them, so far as I am able to see, warrants the conclusion that Sylvanus was Abbot as early as 1170; and if that is so, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the certainty that the two Abbots inserted in the list here could have had no existence at the dates alleged. The document in question is headed, "Cyrographum pacis inter nos et Bellandenses," and in the preamble speaks of an arrangement made between the two convents through the provident caution of the Abbots Aelred of Rievaulx and Roger of Byland. It then proceeds to notice in detail divers matters which had been subjects of controversy between the two houses, but were amicably settled by the Abbots named, with a variety of conditions of a prospective nature, and connecting themselves with different and widely separated portions of the possessions belonging to the several communities in places where they chanced to have a common interest, many of which are alike interesting and instructive when the subject for consideration is the history of either of the two establishments named. After this the document proceeds thus:—"Cum autem hæc conventio pluribus annis ab utroque in multis conservata fuisset, A° ab Incarnatione Domini Mclxx, ne tepesceret caritas mutua, iterato replicata et arctius est roborata, additis quibusdam quæ in priore conventione non continebantur, et hoc præcipue etc.," going on to specify certain claims by either party (which were to be finally dropped from that day forward), and to provide a mode of mutual arbitration for any occasions of dispute which might arise in the future. This done, and the penalties for infraction of the rules laid down provided, the document concludes thus:—"Hæc carta lecta est in utroque Capitulo, præsentibus Abbatibus, Domino Silvano Rievallense et Rogero Bellandensi, et tam ab ipsis quam utroque Capitulo in perpetuum confirmata." After long and patient consideration I find myself unable to dissever between the date thus given and this public reading over and common ratification by the two Chapters of the Conventio or agreement. And if so, our conclusion is that Sylvanus was Abbot as early as 1170. And admitting this, while on the one hand the two dates quoted by Burton in connection with the alleged Abbots, Roger and Bernard, are effectually set aside, the interval during which either of them, or both, could have presided, is narrowed to the period occurring between Aelred's death in 1167, and the accession of Sylvanus, certainly before 1170. Burton gives 1189 as the year of his death, and as his

authority cites "Chron. de Mailros, p. 178," adding that "he was buried at Byland." There are two entries relevant to him in the authority quoted, which are as follows: — "Anno Mclxxxviii: Silvanus, Abbas quartus Rievallis, villicationem suam Deo humiliter ac simpliciter resignavit, apud Dundrennan." Immediately in succession to this comes the entry:— "Anno Mclxxxix, Ernaldus, Abbas de Melros, electus est ad curam animarum de Rievalle, vi non. Martii, feria quinta." And then a third entry follows, touching the death of Silvanus — "Anno Mclxxxi obiit piæ memoriæ Silvanus, quondam Abbas Rievallis, vii idus Octobris, apud Bellelande, ibique honorifice sepultus est." And there are three points to be noted here: first that Silvanus is specifically mentioned as the fourth in the succession of Abbots; second, that he resigned his overseership to God in the year preceding that of his death; third, that on his resignation he appears to have retired to Byland, where he died, and was honourably buried. His enumeration as fourth Abbot formally excludes Waltheof, Roger, and Bernard from the corrected list. Of the Abbot who succeeded Silvanus nothing seems to be known but his name, and for that Burton quotes Willis, as before in the case of Roger and Bernard.

5. Ernald. — At this point I find myself compelled to deviate from the succession of Abbots as given in both Dugdale and Burton, not to mention other and less authoritative compilers. Thus Burton's list runs:—1. William; 2. Maurice; 3. Aelredus; 4. Roger; 5. Bernard; 6. Sylvan; 7. Godfrey; 8. Ernaldus; 9. William Punchard. On first dealing with this succession, I had written touching Godfrey: "Of the Abbot who succeeded Sylvanus nothing seems to be known but his name; and for that Burton quotes Willis, as before, in the case of Roger and Bernard." But it becomes necessary to modify this statement, inasmuch as at p. 181 of the Chronica de Mailros the following precise statement is found:—"Anno Mcciv, Dominus Gaufridus administrationem Rievallis suscepit." If this stood by itself its significance might not be so great. But it does not so stand. On the contrary, on the same authority, at p. 181, occurs the following entry:—"Anno Mcxcix, Dominus Ernaldus cessit curæ pastorali, cui successit Dominus Willelmus de Punchard," the next entry after which is, "Anno Mcciii, obiit Willelmus, Abbas Rievallis." It is clear, then, that Ernald, having been elected Abbot in 1189, and very shortly after the resignation of his predecessor, Sylvanus, continued Abbot up to 1199, when he resigned, and

was succeeded by William de Punchard, who dies from three to four years later. There is no room, therefore, for Abbot Godfrey, if there were an Abbot so named, until some time in 1203; and in 1204, according to the extract from the Melrose "Chronica" given a little above, it is stated that an Abbot named Gaufridus (or Geoffrey) became the ecclesiastical head of the House. Clearly then it must be assumed, not only that it is out of the question to insert an Abbot Godfrey between Sylvanus and Ernald, or between Ernald and William de Punchard, but that the only possible supposition is that the Abbot called Godfrey in the accredited lists of Abbots of Rievaulx must be identical with the Abbot called Gaufridus by the Melrose Chronicler, and that his proper place in the catalogue is immediately in succession to William Punchard. But to return to Abbot Ernald. He begins his rule as Abbot 2d March 1189; and in the next place, in his catalogue of the Priors of Wartre, Burton mentions Yvo as the fourth (with the date 1132 printed by mistake for 1192), and in his note thereto adds,—"Ivo de Wartre occurs Prior in A.D. 1192, being cotemporary with Ernald, Abbot of Rieval, and William, Prior of Kirkham, in the first year of the pontificate of Pope Celestine the Third." Abbot Ernald's name occurs also among those of the witnesses to a charter by Bishop Pudsey, together with that of Abbot William of Newminster (Archbishop Gray's Register, S.S. p. 39 n.). For 1199 as the date of his resignation of the office of Abbot, and for the fact of the resignation itself, Burton quotes *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 181. But there is in the same record another entry which contains what is unquestionably a reference to Abbot Ernald, which is not altogether free from obscurity. It is on p. 180, and runs thus:—"Anno Mcxciv, Dominus R[einerius], vii. Abbas de Melros, curam pastoralem sigillo suo Abbati E[rnaldo] de Rievalle humiliter assignavit, scil., xv Kal. Octobris, i.e. Sabbato; cui successit Radulphus, Abbas de Kinlos." From the date, there can be no hesitation about completing the name, the initial of which only is given; and the inference appears to be that the Abbot of Rievaulx was the person specially deputed to receive the formal resignation of the retiring prelate.

6. WILLIAM II. (Punchard).—For his accession, or, rather, the date of it, see last note. "Hæc est finalis concordia etc., coram Simone de Pateshulle, Eustachio de Faukenberg, Radulfo de Stokes', Justiciariis etc., inter Ricardum Malebyse, petentem, et Willelmum, Abbatem Rievallis, etc., de divisis inter Halmby et Laueschales, etc." (Feet of Fines, $120\frac{0}{1}$). For the state-

ment that he died in 1203 Burton cites *Chron. de Mailros*, ut supra.

7. Godfrey (more than possibly Geoffrey).—See last notice but one.

8. Guarinus.—"Hæc est finalis concordia etc., coram Ada de Port., Simone de Pateshulle, Godefrido de Insula, Henrico de Nor[hamton], Henrico Filio Herveii, Radulfo Hareng, Roberto de Perci, Alexandro de Point, Justiciariis etc., inter Emmam, quondam uxorem Gilberti de Sauteby, etc., et Guarinum, Abbatem Rievallis, etc., de tertia parte duarum bovatarum, etc., in Stitlum, etc. (Feet of Fines, 1208). "Obiit circiter 1211" (Burton, who refers to Mon. Ang., vol. ii. p. 19). But the Melrose Chronicler is more precise, the entry at p. 184 being "Anno Mccxi, obiit Dominus Warinus, Abbas Rievallis. Cui successit Dominus Helias, Celerarius ejusdem Domus."

9. Helyas.—Of this prelate, whom he gives as the eleventh Abbot, Burton says simply nothing, save that he resigned the Abbacy, for which statement he cites *Chron. de Mailros*, pp. 188, 194. The two entries thus referred to are these:—"Anno Mccxv, Dominus Helyas, Abbas Rievallis, suo cessit officio: cui successit Dominus Henricus, Abbas de Wardonia, vi idus Aprilis" (p. 188); and "electus est Dominus Helyas, quondam Abbas Rievallis, in Abbatem de Revesby, mense Decembris" (p. 194). There is no note as to the date of his election to Rievaulx.

10. Henry i.—Of Abbot Henry, who is described as having been previously Abbot of Wardon, Burton says besides, in a note, that he died in 1216 at Ruchford, and was there buried, citing the Chronicle just named, p. 191; the entry quoted, under date 1216, being as follows:—"Obiit Dominus Henricus, Abbas Rievallis, apud Ruhford, ibidemque sepultus est: cui successit in regimine Dominus Willelmus, Abbas de Melros, ii kal. Septembris."

11. William iii.—Burton describes him as previously Abbot of Melrose, and adds that he died in 1223; resting the statement again on the Melrose Chronicle as previously cited. The extract in the preceding notice makes it evident that he became Abbot in 1216.

12. Roger.—Previously Abbot of Wardon. In Burton's

catalogue the date 1224 is prefixed to his number and name, his predecessor having died in 1223. "Hæc est finalis concordia etc., inter Rogerum, Abbatem Rievallis, querentem, et Ricardum de Sproxtona, deforciantem, etc." (Feet of Fines, 1226). No. CCXVII. is a similar document, dated January 1232, between Abbot Roger and William de Ros; No. CCCXII., dated Pentecost 1233, is a lease of the Poketo Mill to Newborough, bearing this Abbot's name; in 1234 there is a Finalis concordia between Abbot Roger and Robert le Bulur, with Amabel his wife; and yet again, there is another arrangement of the same kind, dated in 1235, between the same Abbot and Robert de Everingham and Isabella his wife, with interesting details as to the property involved in the case, the document being printed in the Appendix; and lastly, in the Coram Rege Pleas, Easter, 23 Henr. III. ($123\frac{8}{9}$), Abbot Roger sues William de Ros for warranty of the Grif and Tilston lands, and other particulars of Espec's original grant. He resigned in 1239 (*Chr. de Mailros*).

13. LEONIAS (LEONIUS).—"Leonias de Dundraynon, a monk of Melros" is the entry in the *Monasticon*, with the date 1238 prefixed to the name, but without the usual citation of authority. The last note will suffice to show that the statement is one made, partly at least, in error. The *Chronica* entry touching his accession to the Abbacy is "Anno Mccxxxix, Dominus Rogerus, Abbas Rievallis, suo cessit officio, et Dominus Leonius de Dundraynan, et monachus de Melros, successit." According to the same authority (p. 203), he had been appointed Abbot of Dundrennan in 1236, the day before the feast of the Ascension; and, on the same page as stands the notice of his succession to the Abbot's stall at Rievaulx, is also the notice of his death: "Anno Mccxl, obiit venerabilis Leonius, Abbas Rievallis, vi idus Januarii; cui successit, post Pascha, Dominus Adam de Tilletai, Abbas."

14. ADAM DE TILLETAI. Burton correctly (see last note) prefixes the date 1240 to his mention of this Abbot. The same date stands in No. CCLXXVII.; while in Fines dated in that year, and the following years, noted in the list, his name appears ten times at the least. No. CCCXXIII. is a fine dating in 1257, wherein Abbot Adam is the plaintiff, and William de Moubray the defendant; and finally, No. CCCXIV., dated in 1260, gives up his name as entering into a composition with the personage—Simon de Vere—who was in reality one of the principals

mentioned in the last reference. In his case, again, Burton makes reference to the Chronicle of Melrose.

15. William IV.—In a Fine levied in 1268, before Peter de Brus, and the other Justices then itinerant, William, Abbot of Rievaulx, was one of the parties, and Robert de Teesdale, with his wife Gundreda, the other. For his date, 2 Kal. Aug. 1275, Burton quotes Torr's MSS.; according to Placita Ebor., 1279-1281, he was summoned by William, Prior of Kirkham, to show cause why he should not permit the latter to have the pasturage in Bilsdale of which he had been dispossessed by Abbot Adam; and No. CCXLIX. is a Fine, dated in 1281, in which he is one of the principals, and John de Staingrave the other. But there is yet one matter which, in connection with this Abbot, remains to be glanced at. Burton's date and reference have already been quoted, and the question arises whether the 2 Kal. Aug., as alleged on the authority of Torr's MSS., may not be a mistake for 12 Kal. Aug. in the same year, when, from the following minute in Archbishop Gifford's Register, it is apparent he made his profession of obedience:—"Obedientia fratris Willelmi, Abbatis Ryevallis, facta apud Cawod sub datum xii Kal. Augusti, A.D. Mcclxx quinto, sub hiis verbis: Ego frater Willelmus, Abbas Ryevallis, subjectionem, reverentiam et obedientiam a sanctis patribus constitutam, secundum regulam S. Benedicti, tibi, Pater Archiepiscope, tuisque successoribus canonice substituendis, et Sanctæ Sedi Ebor., salvo Ordine nostro, perpetuo me exhibiturum promitto." Such an entry admits of no doubt as to the fact and date stated. But on this admission depends the consequence that having been Abbot since 1268—and how much before that we do not know—he had allowed so many years to elapse previously to laying this obligation upon himself. Of course there is the hypothetical alternative that another Abbot of the same name had been interposed between him and Abbot Adam. A like postponement of profession occurs in the case of one or more of the Abbots of Furness, and the present, it may be, is not the only case of the kind among the Abbots of Rievaulx.

16. Thomas I.—This Abbot stands 18th in the *Monasticon* Catalogue, and set before his name is the date Non. Dec. 1286, while the note of reference below is "Reg. William Grenefeld, archiep. Ebor., pt. 1st, p. 31." As Grenfeld was not Archbishop until 1306, there is obviously some confusion or mistake involved. Abbot Thomas made his profession at Wilton, iv Non. Februarii, in the first year of the Pontificate of Arch-

bishop Romanus (Reg. fo. xxx[b]). This date must of necessity be Feb. 2d in 1287; for the Archbishop was consecrated at Rome on the 10th of February in 1286, and thus he could scarcely have been at Wilton on the 2d, and at Rome on the 10th, allowing for all the difficulties of so long a journey. But there is no doubt that Thomas had become Abbot in, or probably before, 1286; for, among the "Pedes finium. Ebor., 13-26 Edw. I." is one dated "in crastino Ascensionis Domini 14 Edw. I.," between Abbot Thomas of Rievaulx and William de la Hay, acting on behalf of his wife, *in re* certain lands in Little Busby, etc.; and, inasmuch as this Fine has been accidentally omitted in the Appendix, I subjoin the following very brief abstract:—"Hæc est finalis etc. coram Thoma de Weylaund, Joh. de Luvetot, Will. de Brunton, Rog. de Leycestre, et Elia de Belingham, Justiciariis, etc., Inter Fratrem Thomam, Abbatem Rivallis, per Ric. de Perk, etc., et Will. de la Hay et Elenam uxorem ejus, etc., de uno mesuagio, etc., in Parva Buskeby," and other tenements in Staynburghe, Pyllaye, and Cuthworthe. In No. CLXXVIII. (printed in the Appendix) his name is found mentioned as Abbot in September 1291.

17. HENRY II. This Abbot's name does not appear in Burton's list, or in any other with which I am acquainted. Still, there seems to be sufficient reason for inserting it in the present list. The authority depended on is an extract from the Clairvaux Chartulary given by Longstaffe in the Appendix to his "Darlington," pp. lxi. lxii. which runs as follows: "6 Kal. Apr. 1301. Henry, Abbot, and the Convent of Ryevall, in public Chapter. . . . established three monks of their House to celebrate three masses for ever for the health and prosperity of life of their beloved in Christ, Master Simon de Clervaux, Rector of Lith, from that date, at three altars in their church, viz., at the altar of S. Matthew, where a mass of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated; at the altar of S. Martin the Bishop where one for all the faithful departed is celebrated daily; and at the altar of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr, a mass, so that the three monks at the three altars while Master Simon lived, should say a collect for his special health, viz., Deus qui caritatis dona, etc., in a convenient place; and at a mass at S. Martin's altar aforesaid to be daily celebrated for the soul of Sir Thomas de Clervaux his brother a special collect in like manner daily should be said viz. Deus cui proprium est, etc., in the same place or other convenient place; but when Master Simon whose preservation let might the Highest prolong should die at the three masses celebrated

at the three altars, a collect etc., Deus, cui proprium est, for the health of both the souls aforesaid."

18. ROBERT.—"In 1301 Robert occurs," is the *Monasticon* notice of this Abbot, and the reference is to "Addenda to Tanner's notitia, by Willis." This doubtless depends on an entry in Archbishop Corbridge's Register, fo. xxvi.; but the entry is made on a loose, or rather on an inserted, slip, and it finds its place on the fo. dealing with the acts of the third year of the Pontificate. This brings the profession of Abbot Robert into the year 1303 instead of 1301. The profession is made in the usual form.

19. PETER.—Prefixed to this Abbot's name in the *Monasticon* is "February 1307," with a reference to Archbishop Grenfield's Register, p. 86. I have met with no other mention of Abbot Peter.

20. THOMAS II.—The name of this Abbot has not been met with in any of the lists of Abbots of Rievaulx hitherto compiled. But there is no room for doubt as to the fact that he was Abbot "le utisme jour Daverille, lan du regne le Roy Edward fiths le Roy Edward utisme." (See No. CXLV^{v}.) This is one of the charters in Lord Bolton's most interesting collection, and, by its own date, it dates also the next in the series as printed, or No. CXLV^{w}, in which the name of the same Abbot occurs again. On March 26, 1315, the transaction referred to in both these deeds was ratified by the other party to it, or Sir Henry le Scrope, and confirmed by the then Bishop of Durham. Five days later the Prior and Convent of Durham add their confirmation to the exchange specified; and there is also a confirmation by the King, dated March 10, 1315 (Pat. Rolls, Edw. II., pt. 2, m. 27). See No. 103 in the Appendix.

21. WILLIAM V.—Twenty-first in Burton's list stands Abbot William, and before his name is the date "June 1318." As authority for this an entry in Archbishop Melton's Register is cited, p. 228. My own reference is to fo. ccxxvii^{b}. The entry is in the usual form, but subjoined is the following memorandum:—"Factæ fuerunt istæ professiones et benedictiones in Capella de Burtona prope Beverlacum, die Dominica proximo post festum S. Johannis Baptistæ, A. Gr. Mccc decimo octavo, et Pontificatus Domini Willelmi de Melton primo." This same Abbot William is a party to the Conventio with William de la Broc and his wife, Elena, which is the subject of the original

deed belonging to the Rev. H. C. Holmes, of Birkby, and by him allowed to be printed in the present volume, No. CCCLVIII. There is also an entry in Dodsworth, lxiii., fo. 68, to the effect that Abbots Alred of Rievaulx and Roger of Byland were contemporaries, as also Abbot Silvanus of the former with the same Abbot of the latter. The entry then proceeds: "Willelmus Ellerbec, Abbas Rievallis, et Adam de Hustwait, Abbas Bellandensis, eodem tempore." Now the only Abbot of Byland named Adam appears to have been the Abbot who, according to the list given in Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*, "had the King's letters of protection, Sept. 21, 1315." This entry then is of interest as giving the personal name of the present Abbot.

22. JOHN I.—In Patent Rolls, 4 Rich. II., pt. 2, m. 20, is an Inspeximus of a Confirmation by Edw. III., dated "vicesimo octavo die Junii, anno regni nostri primo" (1327), in which "Johannes nunc Abbas" is named. And on this authority the name of Abbot John is added to the previously existing list. The document cited is printed below. (See No. 99.)

23. WILLIAM VI.—In the list of Abbots of Rievaux given in Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*, William de Langton stands as the twenty-second, and with the date 1334 prefixed to his name. No other information, however, is given. The voluminous and very interesting confirmation printed below as No. CCCLXXII., and which is derived from the Patent Rolls, 6 Edw. III., pt. 2, m. 23, was granted to "Willelmus nunc Abbas" on the 28th June in that year (1332). This was during Archbishop Melton's time, and his profession is found in that prelate's Register at fo. 260, where a note to the following effect occurs: —At Cawod, nones of Jan^{ry}, 1334-5, the Archbishop issued a commission to Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, to give the "munus benedictionis" to William de Langton, Abbot elect of Rievaulx. William de Langeton's name is not found in Burton's Catalogue.

24. RICHARD.—The profession of "Ricardus electus Abbas Monasterii Ryevallensis" is seen in Archbishop Zouch's Register, fo. clxii^{b}, in the usual form, with the following Mem. appended:—"Et memor. quod primo die mensis Novembris, A.D. Mccexlix., in Capella manerii sui de Cawode, Venerabilis pater, Willelmus la Zouche, Ebor. Archiepiscopus, etc., dictum Abbatem benedixit, qui quidem Abbas juravit obedientiam in forma suprascripta." I have met with no other instance in which Abbot Richard is mentioned.

25. William vii.—1369. Patent Rolls, 43 Edw. iii., pt. 1, m. 33. Exemplification touching the Pickering Manors. See App. No. 98. "1372. Add. MSS. 4937, fo. 52. Sigillum Willelmi et Conventus Ryevallensis cuidam scripto appensum dato apud Hamelak, die Veneris in crastino Nativitatis B. Johannis Baptistæ. Apud Belveir 19 August, 1732." His name is also met with in Patent Rolls, 3 Rich. ii., pt. 2, m. 20, as Willelmus nunc Abbas, xx die Februarii (1380). See No. cccLxxiii., p. 310.

26. William viii.—The date 1409 is inserted in the *Monasticon* before the name of the twenty-third Abbot, William, and the authority quoted is "Addenda to Tanner's Notitia, by Willis."

27. William ix.—Archbishop Bowet's Register, pt. 2, p. 138, quoted by Burton; the date given being 18th Oct. 1419. Bromley is given as this Abbot's personal name.

28. John ii.—Willis' *History of Abbeys*, vol. ii. p. 28, is the authority cited for this Abbot, whose name is found, as well as that of his predecessor, in all the accredited lists.

29. Henry iii.—"Henry Burton, a monk of Sallay," is the accustomed way of noticing this Abbot, and the date, 10th Nov. 1423, is the date assigned, which depends upon an entry in the Register at York, "Sede vacante," p. 321. Also see No. cccviii., a document dated the Feast of All Saints, 1429, in which Henry is named as the then Abbot.

30. William x.—Among the Conventual Leases, No. 876 is an agreement between William, Abbot of Rivaulx, and Thomas, Prior of Mount Grace, touching Morton Grange in East Harlsey. The date is Michaelmas 1436. "Occurs in 1443" is Burton's note touching this Abbot, and he gives a reference to Archbishop Kemp's Register, p. 421. The entry there (my note is p. 420[b]) is to the effect that John Inghelay was elected Abbot of Rievaulx, on the resignation of William Spenser, in 1449. This, while on the one hand it verifies the precise date at which Abbot William ceased (by resignation) to be Abbot, verifies also the fact that his personal name was Spenser. This is a circumstance calling for specific remark, for, as will be noticed more fully presently, the name of the Abbot who succeeded John Inkeley or Inghelay was likewise William Spenser.

31. John iii.—"5 April, 1449," stands prefixed to this Abbot's name in Mon. Ebor., and with the same reference to Kemp's Register as in the case of his predecessor, which we have just noticed. His personal name was Inkeley, Ingelay (in Gill's *Vallis Eborac.*), or Inghelay.

32. William xi.—In No. 101, which is an extract from the Close Rolls, *temp.* Edward iv., and which bears date July 31, 1471, William Spenser is distinctly named as the then Abbot of Rievaulx, and as assigning to John, Lord Scrope of Bolton, William, Lord Hastynges, and others, West Newton Grange, etc. The Abbot's name is mentioned in full in two places, and the document is precisely dated, as already named, so that there can be no doubt as to the fact, either as to name or time. And as Archbishop Kemp's Register is equally precise, it is abundantly clear that Abbot John Inghelay intervened between two Abbots, each of whom bore the same name. Of course, as the first of these vacated the Abbot's chair by resignation, the suggestion that the two Abbots Spenser were in reality one and the same person—the former Abbot having been re-elected on Inghelay's removal—may be made. But the supposition involves the improbability, as it will appear to many, that the man who had become Abbot by or before the year 1436 should have been so tenacious of life and vigour as to be able to endure the toils and anxieties of the abbatial position down to the year 1489 (or, from first to last, upwards of fifty-three years), when Abbot Burton assumed the government of the Convent. The last absolute mention of this Abbot occurs in 1487, on the 7th November, in which year he granted the lease numbered 880, involving the Conventual property in Teesdale.

33. John iv.—Burton assigns the date 29th January, 1489, to this Abbot, naming him John Burton, and quoting Archbishop Rotherham's Register, p. 63, as authority. In Conventual Leases, No. 897, he is mentioned as granting a lease of lands in Harlsey to Prior Henry Egglyston (or Eccleston) of Mount Grace, and in No. 898 the date named is 1509.

34. William xii.—In the *Monasticon* William Helmesley is given as the thirtieth Abbot, with the date 16th November, 1513, and a reference to the Register of Archbishop Bainbridge. In Conventual Leases, No. 895, dated 26th March 1526, he grants a certain corrody, the particulars of which are of some interest, having previously in 1524, according to No. 892,

granted a lease of lands in Pickering Marrishes to Robert Hunter. In No. 873, much of which is illegible, he is recorded as having leased to William, Prior of Bridlington, certain lands called Campe and Twillynge, otherwise Twyndill.

35. EDWARD.—This Abbot's name is not mentioned by Burton, and therefore by none of his copyists. His name is found, together with that of Brian Higdon, appended to the Status Monasterii de Fontibus, printed in *Memorials of Fountains*, at p. 288 *et seq.*; and in the note on p. 296, Mr. Walbran states that he had not been able to ascertain how long or when the Abbot Edward presided." He is, however, repeatedly named in the Conventual Leases, beginning with No. 872[a], which is dated 20th January, 1530. No. 889 is another lease by the same Abbot, granted in 1531. No. 896 is a grant by him to one George Coottes of the office of Conventual swineherd, dated in 1532; and No. 883, dated May 24, 1503, is a lease granted by him of land in the Marrishes. But there is much more than this to be said touching this Abbot, this being, perhaps, the most appropriate place for taking up a subject which, as I think it will be seen, connects itself most closely with him, standing, as he does, the thirty-fifth in our list. I hardly need advert to the current tradition—for at present, in some of its aspects, it is little more—that an Abbot of Rievaulx, no name being specified, was concerned in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and was in consequence executed for high treason. As an instance of the way in which this matter is dealt with by those who compile what they call "history" of what is styled the "local" sort, without taking the slightest trouble about authenticating the statements they make or repeat, I quote the following from Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*, p. 312: "In 1536 an insurrection broke out in the northern counties, which was headed by the Archbishop of York and several of the nobles. This movement was called the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' the banners of the insurgents being painted with the image of Christ crucified, and the chalice and host, the emblems of their faith. The rebellion, though somewhat formidable, was soon put down; and the leaders of the insurgents, among whom was the Abbot of Rievaulx, were apprehended and executed for high treason." The insurrection in question took place early in 1537, when Rowland Blyton, who lived to surrender the Abbey in the following year, was Abbot. Gill's statement is therefore a manifest misstatement. I think also that the same may be said about the alleged leadership of the alleged Abbot of Rievaulx. But let that pass. That there was an Abbot of Rievaulx condemned

and executed for complicity in the Pilgrimage of Grace is probably certain; but that it was not the Abbot regnant at the time is more than equally certain. As to the former of these two allegations, Mr. Walbran (*Memorials of Fountains*, p. 273) writes: "Henriquez, in his *Menologium Cisterciense*, p. 185, says 'Nonis Junii, Londini in Anglia, passio beatorum Guillelmi Trust' [for Thirsk] 'Abbatis Fontanensis, et Abbatis Riveriensis, Ordinis Cisterc., qui propter fidem etc.'" And in the following paragraph is added, "Gulielmus Trust, Abbas Monast. Fontanensis [et] Abbas Riveriensis ambo suspensi et in quatuor divisi partes." There seems to be no real doubt that this is the record of an actual fact. And I think that the reasons are quite equally valid for assuming that the Abbas Riveriensis thus spoken of was ex-Abbot Edward, or Blyton's predecessor, or (as he is described in writings of the time), *quondam Abbas.* There is, I think, no difficulty in the way of establishing the fact that there was such a person—that Blyton's predecessor vacated the office of Abbot by cession, and not by death. Mr. Walbran (*Memorials*, p. 260) publishes "A letter from Thomas Legh to Cromwell, respecting the conduct of William Thirsk, Abbot of Fountains, and the Abbot of Rievaulx," obtained from the Cott. MSS. Cleop. E. IV. I have copy of the same from Dodsworth, xxvi. 10, headed:—"A breefe from Dalton [*sic*] Lee to Cromwell, 1 Sept." Mr. Walbran's note upon this letter—the bearing of which on the question now before us will be dealt with presently—is: "It appears from this letter, which was probably written in the autumn of the year 1535"—a date which I am inclined to think is fully two years too late—"when the first general visitation of the monasteries commenced, that the visitors had found occasion to depose the Abbot of Rievaulx, and that the king had commanded the Abbot of Fountains, who was then the Visitor-General of the Cistercian Order, to confirm or consummate their act. [This is misstated. The said Abbot was really, as will be seen below, one of the commissioners originally and specially employed.] His reluctance to undertake this and contingent duties mentioned in the two succeeding letters in the text was, no doubt, dictated by a strong sympathetic feeling with the offender, exemplified not only in the reports of their characters generally, but by the fact that they soon after joined the Pilgrimage of Grace, and died for that cause on the scaffold." Much of the pertinency of no inconsiderable part of this depends upon the date, which, as noted above, may be demurred to. For, in the first place, in 1535 Rowland Blyton was Abbot (see Conventual Leases, *passim*), and

had been so from at least the very beginning of the previous year, and there was no question touching *his* deposition; and in the second place there is an abstract of the first of "the two succeeding letters" referred to by Walbran, in the "Calendar of State Papers," Henry VIII., vol. vi., and numbered 1408, with the date 1533 appended. At the end appears the further note as to date, "London, 8th November"; and it will be seen, on comparison of the contents of these two letters, one written in September, and the other in November, that they are entirely consistent with one another, and with the other facts of the case, one, and the most important of which, as to our inquiry, is that Abbot Edward was still Abbot up to the middle of 1533 (see Conventual Leases, p. 352, No. 883). With these preliminary remarks we may proceed to a more special notice of the letters given in the *Memorials of Fountains*, the first of which opens as follows:—"Pleasithe it your mastershyp to be advartesyd that, according unto your commandement, with most diligence I hawe deliverd your letter, also at tymes most convenient referryd unto the kyng's commyssionars at Riwax siche credance as yowr pleisar and equite wolde, whyche uppon the abbott of Funtans partt was butt lyghtly regardyd, and playnly expressyd of the same, that suche letter as I deliveryd and credance relatyd was from Mr. Crumwell onley, and nott from the Kinges hyghnesse, wheropon, . . . after evidence prove by wyttnessys, and the abbott of Rywax confession publishyde, the said abbot" (of Fountains, namely) "amonge other exceptions did laye this excepcion, *Quod vigore literarum nulla commissionariis nec illorum alicui competit aut competere potest jurisdictio contra præfatum abbatem de Riwalle, pro eo, videlicet, et ex eo quod dictæ litteræ regiæ fuerunt et sunt dolose, surreptitieque, tacita veritate et expressa falsitate, per dolum et fraudem, ac hujusmodi serenissimi principis nostri circumventione, impetratæ;* who in hys obstinacie and parwarse mynde adheryng to the rulles of hys religion, as he said, departyd from Riwax, and wolde nott, accordingli unto your letters, thare remayne for the accumplyshment of the kinges commaundement . . . whyche rebelliouse mynde at this tyme is soe radicate, not only in hym, butt also in money of that religion, as in the abbott of Rywax wryting this letter here inclosyde to the slaundare of the kinges heygnes, and after the kinges lettars receivyd, dyd imprison and otharways punyche divers of hys brethern whyche ware ayenst him and hys dissolute liwing; also dyd take from one of the same, being a wery agyd man all hys money . . . that as persons almost nothing regarding God and veri lityll owr grett maister the

king, under the pretence of the rwlles of there religion lywythe as persones *soluti ab omni lege seu obedientia et Deo et regi debita*. . . All the cuntre maykythe exclamations of this abbot of Rywax, uppon hys abhomynable liwing and extortions by hym commyttyd, also many wronges to divers myserable persens don, whyche evidently duthe apere by bylles corroboratt to be trwe with ther othes corporale, in the presens of the commissionars and the said abbott takyn, and opon the same xvi witnessys examynyd, affermyng ther exclamations to be trwe. Therfore, the kinges magiste consideryd . . . they wolde ether quykli be lokyd opon and shortly, or elles ther dessolute lywing with rebelliose demeanor shall every day increase more and more, to the dysplesor of God, &c. Thes premysses consideryd, I trust ye will thinke hym not worthe to be visitour of hys religion ony longer by the kinges auctorite. And in this cause of the abbot of Riwaxe, the other commyssionars hathe procedide according to the lawe, and yowr credence by me to theyme relatyde, and condignlie *hathe remowyd hym from the rewlle of hys abbacie and admynistration of the same*. . . . Wrytten in hast, the fyrst day off Septembar, from Belver." Without pausing to dwell upon the uncertainty as to what is to be understood by the "confession" of the accused Abbot of Rievaulx, we note here not only that divers loud and specific charges were brought against him, but that a formal inquiry, upon the oath of sixteen witnesses, had been made, and that the issue thereof had been the formal removal of him from the Abbot's chair by the other Commissioners, who, after the contumacious withdrawal of himself by the Abbot of Fountains from the Commission, remained to discharge the functions of his office. And now we pass on to the second letter, dated "London, the viiith daye of Novembre," and printed in the *Memorials*, p. 268, with the heading "A letter to the Abbots of Fountains and Byland concerning the election of an Abbot of Rivaux," and taken from a MS. in the Public Record Office, entituled "Paper Writings concerning Abbeys." After the address, the letter proceeds: "And whereas it hathe pleased the King's highnes to directe his moste gracious letters unto you, nowe at this presente tyme, for the election of a newe Abbote of Ryvaulx, wherin his grace hathe bene advertised ye have not heretofore indevored yourselfs in th' accomplishemente of the same according to his said lettres and commaundement, wherof I marvaile not a little that ye wold incurre his high displeasure for the none executing of the same; therefore I hertely requyre yo, and nevertheless doe advise you, in exchewing of further inconvenyences and dis-

pleasures that may thereby ensue, all affections sette aparte, ye doo accomplishe the said eleccion according to the tenour and purporte of his most gracious letters directyd unto you and to the convente of the same monastery in that behalf." In this letter we note the direct charge of delay in the execution of the mandate addressed to the Abbots named for the election of a successor to the Abbot spoken of in the last letter as removed from his office, the imputation of personal motives —interest or affection—as having led to such delay, and a peremptory order to interpose no further delay, but to proceed at once in conjunction with the Convent to the election of a new Abbot. The third letter it may be better to preface by the insertion of the following letter from the Cromwell Correspondence (Second Series), xxii. fo. 467:—"In my humlest maner, according to my dute, I commend me to your mastershipp, intimating thys same that, on Sanct Nicolesse day, the Abbott quondam of Ruffurth was installeyt at Ryvax, qwaras the late Abbott of Ryvax song Te Deum att hys installation. Hys resignation was exhebeytt by him the same day to . . . . bbottes, but hys assignation off a pencion hys put to my Lord off Rutteland, in the weche, as in all other heretofor, I haue moneyt hym to folow your advyse and determination, and althoff pete at all tymys ys good to be shuytt, ȝett ytt hys most necessare yn extremyte or nede; tharefore I wold he had a honeste leyffing, nottwithstanding he hays evyll deserveyt ytt, other to my sayd Lord or me. Thus, Jhu send you longe lyeff with good felicite. The x day off thys month att York. In hast.

By yours in body and mynde
Thomas Ley. D.

I instantly (as a evyll soliciter) desyre your mastershypp to remember yonge Mr. Wyllam Parre byll; and all the contre hys glad off the nue Abbott, and prays for thame that helpeyt therto.

"*Endorsed* To hys most assureyt good Mr. Master Crumwell, one of the Kynges honorabyll concelle."

Here then we have the practical reply to the peremptory mandate conveyed in the last letter noticed. On St. Nicholas' Day (December 6th) a new Abbot was installed at Rievaulx, who had previously been the Abbot at Rufforth, and the ex-Abbot had sung the Te Deum at the installation, having previously exhibited his own resignation to certain Abbots present—we may surely presume the Abbots before named in this matter—the assignation of a pension for his sustenance being a matter

yet to be arranged. And it is in the third letter above referred to that the arrangement in question is dealt with. It is given by Walbran on the same page as the second in the series, and is headed "A letter of the Abbots of Fountains and Byland to Thomas Cromwell. From the original in the Public Record Office; Chapter-house papers, vol. C., 2. 4. p. 34." It begins: "Right Worshipfull, in our most humble wyse accordynge to our bownden dewtye, we recommende us vnto your goode maistership, certifyinge the same, that we have receyved your lettres by the hands of the late father Abbott of Rievaux, berer hereof, the contentts whereoff perceyvinge and your mynde with all in it behalf, accordynge to our dewtye and fourme (*sic*) our Religion, dide call before us at Ripon, the sevent day of May, the now incumbent abbott of Rievaulx, and also the late abbott of the same beyng present; also, at that same tyme, as coassisting with us, the Abbott of Kirstall. Ande, after diverse communicacions hadde, fynally we dyde conclude in this maner: That is to say, that the late fadre Abbott shulde have yerelye xliiii li. sterlynge of the sayde Monastery of Rievaulx under the Convent seille, durynge his naturall lyff, als well as cowth be dyvysed by his lerned cowncell after the forme of lawe, at the festes &c. . . . by evyn porcions, and this to be sealled &c. And thoughe of veray trewthe there was more large somme of money offerde to the said laite fadre yerely heretofore, ȝitt that notwythstandinge, he was and is contented to accept that somme, at ower requests ande desyres. Then after, when hys wrytyngs was maide up accordyngelye and browght for to be sealled, the said Abbott of Rievaulx, nowe incumbent, mayd therein delay, and so doith as ȝitt, the cause thereof to hus is uncertayne, and not a lytyll we marvell that he kepith not his sayde promisse. Wherfor we thowght best to certifie your gudnes &c. . . At our monasteryis of Fountaunce ande Bylande, xxviiith day of May,

Your assured beidmen
Wylliam th' abbot off Fontanys
John th' abbot of Byland."

Upon moderately attentive review of all this, laying due weight on the authenticated facts that Abbot Edward was still Abbot up to May 24th, 1533, and that Rowland Blyton was Abbot before February 26th, 1534 (he granted two leases on that day), we see that there is no difficulty in assigning the year 1533 as the year in which, on September 1st, Legh's report to Cromwell touching the deposition of the Abbot of Rievaulx was made; in which also, on November 8th, the

sharp reprimand (from "Cromwell or one of his agents," as Walbran suggests) to the Abbots of Byland and Fountains on account of their delay in proceeding to fill the vacancy occasioned by the said deposition, was despatched; and in which further, on December 6th, the newly-elected Abbot was formally installed at the Convent Church of Rievaulx; the assignation of the pension to the late Abbot dating—or rather being reported as arranged—on May 7th in the following year.

36. Rowland.—Burton calls the last Abbot Richard Blyton, and Gill inserts the name as "Richard (or Rowland de) Blyton." However, there is no real uncertainty as to what his name was. It occurs almost twenty times in Conventual Leases, and always under one or other of the forms Roland or Rowland. The earliest mention of him I meet with there is in No. 894, dated February 26, 1534, and the latest in No. 885, dated July 14, 1538. Nos. 893 and 871 are both dated in the same month, and Nos. 881 and 890 both in the preceding June. But from what is said in the preceding note, it is clear that he had been previously Abbot of Rufforth, and that his election took place between the middle of November and the 6th December in 1533.

I have now but to express my sense of obligation to all who have kindly assisted me in the compilation of the present volume. To Lord Bolton especially am I indebted for his great courtesy and kindness in giving me access to the very interesting series of deeds connected with the grants made to the Abbey in Wensleydale, the existence of which was not previously known; to Canon Raine for the loan of the instructive document connected with the fabric of the Abbey at, or closely after, the period of the Dissolution; to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for his most helpful annotations on the same; and above all, to Mr. William Brown of Arncliff Hall, for almost invaluable help in not only in revising the proof-sheets, but copying out for me not a few of the most interesting, and at the same time the longest, of the

documents published in the entire volume. To him I owe the long Inspeximus of Edward III., the copy from Ministers' Accounts, and not a few of the extracts from the Public Records quoted, and notably the Conventual Leases. Nor must I omit to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Henry Rye, without the aid of whose practical knowledge and observation I should have been ill able to unravel the mystery attending the repeated mention made in the Cartularium of the "fossata," "guteria," and "insula" at Rievaulx, and the practical meaning and application of the same.

DANBY, *November 9th*, 1888.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FABRIC INVENTORY.

By the kindness of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, I am permitted to avail myself of certain notes touching divers entries in the Fabric Inventory printed at p. 334 *et seq.*

On page 334, touching the entry "The rode loft," he writes: "A great loft stood under the eastern arch of the tower, and high up above it are the holes for a rood—or candle—beam."

"The Stallys. The stalls occupied the two western bays of the eastern arm, and terminated at the fifth pier. Between the fourth and fifth piers is the *gradus chori*, and immediately to the west the 'upper entrance' into the choir from the aisles. Behind the stalls, and extending for five bays from the tower, are clear traces of the Cistercian longitudinal stone wall, with north and south choir doors. It probably returned behind the High Altar (which stood in the third bay), and was, clear of the stalls, arcaded along its front. In illustration of this, note the bases."

On pp. 335, 336, are notices of five altars situate at the east end of the choir, or rather of what would be the east end if the church had had the usual orientation; and with respect to these Mr. St. John Hope says: "The pinholes for the reredoses of the five eastern altars are very plainly seen. The five altars were divided from each other by perpent walls of stone, nine feet long and one foot thick, which were continued westwards with timber to meet a great cross screen or parclose. Each altar stood on a platform one step high, below which was a small floor drain. A little to the west are two steps running right across the Church, but clear of the eastern face of the first pair of piers, and on the top step was the parclose that extended from one side of the church to the other, and partitioned off the five altars. The parclose was thus also clear of the piers which have no cuts or marks on them."

The pinholes for the "loft of tymber on the baksyde of the high altar with a sele under it of wood" still remain in the piers.

Mr. Hope's note pertinent to the "Image of St. Cristofer in a tabernacle sett between these two chapels" (p. 336) is, "It is not clear whether this was in the transept or in the aisle; but I think in the transept in front of the pier, which is somewhat cut about."

"The western arch of the south aisle of the choir was screened; all three of the arches on the east side of the north transept were partitioned off by screens as high as the capitals, as is attested by the cuts which have been made there; and the arch from the south aisle of the nave into the transept was filled with a wooden screen."

Mr. Hope's comment on the uncertain word in the sentence—"A place of three *hows* of tymber" (p. 338)—is, "was not this a place of 'three howse high,' that is, three storeys divided into compartments for books? Perhaps they had a portable ladder instead of a vice."

"The 'dortor' (p. 339) of course extended southwards from the transept over the Chapter-House, etc. As to the 'second dortor,' the site is not quite certain. Probably over the buildings forming the north side of the farmery cloister. Or it may have been the *domus necessaria* or rere-dorter. Cf. the 'third dorter' at Canterbury."

Touching the Frater and its windows the remark is, "The number of these windows does not agree with what there was, and actually still is; and nothing is said about the great undercroft below the Frater."

The Convent kitchen was on the west of the Frater, as at Fountains, Tintern, etc., and had a hatch to pass food through.

As to the "Garnare on the west of the Cloyster" (p. 340): "The building usually met with in this position is the great range found at Fountains, Beaulieu, Byland, Kirkstall, etc., assigned to the *conversi*. . . . Here they probably used as their dining-hall the undercroft of the Frater. But where did they lodge? The 'garnare' at Rievaulx is so narrow—less than twenty feet—I thought it might really be the 'lane' found at Citeaux, Clairvaux, and Pontigny; and, in England, at Beaulieu, Byland, and Kirkstall; and originally, as I have discovered, at Fountains also; but the windows and doors in the west wall seem to negative the existence of a 'cellarium' on the west of it."

Mr. Hope thinks that the "house for evidence" was somewhere near the chapter-house; and as to "the long house between the hall and the dorter," he inquires: "Was this the great rere-dorter, or the room over the north side of the farmery cloister?"

"The chambers at the south end of the hall" (p. 341) may have

been the rooms in the east end of the rere-dorter. They communicated with the farmery hall, and form three floors, one over the other."

It does not appear to be certain where the "great chamber," the "three romys north thereof," the "parlour," the "entry to the church chamber," and the "church chamber" itself, were situate; but Mr. Hope seems to think that these five entries all refer to the rooms between the great hall and the church. The next entry, however, touching the "abbottes dyning chamber," is characterised "as of great interest, as showing that, at the last, the Abbot lived in the farmery. That cottage to the east may be the 'abbottes chappell,' although originally the farmery chapel. The 'chapell without the gate' still stands. There is also one at Croxden, and one has also been found at Fountains."

CORRECTION OF A MISTAKE AS TO DATE.

MR. HENRY ORDE-POWLETT has very kindly pointed out to me that I have been misled, not in seeking to identify William le Skrop, the grantor of the charter numbered CXLV^{J}. with the William le Scrope mentioned in the note, p. 97, but in my inferential dating of the deed itself. He writes: "I find Hugo, Rector of Brancepeth, granted lands to Henry Scrope, son of William Scrope, in 1308, and mentioned in that connection in four different deeds among the Bolton collection. Hugo de Ask, another of the witnesses (to No. CXLV^{J}.), as I know from another Bolton deed, was alive in 1293, as also Hasculphus de Cleseby, then Receiver of Richmond. Robert de Tyndale, also, and William Ruddekyn were both living at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries." There would therefore be no question as to the impossibility of identifying Reginald Chubbe (see note [3], p. 95) with Reginald de Bolton, otherwise Reginald FitzWalter, who must have belonged to an earlier generation.

CARTULARIUM RIEVALLENSE.

CARTULARIUM RIEVALLENSE.

I. *See Appendix.*

II. Omnibus ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint Frater R . . .,[1] dictus Abbas, et Conventus Rievallensis, salutem in Domino. In omnibus causis et negotiis Domus nostræ, sive in agendo, sive in defendendo, dilectum filium nostrum . . .,[1] monachum, latorem præsentium, Procuratorem nostrum constituimus, ratum habituri quicquid per eum sub amicabili compositione vel judiciali diffinitione, mediante justitia et ratione prævia, fuerit acciperatum.[2] In causis vero defensionum pro eo judicatum solvi[3]

III. Hii et hæredes eorum quorum nomina subscripta sunt facient homagium Abbati de Ryevalle de successionibus suis.

Dominus W[illelmus][4] de Mubrai et hæredes sui pro duabus carucatis terræ et pertinenciis in Parva Buskeby de feodo de Hestinges.

Johannes Thorni et hæredes sui pro tenemento suo in eadem villa.

Willelmus de Uplethum pro uno tofto cum crofto in Kyrkeby in Clyvelande.

[1] From the blanks left in these two places it seems likely that this is merely a form of an instrument conveying procuratorial powers, and not a copy of any special document of the sort.

[2] Ita.

[3] The rest is either deleted or illegible.

[4] This is probably the Will. de Mowbray whose name appears among those of the witnesses to No. 401, Whitby Chartulary, as also to a deed by John FitzAlan de Maltby, and another by Robert FitzRobert de Pothowe (both in Mr. Meynill's collection at Yarm Frierage), the dates of which are 1304 and 1311, inasmuch as he is seen to be a cotemporary of John de Lithegraynes, who is named in the Inq. p. m. of Nicholas de Menil (who died 6th July 1299), as having enfeoffed Christiana, wife of the said Nicholas, together with her husband, in the Manor of Castle Levington. William de Moubray was one of the jurors in the said Inquisitio. His wife's name was Agnes, by whom he had Thomas Mowbray, living in 1342; John Mowbray de Kirklington, who married Margaret, sister of Sir Alexander de Percy of Ormesby and Sneton (*Test. Ebor.* i. 144 *n*) and William, Clericus.

Dominus de Thymelby et hæredes [sui] pro dimidia carucata terræ et x.[1] acris, cum toftis et croftis in eadem villa.

Johannes de Lithegraynes et hæredes sui pro dimidia carucata terræ, xvi acris, ii rodefalles in Neusum super Teisam.

D'nus W. . . . de Bartona et hæredes pro uno tofto et crofto in Oswaldekirk.

Johannes de Est Neutona et hæredes pro duabus bovatis terræ in Wodehusfeld.

Johannes Abram pro tenemento suo in Naltona.[2] Robertus de Corneburge et hæredes pro tenemento suo in eadem villa.

Willelmus Bote pro tenemento suo in eadem.

Dominus J[ohannes][3] de Horbery pro terra de Sitelingtona.[4]

IV. Warenna Abbatis de Ryevalle—scil. {
Crosseby.[5]
Hestcayth.[6]
Mortona.[7]
Brocthona.[8]
Raisdale.[9]
Neutona.[10]
Welburna.[11]
Scypnoma.[12]

[1] It is uncertain whether this should be x or xx, as what might be a second x runs into the initial *a* of the following word.

[2] "*Nagelton* alias *Nalton*. William son of William, Peter Rabbas, and Julian de Sutton, heirs of Robert de Surdevale, their uncle, confirmed the grants of the said Robert, of lands in this territory, being two oxgangs, with Robert, son of Drogo de Nagelton. He also gave pasture of three carucates here, etc. John, son of Roger de Valoines de Nalton, confirmed five oxgangs of land, with a capital messuage, and with tofts and crofts, which Roger his father had given" (Burton, p. 362). Now Nawton.

[3] See *Kirkby's Inquest*, pp. 5, 6, and notes. See also p. 228, where under Shitelington the present name possibly suggests an emendation.

[4] "*Scitlington.*—Adam FitzPeter gave fifteen acres of land *ad faver-cas faciendas* in a place called Blake-hil, with the iron-ore in this town and Flockton, with all the dead wood; and Roger FitzPeter gave other fifteen acres in the same town-ship" (Burton, p. 363). The modern name of the place — Scellintone, Schelintone in Domesday—is Shit-lington.

[5] Near Northallerton.

[6] "*Hestelscait* or *Hayeschathe.*—Odo de Bolthebi, before A.D. 1145, gave this place to William, Abbot of Rieval, where King Henry III. granted them free warren" (Burton, p. 357). Now Hesketh.

[7] "King Henry III. granted the monks free warren on this territory" (*Ib.* p. 362).

[8] "*Brocton-magna*. . . . By the Fin. Ebor., 8 Edw. III., No. 165, these monks had tofts here. The king granted them free warren here" (*Ib.* p. 359). The place is now Great Broughton, in Cleveland.

[9] "*Rachesdale.*—King Henry III. granted the monks free warren here" (*Ib.* p. 362). Now Raysdale.

[10] "*Newton-West.*—Albreda, daughter of Richard de Sproxton, gave two oxgangs of land here, which King Henry III. confirmed, and also granted free warren" (*Ib.* p. 362).

[11] "*Welburne*. . . . King Henry III. granted the monks free warren here" (*Ib.* p. 263).

[12] "*Scipum.* — King Henry III. granted the monks free warren here" (*Ib.* p. 363). Now Skiplam.

V. Istis præsentibus, asseruit Nicholaus de Traili se accepisse ab ore Walteri Espec, avunculi sui, quod, super clivum montis, versus Cliveland, totum planum suum erat, quod postmodum dedit Rievalli, et opertum bosco subterius totum erat Johannis Engelram usque in Willelmesbec[1]; et asseruit se hoc probaturum coram Rege juramento suo, vel, si hoc judicium daret, per aliquem nepotum suorum monomachia: Rogero,[2] Abbate de Bellalanda; Waltero, Abbate de Neth; Roberto, Clerico de Martona; Richerio Walesanth; Henrico de Mainil; Simone de Steingriva; Willelmo Esturmi; Willelmo de Tamtona; Ernaldo filio Bence; Waltero Bardolf; Rogero Manuievilain; Jukelo de Alvertona; Roberto Breth; Jordano Cusin; Ricardo de Sproxtona.

VI. Inter Rievall[enses] et Willelmum de Ros. Placitum coram Silvestro,[3] Episcopo Carliol., Rogero de Thurkelby, et sociis suis, Justiciis Itin. in Com. Ebor., 125½. Sed quæratur Rotulus Rog. de Thurgelbi in Thesauro apud Westmonasterium, qui[a] Rotulus Silvestri Episcopi non est ibi, licet fuerit Capitalis Justicius: et invenies rotulationem cum judicio, et bis rotulatum in uno rotulo; et prima rotulatio est sine judicio. Secunda est integra cum judicio in eodem rotulo.[4]

VII. Summa feodorum militum in Anglia lx millia ccxxv; de quibus Religiosi et Cathedrales habent xxviii millia et xv feoda. Summa villatarum in Anglia cxxviii millia; de quibus habet Clerus xxvii millia villas.

Bellum de Leaus,[5] A. Gr. M° cc° lxiiii°.

VIII. [2] Abbas de Ryevalle attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo de Ros de placito[6] quod teneat ei finem

[1] Standing without any connection, as this declaration does in this place, it will be better to defer any remarks upon it until we arrive at the Charter of Foundation by Walter Espec, in the necessary annotation on which the present document may fairly claim something in the way of notice.

[2] Roger I., 1142; vacated by resignation (Burton, p. 339).

[3] Silvester de Everdon, 1247-1254 —Chancellor of England at the time of his election—said to have been killed by a fall from his horse.

[4] This entire sentence is added in another and later hand.

[5] Battle of Lewes, in which King Henry III., his brother Richard, titular King of the Romans, and many other chiefs of the Royalist party, were taken prisoners; while Prince Edward, in order to obtain his father's release, voluntarily became a hostage to the victorious party.

[6] This is almost certainly the Placitum indicated in what is contained under No. VIII., the date of which is 1251-2. For, in the first place, "Rogerus quondam Abbas" had been Abbot down to 1235 certainly; and possibly from two to three years longer: while, in the second place,

factum in curia Domini Regis apud Westm., inter Rogerum, quondam Abbatem Ryevallensem, prædecessorem prædicti Abbatis, conquerentem, et prædictum Willelmum, deforciantem, de quatuor carucatis terræ, cum pertinenciis in Griff, et v carucatis terræ in Tillestona, et de communa pasturæ et bosci in Halmelac et Pokeleia, unde cyrograffatum etc. Unde idem Willelmus queritur quod cum prædictus abbas debeat habere, per prædictum finem, in boscis et tenuris de Halmelac et Pokeleia, exceptis veteri parco ad orientem de Halmelac et alio parco ad occidentem de Halmelac (qui vocatur La Hay), et bosco de Plocwode, communam herbagii et pessonæ,[1] et communam bosci et maremii tantummodo, prædictus Abbas contra prædictum finem scindere facit husagium[2] ad boves et vaccas suas, aliquando circiter xxx carettatas, aliquando circiter xl carettatas, et illas asportare facit, et etiam colligere facit de glanis[3] et nucibus in prædictis boscis circiter xii quarteria, et aliquando circiter x quarteria, et asportare facit; et similiter prosternere facit arbores in prædictis boscis, et facit carbones

William de Ros, the first of the name, son of Robert Fursan, had succeeded his father in the barony in 1226-57, and was still living in 1257. He is therefore identifiable by the circumstance that he is mentioned below as "idem Willelmus" and concerned in a plea with a successor of Abbot Roger's, touching a fine to which the said Abbot Roger and himself had been parties.

[1] "PESSO, PESSONA. Pesson. Locus ad pastionem porcorum, aliorumve animalium, assignatus. In charta anni 1287, ex Chartulario Archiepiscopi Bitur., fo. 104, v^to^—'Dicta armenta nostra ducemus semper eundo et transeundo sine aliqua mora, donec sint extra glandes seu pesson: et si aliqua armenta nostra evaserint, vel casu remanserint intra la pesson, durante mense, etc.' PAISSO. PESSONA. Charta Guillelmi Catalaunensis Episcopi, anno 1225: 'Ita quod illi qui excolent illas terras in nostris nemoribus de Marchesvilla usuarium suum habebunt libere et quiete: viz. nemus vivum ad herbagium, et nemus mortuum ad calefaciendum, et pessonam porcorum suorum, et pasturam aliorum animalium suorum ibidem in domibus suis nutritorum . . .' Charta Rotroci, Comitis Perticensis, anno 1136: 'Pasturam glandium et pessonam ac pasnagium pro suis porcis ac animalibus quibuscunque, etc. . . .'" Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 231: "Quod . . . homines sui in bosco de Derley apud Cruche, pessonam—scil. glandes et nuces virgis et cortis excusserint." *Ib.* p. 113: "Quod habeat decem porcos in tempore de pesson in bosco meo."

[2] *Husagium* is not in Ducange, but in what is, as is to be assumed, the Fine between Abbot Roger and William de Ros, mentioned above, and which will be found below (No. CCXVII.), the form the word takes is *husasium*; and thus, in all probability, is indicated its connection with *Hucia*, which is defined in Ducange by "Virga, flagellum virgeum, Gall. *houssine*, ut videtur. Chartul. Major. Monasterii pro pago Vindoc. Ch. 129: 'Et de ejusdem silva donavit similiter . . . cavillas et hucias, et si quid hujusmodi aliud eis ex rurali opere necesse fuerit.'"

[3] "GLANA. Pugillus spicarum, etc. *Glena*, Gall. *glane*, fasciculus spicarum derelictarum," with an instance from St. Clement. "Ne de glenis pauperum Clerici decimas exigant." Professor Skeat quotes Low Latin *glenare* from a document dated in 561; as also the forms *glena*, *glenna*, *gelina*, *gelima*.

de prædictis arboribus in diversis locis; et similiter prosternere facit circiter xxx quercus vel amplius tempore seve,[1] et eas excoriat, et vendere[2] corticem, et dimittit illas quercus jacere in prædictis boscis quousque fuerint desiccatæ. Dicit ergo quod contra eundem finem comburi facit brueriam in pastura infra prædictos boscos ad magnum detrimentum prædictæ pasturæ: Unde dicit quod per hoc quod non tenuit prædictum finem deterioratus est et habet dampnum ad valorem c librarum, et inde producit sectam, et profert cyrographum inter eos confectum in hæc verba, etc. Et Abbas, per attornatum suum, venit et defendit vim et injuriam, quando etc.: et bene cognovit prædictum finem, et quicquid in eo continetur, et bene defendit quod nunquam excoriavit vel excoriari fecit aliquas quercus in prædictis boscis plus quam necesse habuit ad usus suos proprios, tam de mairemis quam de bosco ad ardendum. Et similiter bene defendit quod nunquam aliquam glanam collegit vel asportari fecit sicut ei imponit: et hoc paratus est defendere contra ipsum et sectam suam sicut Curia considerat. Et ideo consideratum est quod vadiat ei legem xii^ma manu. Et venit cum lege, die Jovis proximo post Octabas S. Martini, pleg. de lege Ricardo le Chauncell[or], Herberto de Haukestona. Et dictum est attornato prædicti Abbatis quod venire faciat prædictum Abbatem in propria persona sua ad dictum terminum ad faciendum prædictam legem. Post venit prædictus Abbas et facit legem suam, et ideo consideratum est quod prædictus Abbas inde vadat sine die. Et Willelmus in misericordia. Et de scissione husagii, collectione nucium, et de carbonibus faciendis, et de combustione bruerii in pastura in prædictis boscis, dicit prædictus Abbas quod ipse et omnes prædecessores sui, a fundatione Domus suæ, extiterunt in seisina semper scindendi husagium in hyeme ad boves et vaccas suas, et colligendi nuces, et faciendi carbones ad usus [2^b] suos proprios, et comburendi bruerium in pastura infra prædictos boscos, et ante confectionem prædicti finis et semper postea: et petiit judicium desicut ipse et prædecessores sui ante confectionem prædicti finis, et semper postea, extiterunt in seisina scindendi husagium, colligendi nuces, carbones faciendi, et bruerium comburendi in pastura infra prædictos boscos, nisi in præ-

[1] This is so clearly written that there can be no doubt it stands either for *sene* or for *seve*. I conjecture that the latter is the word intended, and that it is a Low Latin presentment of the ordinary English *sap*. Compare O.H.G. *saf*, G. *saft*. It hardly needs be remarked that it is usual to fell oaks in the time of sap.

[2] This is so written, and as it is possible to make it depend on *facit*, as *sternere* does, I leave it so.

dicto fine aliqua fit mentio per quam excludatur quominus ea in prædictis boscis habere debeat, si per prædictum finem eidem Willelmo debeat respondere, et profert quandam cartam sub nomine Roberti filii Everardi de Ros in qua continetur quod [idem] Robertus dedit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Ryevalle et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, . . . locum illum in Rycalvegray[ne][1] ad carbones et carbonarios suos, quem tenuerunt tempore Everardi patris sui, Tenendum et claudendum et utendum sicut voluerint in perpetuum, liberum et quietum ab omni exactione et servitio—qui locus habet viii perticatas in longitudine et iiii pert. in latitudine. Hunc autem locum dedit eis pro escambia[2] totius communæ quam sibi quietam clamaverunt in bosco et in terra juxta villam de Halmelac, ad australem partem viæ qua itur ad Halmelak et ad Ryevallem extra fossatum et murum eorum extra fossatum sarti eorum sicut nemus tendit a barra[3] de Halmelak usque ad Ryam. Concessit etiam illis claudere muro vel fossato locum illum divisæ suæ

[1] This is written 'Rycaluegy,' *y* being the final letter, and the mark of contraction over the two last letters. The name is met with again in a Confirmation by Edward III., obtained from the Patent Rolls, an abstract of which will be given in the sequel, and there the reading is 'Ricolvegraines' beyond doubt. Touching the locality itself, the editor of *Kirkby's Inquest*, at p. 117 *n.*, writes—"Ricolff, the Ricalf of Domesday-Book, a lost vill, which may have stood on Riccal Moor, near the spot where the road to Nunnington crosses the river Riccal, and about half-way between Muscoates and Harome." Perhaps the termination "grains" is one which may be held to justify something in the way of comment or notice. It is not a word unknown in the way of helping to form a local designation. Thus, in the parish of Egton there is a certain area, or subdivision of the collective whole of the township, called Egton Grange. But, as the editor has observed in a note to p. 153 of vol. iv. of the *North Riding Records*, there neither was nor could be any "grange" (that is, a farming establishment, whether monastic or other) at the place so called. An Indenture of Conveyance, however, dated in 1620, discloses the fact that in the name which is now written and called Egton Grange, the latter or terminal part was then written *Grain*, as also that there were several "grains" in the locality indicated, and that the total area involved was of considerable extent. And "when one remembers what the north-country word 'grain' implies, as in the *grains* of a fork, the *grains* of a tree, or the O.N. *hafs grein*, an arm of the sea, there is no difficulty in conceiving its application to the branchings of a stream, or of the valley which supplies its bed." No doubt *Ricolvegraines* was a locality embracing a spot involving the—so to say—confluence of two or more sub-valleys, or *grains*.

[2] This is so written.

[3] What the Barra de Hamelak may have been must perhaps remain uncertain. Bearing in mind what the Bars at York, Scarborough, Boston, etc., were, but more particularly at such towns as those last named, which were not "fortified" in the proper sense of the word, we have to assume that there was a gateway of the same character at Helmsley, at the place indicated. I do not think it can be identified with the gate of the castle.

ubi aqua de Depedale et Litelbee simul veniunt de qua conventio fuerat inter eos, etc. Postea, coram Domino Rege etc. ut in fine libri.

IX. Wapentachia de Rydalle pro grangiis et cotagiis Abbatis Ryvallensis ad firmam dimissis . . . Summa lv s iiii d.
Wapentachia de Bird[forth] [1] pro eodem xxxiii s viii d.

[*Numbers* x. to xxxvii., *both inclusive, will be printed in the Appendix.*]

XXXVIII. [17] "CARTULARIUM" INDEX.

No.
i. Carta Walteri Espec de Rievalle.
ii. Carta Roberti de Ros de Rievalle.
iii. Carta Everardi de Ros de sarto.
iv. Carta Everardi de Ros de Rievalle.
v. Carta Hugonis Episcopi Dunelm. de Crossebi.
vi. Carta Episcopi Dunelm. confirmans pactum inter nos et ecclesiam de Lec.
vii. Carta Episcopi Dunelm. de acquietatione de Crossebi quam Gaufridus et ejus hæredes [fecerunt].
viii. Carta Willelmi Dunelm. Episcopi de Cotum.
ix. Carta Hugonis Dunelm. Episcopi de Cotum.
x. Carta Hugonis Dunelm. Episcopi de decimis de Cotum.
xi. [*Left blank.*]
xii. Carta Gundredæ de Skipenum.
xiii. Carta Gundredæ de Cholemere.
xiv. Carta Rogeri de Molbrai de Wellebrunne et ejus divisis.
xv. Carta Rogeri de Molbrai de Erderne.
xvi. Carta Walteri filii Asketelli de Grimestona de calumpnia in Wellebrunne.
xvii. Carta Rogeri de Molbrai de mora dicta Bulleforde.
xviii. Carta Rogeri de Molbrai de Wellebrunne et ejus divisis a iiii partibus.
xix. Carta Rogeri de Molbrai de Farnedale.
xx. Carta Rogeri de Molbrai de Wimbeltun de dono Benedicti.

[1] In reference to the mention of these two Wapentakes, it may be remarked that while Beadlam, Harum, Helmsley, Laskill, and other places continually mentioned in the subsequent pages, were in Ryedale Wapentake, others of sufficiently frequent occurrence, such as Angram, Arden, Boltby, Bilsdale West, etc., were in Birdforth. The nature of the payments specified needs no discussion in this place.

[1] This heading was accidentally omitted by the copyist, and afterwards inserted on the inner margin.

[1] Written thus in the title to the deed itself, as well as here; but in the body of the document it is Albemarliæ.

[2] The number CXXX. is prefixed to this heading.

[1] This last title is written in a later hand than that of the preceding entries, and in paler ink.

XXXIX.[1] Memorandum quod A. Gr. M° ccc° primo, statim post creationem Dompni Roberti de Ingelby in Abbatem, propter quædam arreragia firmæ quæ debemus fratribus Hospitalis S. Nicholai Ebor., directum fuit Abbati tale breve:—

Edwardus[2] . . . Dux Aquitaniæ, dilectis sibi in Christo, Abbati et conventui Ryevallis salutem. Cum vos dilectis nobis in Christo, magistro et fratribus Hospitalis nostri S. Nicholai Ebor., quod de progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ elemosinis est fundatum, teneamini in quatuordecim solidis de arreragiis annui redditus, iii s. et vi d., quem eis debetis, quæ quidem arreragia eis detinetis minus juste, in ipsorum magistri et fratrum dampnum non modicum, et gravamen, et depauperationem manifestam, sicut ex querela sua accepimus:—volentes eis in hac parte quatenus juste poterimus subvenire, vobis mandamus quod eisdem magistro et fratribus arreragia præ-

[1] At the close of the Index on folio 22—there being but five lines on the upper part of the folio so occupied—are the figures 29 Ed. I., in a hand very like that to be noted in dates, etc., on the margin of the Strickland copy of the Whitby Chartulary. Then, on the next line follows, but in a later hand than that of the preceding entries, and in paler ink, that which is printed above.

[2] Edward I.

dicta solvi sine dilatione aliqua faciatis, ita quod ad nos iterato querela non veniat ex hac causa, per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Teste me ipso apud Linlistun xxviii° die Januarii A° r. nostri tricesimo.

XL. [22ᵇ] Honorius dilectis filiis, Abbatibus et filiis Cisterciensis Ordinis, . . . Cum aliquando, cogente necessitate, vel valitate propria requirente, terras vestras ante Generale Concilium acquisitas concesseritis aliis excolendas, ne [quis] pro eo quod de pos[s]essionibus post idem Concilium adquisitis decimas solveritis, si ad manus vestras taliter concessæ [1] redierint, a quoquo vexari possitis, de hiis terris quæ ad vos taliter redierint, si eas propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis, occasione Concilii [2] memorati decimas exigere vel extorquere præsumat, auctoritate præsentium inhibemus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum etc. Dat. Laterani septimo Idus Novembris, Pontif. nostri A° nono. Apud Wouburne in . . .[3]

XLI. Omnibus . . . Johannes de Kilvyngtona, filius Willelmi de Kilvyngtona. Noveritis me remisisse, relaxasse et omnino de me et hæredibus meis inperp. quietum clamasse Roberto Beulot, Domino Rogero Slehtholme, Capellano, Johanni Vininynges et Willelmo de Butterwyk, hæredibus, etc., totum jus et clamium . . . in omnibus terris, tenementis, pratis, boscis et pasturis in villa de Buleford, quæ quondam fuerunt Johannis de Kilvyngtona, avunculi mei, ac in omnibus et singulis reversionibus . . . quæ dicto Johanni . . . competere vel descendere deberent jure hæreditario, in Bulford prædicta, quæ quidem terras . . . prædicti Robertus, Rogerus, Johannes, et Willelmus habent ex dono et feoffamento Johannæ, filiæ et hæredis dicti Johannis de Kylvyngtona, avun- [23] culi mei: Ita quod nec ego, nec hæredes mei, nec aliquis alius nomine meo vel hæredum meorum, aliquod jus vel clamium in prædictis terris . . . in Bulford prædicta exigere vel vendicare poterimus in futurum. Et ego, præfatus Johannes [*warranty*]. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum præsentibus est appensum. Datum apud Ryevallem, quarto die mensis Octobris, A° r. Regis Ricardi secundi decimo [4] quinto [1386].[5]

[1] *Concesso.*

[2] *Consilii.*

[3] Illegible. It is to be presumed that the Bull itself was preserved at Woburn. The name is spelt Vowborne in the Furness Coucher, p. 639. (Chetham Society copy.)

[4] The writing is indistinct, but the reading is probably correct.

[5] The rest of the folio—more than half—and all the reverse are blank.

XLII. [24] I. CARTA WALTERI ESPEC DE RIEVALLE.[1]

Walter Espec's charter of foundation, granting land in Helmsley and Bilsdale to the Abbey of Rievaulx.

In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis, Walterus Espec[2] universis S. Catholicæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis me dedisse et concessisse, concessu Henrici, Regis Anglorum, et consilio Aalinæ uxoris meæ, Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, in manu Willelmi Abbatis, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro Dei amore et salute animæ Regis Willelmi Anglorum, et pro salute Henrici, Regis Anglorum, et omnium parentum suorum, et pro salute animæ patris mei et matris meæ, et pro anima Hugonis de Wildecher, et pro animabus patris et matris uxoris meæ, et omnium parentum et antecessorum nostrorum, novem carrucatas terræ—scil. terram de Grif, ubi sunt quatuor carrucatæ, et terram de Thillestona, ubi sunt quinque carrucatæ, cum omnibus appenticiis et rebus eisdem terris pertinentibus, in boscho et plano et pastura, et pratis et aquis, et omnibus aliis locis, bene et in pace, et honorifice et libere et quiete de omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et assisis et occasionibus et placitis et querelis, et omni terreno servitio, in perpetuum tenere—his divisis, scil.:—Ab eo loco ubi Sperragata[3] venit ad Riam, omnem aquam usque ad Fanga-

[1] The ancient numbering of the charters copied in the earliest handwriting in the volume begins here, and is in red ink, as well as the titles or headings of all the charters so copied.

[2] The name is always thus written—Espec, without a prefixed L—throughout this volume.

[3] Owing to the impossibility of precise identification of any but a limited portion of the places named in the verbal delineation of the boundaries—for there are two, the eastern and the western—of this the original or foundation grant to the nascent abbey, it is not practicable to obtain more than a general idea of the absolute outline of the area of lands granted; and all that will be attempted in the present series of notes will be to indicate what may be looked upon as the probable identification of some of the places named, or to point out the vicinity in which, as it would seem, others have to be looked for, or, as is the case with only too many of them, simply to say that, so far, there is no clue to their identity. As regards the name to which this note is appended, while it must be admitted that no certain identification can be assumed, still it is hardly one of those of which it can be said that there is "no clue to their identity"; for it must be observed, first, that both the eastern and western boundaries are made to take their commencement therefrom; and, second, that it is obviously, not to say necessarily, the name of a road—I think indeed, of an established or recognised road, a *via regia* or King's highway. The confusion between the ideas conveyed by the old word *gate*, meaning the 'way gone,' and the newer application of it to that which crosses, stops, or bars the 'way gone,' is so generally prevalent in our minds, in these modern days, and leads on to such uncertainty, that it is by no means easy to the general reader to lay hold on this elementary statement. But so it is. However, here it must suffice to remark that the distinction is very clearly implied in a very large number of names of which Micklegate Bar, Walmgate Bar, and others, in York, Bargate in Boston, Barstreet in Scarborough.

dala,[1] et inde per Fangadala sicut divisæ sunt inter me [24^b] et Steinton[2] usque ad magnam viam quæ venit de Widheris,[3] et

may be taken as examples. In all these there is the element "gate" (or street, the *via strata*) to convey the idea of the 'way gone,' and "bar" (the modern *gate*), that of the obstructing, stopping, barring the 'way gone.' Taking Sperragata, Spergate, then, as implying the fact that it was a recognised road or highway, and connecting it with what follows, we are thrown upon the conclusion that, as crossing the Rye under the given conditions, it must have crossed it, practically, at or near the spot now occupied by Rievaulx Bridge. The boundary line, starting from this point, and running so as to include, of course, Griff, with its four carucates, and Thilleston—which I identify with the present Stiltons—with its five, would run along the wood at the foot of the hill surmounted by the farm now called Abbot's Hagg (and called so because of this very wood) through Quarry Bank Wood, to where the—as it may be called—accommodation road from the farm called Griff falls into the road leading thence to Sproxton Mill; from which line, at some point undefined, and now undefinable, it would take its course, in a more or less northerly direction, to the confluence of two streams, one running through Deepdale, and the other called Littlebec, but now, as it would seem, differently named. But we must leave this part of the "divisæ" for the present.

[1] We have, in connection with this name, to remark that the present line of boundary is dependent on water from the point at which Spergate crosses the Rye,—"omnem aquam usque ad Fangadale." We have then to follow the course of the Rye from—if the assumption as to the locality of Spergate is well founded—at or near Rievaulx Bridge, to the point at which the Sef or Seph falls into it, and thence the course of the said stream, in order to satisfy the conditions of the description of boundary as it proceeds: for our ultimate destination on this side is "aqua quæ currit per Bildesdala," and that almost certainly designates what is now called Bilsdale Beck, and is, one may say, the most important tributary to the Seph. Following the track thus indicated, we find a modern Fangdale Beck a very little more than a mile south of the junction of the Ledge Beck with Bilsdale Beck. When Fangdale is reached, it will be observed that the boundary line deviates from that of the water-courses it has hitherto followed. In other words, it turns to the west along, or through, Fangadale, but still along a perfectly definite line—"sicut divisæ sunt inter me et Steinton." This will be better dealt with in the note next in order.

[2] It would appear that this local designation or place-name has faded not only out of use but out of recollection, there being, so far as the Ordnance Maps are concerned, no verbal or suggestive trace of it left. This is remarkable, inasmuch as it denoted a district or subdivision of West Bilsdale which admitted of the following precise delineation, "totam Steintunam . . . sicut rivus de Widheris descendit per vallem de Laddedale, et cadit in Riam, et sicut Ria vadit deorsum et cadit in Sef, et sicut Sef vadit usque Fangedala, et sicut vallis de Fangedala vadit sursum ad Widheris." Now Laddedale Beck survives under the phonetically corrupted form Ladhill Beck—a corruption quite possibly due to the too often brilliant emendations originating with the officials responsible for the nomenclature adopted in the Ordnance Survey—which duly runs into the Rye, as also the Rye is duly joined by the Seph a little below. Thus, then, Steinton is bounded on the west by the Laddale Beck; then on the southwest and south by the Rye; on the east by the Sef; and on the north by Fangdale, including, however, it may be, a section of the latter.

[3] This name, otherwise spelt Widheris or Wideris, probably, or rather without doubt, survives in the modern name Weather House, which is

inde supra clivum montis quantum meæ divisæ tenduntur versus Clivelandam, et subtus clivum montis a monte qui vocatur Traneshof[1] per vallem quæ dicitur Landesmere[2] usque ad aquam quæ currit per Bildesdala: hæ sunt divisæ a parte occidentis. Ex parte vero orientis, a supradicta Sparragata per eam usque ad illam viam qua itur de Grif ad molendinum de Sproxton, et inde per viam qua itur inter duas Haias—scil. illam de Grif et mediam Haiam, usque ad sartum, et inde totam vallem usque ad parvam Haiam de Thilleston, et inde inter planum de Thilleston et oram nemoris usque ad quandam fossam e contra ubi Depedala[3] et Lithlebec[4] conveniunt, et inde totam vallem Lithlebec usque ad Raudepade,[5] et inde per viam

met with in the precise vicinity where it is wanted to suggest such identification, inasmuch as it lies about a mile slightly to the south of west of Fangdale. Hence, as is evident on comparing the description given in the document before us with the map, the boundary line would strike across to what is now the march between Bilsdale and Snilesworth Moor in the parish of Arden, following it, it is likely, to the angle at which it diverges rather more to the westward of north, at which point the very considerable elevation of 1326 feet is obtained, with a conspicuous tumulus on its summit.

[1] Whether or no the summit just named may be the "mons qui vocatur Traneshof" there is no possibility of deciding. All that can possibly be said is that the conditions imposed by the description given require its presence somewhere in that vicinity.

[2] Again there is an utter absence of any verbal clue or means of identifying the locality designated by this name. The one suggestion as to the place in which it is to be looked for lies in the circumstance that the valley or dale intended runs towards the water which flows through Bilsdale, that is, as I take it, in distinction from the stream called Raysdale Beck; and if this surmise is correct, the "vallis" meant is the bed of the small stream which runs into the Bilsdale water just below the junction of the Raysdale Beck with Bilsdale Beck. And it may be added that this view obtains strong confirmation from the fact that it accommodates itself entirely to the termination of the boundary on the eastern side as given just below. A little stream or beck called Willelmesbec forms the said termination, and the now-a-days Williamsbeck runs into the Bilsdale water within a few score yards of what is thus supposed to be Landsmere valley or dale.

[3] We have previously followed the course of the eastern boundary line to the confluence of two streams, the one running through Deepdale and the other called Littlebeck. Both these names appear to have passed into obscurity; but if we may take guidance partly from the particulars named and partly from the existing boundary line between the townships of Rievaulx and Helmsley, we shall probably not be mistaken in assuming that the water-course running through the valley with the eastern division of Ouldray wood on one side of it will be Littlebeck; and if so, then that the valley with the other part of the wood just named clothing its western bank will be the ancient Depedale.

[4] Following the sike from the head of what we have taken to be Littlebeck, along which the Rievaulx boundary runs, and almost due north, we come to a point in the boundary which seems to afford something approaching to certainty in our endeavours after identification, namely Raudpade, for which see next note.

[5] Modern Roppa, which *per se* is utterly meaningless, and, besides, furnishes no apparent clue whatever to anything in the nature of a deri-

magnam usque ad furcam viarum, et inde per viam a dextra super Smidhesdala [1] usque ad acervum lapidum qui vocatur Bacheler,[2] et inde retroductu supra Thriplesdala [3] usque ad magnam viam quæ venit de Thurchilesti,[4] et per illam viam

vation, is almost certainly a phonetic corruption of this old name. The transition, and especially in the mouth of a Dales Yorkshireman, is so easy and self-suggesting from Raudpath, pronounced quickly, to Roōpa, that I think it may be safely assumed; and assuming it, we have to follow a "gate," "street" or road, leading northwards from Roppa up to a certain bifurcation, where a deviation to the right occurs, both the bifurcation and the deviating road or track being entirely uncertain and indefinite, until we turn to the map and notice the sudden deviation, to the right, of the existing boundary-line, both from the vicinity of an unquestionably old track (for it is marked as a "bridle road," and is traceable as such for miles), and along the general line of another moor-road or track-way; after which, from the total loss or disuse of any name at all resembling Smithsdale, the run of the *divisa* is indefinite, except in so far as the modern boundary, which may be easily followed in the six-inch maps, is our guide.

[1] No trace whatever seems to exist on which to found even a surmise as to the whereabouts of the dale thus named; unless the *fabrica* called "le Yron Smethes" in Ministers' Accounts (printed towards the end of the present volume) be held to furnish a clue.

[2] Much the same might be said about this name as has been already said as to its predecessor. The temptation, of course, is to turn one's eyes and thoughts in the direction of the remarkable collection of stones called the Bridestones. But independently of the fact that this is not really a pile or heap (acervus) of stones, it would seem to be considerably too much to the left or west, and its position inconsistent, moreover, with the terms of the latter part of the description of the line taken by the *divisa*. For the statement is that it turns back from Bacheler (retroductu), coming down above Tripsdale until it reaches a "magna via" or established road-way coming from Turchilesti — evidently, by its name, another "way" or track—the said road-way, being such in locality and direction that it connects with the line of Williamsbeck. Under these circumstances a much more than admissible hypothesis is, that what is marked with the word "Badger Stone" on the six-inch survey, and from which point the boundary between Bilsdale Kirkham and Bilsdale Midcable runs to Tripsdale Head, and thence along Tripsdale Beck to where the stream begins to be called Bilsdale Beck, thence striking off to the west again with a direct lead for Williamsbeck, is the existing representative of Bacheler.

[3] There is no doubt about this name. The modern Tripsdale is so little altered from the elder form that recognition is inevitable.

[4] From the mode of mention this would, at first sight, be taken to be a name indicative of locality merely—the name of some thoroughly localised steep path or road-track of no great extent, like the short steep "bank" from the old bridge below Westerdale Hall to the foot of the village. But this would be a mistaken view: for Thurkersti is named in the last document but one in the Cartularium in such terms as to prove that it is as much at home on Skiplam Moor as here, just on the confines of the limits of Cleveland. In the document referred to, six loads of turves are granted to Lucy, William Fowler's daughter, year by year "in mora nostra de Skipnum super Thurkirsti." Thurkelsti, then, is the name of a "sti" or "sty"—and, that is to say, of a pathway or "gate," or roadway, of very considerable length, the two points just under mention being certainly six miles apart, or nearly,—if not more. And probably this circumstance may be almost sufficient

quantum meæ divisæ tenduntur versus Cliveland supra clivum montis, et subtus clivum per rivulum qui vocatur Willelmesbec[1] et est divisa inter me et Johannem Engelram,[2] usque ad supradictam aquam quæ currit per Bildesdala. Et præter hæc concedo eis omnia aisiamenta sua in maneria [*sic*] et in foresta mea de Helmeslac—scil. materiem et ligna ad suos [25] proprios usus,

in itself for the purpose of an at least approximate identification of the track, path, or roadway intended. For there is a roadway leading over Skiplam Moor in a north-westerly direction, passing close by Wither Cote, which, for a mile and a half to two miles from that point, is called Aldergate, and then onwards Rollgate. This roadway, old enough to have the old North-English term "gate" applied to it, is continuous with the probable "via de Thurchilesti," from which comes the "magna via" crossing Tripsdale, as noted above. From the Tripsdale vicinity this road passes on to the foot of Hasty Bank, where it is joined by the direct road past Chop Yat through Bilsdale to Helmsley, both being merged in the high-road through Broughton to Stokesley. From Skiplam Moor, in the other direction, this old road proceeds past Skiplam into the high road leading to Kirkby Moorside, and there can hardly be any doubt that the Turchilesti of this document is simply the name of the ancient tracked route from Kirkby Moorside into Cleveland; a conclusion which derives no little force from the fact that in No. LV. the vicinity of a part of the *divisa* of Welburn to Turchilsti is distinctly adverted to.

[1] The identification of this stream has already been noted. The modern Williamsbeck leaves no doubt on the subject.

[2] John Engleram's name is found among the Testes, and he is described as one of Walter Espec's "homines." There is very considerable difficulty in arriving at a clear comprehension of what is intended by this description. That Williamsbeck bounds John Engelram's sub-fee on the south, dividing it from what Espec retained in his own hands, is clear enough. But in what sense the sentence "quantum meæ divisæ tenduntur versus Cliveland supra clivum montis" is to be understood is not too abundantly clear. The expression in No. V., wherein Nicholas de Traili delivers what he had heard Walter Espec himself say, namely, "quod super clivum montis versus Cliveland totum planum suum erat, quod postmodum dedit Rievalli, et opertum bosco subterius totum erat Johannis Engleram usque in Willelmesbec," seems more intelligible, if it does not imply too much. Casting one's eye over the map, one sees the Cleveland Hills are closely concerned with the boundary of Bilsdale from the point at which the said boundary leaves the division between Hawnby parish and proceeds between Bilsdale and Whorlton first, and after that between it and Carlton, Kirkby, and Ingleby Greenhow. According to the apparent sense of the sentences under notice, all the high moorland area comprised under the names of Bilsdale West Moor, Cringley Moor, and Urra Moor (inclusive of the Hasty Bank section) is not only in Walter Espec's hands to give to Rievaulx, but is actually so given: John Engleram's sub-fee being limited to the inland portion north of Williamsbeck and within the line of the steep moor-banks—banks not susceptible of cultivation, either now or then, by reason of their steepness, rockiness, or, at least, general ruggedness. This may be so, and that it was so eventually there can be but little doubt. The Charter by which Robert de Ros conveyed Raisdale to the Abbey does not appear to be extant, or some explanation much to the point might be obtained. But it is to be observed that Raisdale is one of the places mentioned above (No. IV.) in which the Abbot had right of warren and chace. More light may perhaps be thrown upon the subject in the sequel.

et pascua et panagia ab omni consuetudine quieta in omnibus boscis meis de Helmeslac, sicut ego ipse liberius et quietius habeo ad meum proprium opus. His Testibus. Thoma, Præposito de Beverlaco; Ernaldo, Sac[erdote] de Beverlaco; Godefrido Capellano; Henrico de Manferd; Waltero Capellano; Eustachio filii Johannis; Roberto, Capellano Walteri Espec; Gaufrido, Clerico de Wartra; Ivone, Pagano, Hugone, Willelmo, Clemente, fratribus ejus. Testimonio etiam et concessu nepotum meorum—scil.: Willelmi de Bussei, et Jordani et Rogeri, qui sunt filii sororis meæ Haawis, primogenitæ patris et matris meæ; et nepotum meorum, Gaufridi de Traili et Willelmi et Gilleberti et Nicholai, filiorum mediæ sororis meæ Albreæ; et nepotum meorum, Everardi[1] et Roberti, filiorum sororis meæ Odelinæ postgenitæ. Testimonio quoque et consilio meorum hominum—scil. Willelmi de Steinegrif, Roberti Lenveiset,[2] Drogonis de Hairum, Roberti de [S]proxton, Petri de Surdevals, Willelmi Luvel, Johannis Engelram, Willelmi filii Amfrei, Willelmi de Surdevals, Rogeri de Frammevile, Hugonis Camin. Testibus etiam vicinis meis—scil., Henrico de Muntfort, Stephano de Meinil, Gervasio de Sneit et Benedicto filio ejus, Rogero de Hiltun, Anschetino filio Willelmi filii Acchelin; et multis aliis, meis vicinis et amicis. Hanc Abbatiam Rievallensem fundavi ego, Walterus Espec, consilio et concessu Turstini, Archiepiscopi Ebor.; concessu etiam et consilio Henrici, Regis Anglorum, Domino Papa Innocentio Apostolica auctoritate hæc omnia confirmante.

XLIII. [25b] II. CARTA ROBERTI DE ROS DE RIEVALLE.

Confirmation by Robert de Ros of his uncle, Walter Espec's, grant to Rievaulx.

In nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, Robertus de Ros universis S. Catholicæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis, salutem. Notum sit omnibus, tam præsentibus quam futuris, me concessisse et confirmasse donationem Walteri Espec, avunculi mei, quam dedit Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima ipsius avunculi mei, et pro animabus patris mei, et fratris mei Everardi, et omnium antecessorum

[1] The circumstance that this nephew of the Founder's is not mentioned by Dugdale will be referred to below. He is the grantor of the Charter numbered CCXLVIII. in the Whitby Chartulary, in my notes to which I ventured to write:—"The most probable assumption is that, besides Robert, Peter had another son, Everard, and that the Everard and Robert of the present deed are the said two sons." The precise statement here made abundantly confirms the assumption noticed.

[2] This spelling is not quite certain. But there can be little doubt that Le Enveiset, Lenveiset, Emuaiset, etc., are all forms of the same name.

meorum:—scil. terram de Grif, ubi sunt iiii^or carrucatæ terræ, et terram de Thillestona, ubi sunt quinque carrucatæ, cum omnibus appenticiis et rebus eisdem terris pertinentibus, in bosco et plano et pastura, et pratis et aquis, et omnibus aliis locis, bene et in pace, et honorifice et libere et quiete de omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et assisis et occasionibus, etc. [*as in* No. XLII. His Testibus. Henrico, Eboracensi Archiepiscopo[1]; Roberto Butivillano,[2] Archidiacono; Magistro Laurentio; Thoma Sottowain[3]; [26^b] Nicholao de Traili; Rogero,[4] Priore de Bredlingetun; Gregorio, Canonico suo; Magistro Gervasio; Adam de Brus[5]; Johanne, filio Ricardi filii Eustachii; Roberto Clerico, nepote Domini Roberti de Ros; Rogero Capellano; Willelmo Barathe; Willelmo de Stanegrifa; Petro de Surdevalle, et Willelmo fratre suo; Willelmo Faloel, Dapifero; Willelmo de Harun; Stephano filio Bonifacii; Ernaldo de Chenive[6]; Willelmo Crispino; Stephano, nepote Domini Roberti de Ros; Petro de Gosle; Waltero, nepote Stephani Pincernæ; Hugone filio Willelmi; Gospatrico filio Fordredi; Fermino de Lundoniis; Willelmo filio Barboti; Petro de Laceles; Hugone Despensario; Thoma de Ros; Willelmo Constantino; Petro filio Alani; Thoma le Enuaiset[7]; Otin[8]; Thoma Predican; Rogero le Emueiset,[7] et Drogone fratre suo; Ev[e]rardo Herbergur; Hoche Cantore; Stephano filio Geri; Ernisio le Watte [*or* ? Waite]; Willelmo Pistore; Thocca Pincerna; Roberto Peregrino; Magno de Neotun.; Radulfo le Wiate; Willelmo, Pædagogo Evrardi de Ros; Eilsi Russel; Hugone Gardinario.

[1] Henry Murdac. He was Archbishop from 1147 to 1158.

[2] Robert Botivelein died Dean in 1186. Le Neve does not name him as Archdeacon in either of the lists he gives of persons holding such dignity, either at York or elsewhere.

[3] Thomas Sotowain or Sottogavina and Nicholas de Traili were both Canons of York. He is a witness to No. CCLX., Whitby Chartulary.

[4] Burton names Robert, Prior of Bridlington, about 1160, but gives no other particulars. Possibly instead of Roger, Robert ought to be read in the text.

[5] Adam de Brus, the first of the name, son of Robert de Brus, the founder of the great family of that name, the head of whose barony was originally Danby Castle.

[6] The orthography of this name is, from the formation of the letters composing it, altogether uncertain. It might be Chevine, or Chemue. The present reading is adopted because the name Cheniveton occurs in Domesday in two other counties besides Yorkshire—in which county the name has now become Knayton—which assures us that such a name existed.

[7] One form of this name has already been noticed. In the present instance two other forms present themselves, namely Le Enuaiset and Le Emueiset.

[8] This again is a name of uncertain orthography. It might, as far as the letters go, be Otui, or Otni. It is probably Otin, and another form of the name of the Outhen who is associated with Thomas Sotaygina in No. CCLX. Whitby Chart.

XLIV. III. CARTA EVERARDI DE ROS DE SARTO.

Grant of land in Helmesley by Everard de Ros, supplementary of Walter Espec's original grant.

[27] Omnibus S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, Everardus de Ros, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, et hac præsenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute animæ Walteri Espec, Fundatoris ejusdem Ecclesiæ, et Roberti de Ros, patris mei, et Sibillæ matris meæ, et pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ, et omnium hæredum et parentum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totum sartum meum et boscum ad occidentem de Helmeslac, per has divisas—scil., a vado molendini de Sproxtun sicut fossatum eorum vadit sursum usque super cilium montis, et tendit inde recta linea usque ad rogum qui est juxta prædictum sartum, et inde sicut idem fossatum circuit sartum, claudens juxta se versus sartum quodlibet lignum viride, et venit usque ad vallem quæ venit de Gerardedale per latus montis usque ad prædictum sartum, et inde sicut fossatum idem vadit transversum Gerardedale, et jungitur fossato illorum quod venit de Sarra, quæ est inter terram cultam ad parvam Haiam de Thillestona, et sic totum Gerardedale versus Grif per divisas prædictas sarti usque ad antiquam viam qua[1] homines villæ de Grif solebant [27b] ire ad molendinum de Sproxtona, et inde usque ad Speragates, et inde per Speragates usque in Riam, et inde per aquam de Ria cum tota aqua mea usque ad vadum[2] molendini prædictum de Sproxtona—Omnia vero quæ continentur infra has divisas dedi prædictis monachis—Tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione sæculari. Præterea dedi prædictis monachis . . . communem pasturam de Pokeleia in bosco et plano, intus et extra, per omnia, libere et quiete, ad oves et cætera pecora sua, et habebunt ibi materiem et ligna ad suos proprios usus in omnibus boscis ejusdem villæ, et pascua et pannagia ab omni consuetudine quieta, et cætera omnia aisiamenta sua, sicut liberius et quietius Walterus Espec aisiamenta sua eis dedit et carta sua confirmavit in territorio de Helmeslac, et sicut Robertus de Ros, pater meus, carta sua, et ego carta mea, eandem

[1] Written *quam*.

[2] On reference to the terms of Walter Espec's original grant, and the endeavour made in the notes to trace, however roughly, what eventually becomes the Eastern "divisa," it will be observed that, practically, the present grant is, to a very considerable extent, supplementary to it, so far as the portions of land to the south of the commencement of the said "divisa," and between it and the river, are concerned. In virtue of this grant the abbey becomes possessed of nearly if not quite the whole of the southernmost part of what is now the Township of Rievaulx. In fact, the line of boundary named here as proceeding from the ford at Sproxton Mill must have passed very near if not actually over the site of Duncombe Park.

donationem eis confirmavimus. Ego autem et hæredes mei nunquam recolligemus alicujus Religionis homines in prædictam pasturam de Pokeleia præter eosdem monachos. Et si aliquando voluero aliquid amplius alicui dimittere de prædicta villa, illis libentius et citius dimittam quam alii cuiquam hominum, et pro [28] minore pretio. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis Tenenda in perpetuum, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio, ab omnibus auxiliis et assisis et geldis, et ab omni exactione sæculari. Et ego et hæredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus illis hæc omnia . . . in perpetuum. His T. Rogero,[1] Ebor. Archiepiscopo; Hugone,[2] Dunelm. Episcopo; Clemente,[3] Abbate S. Mariæ Ebor.; Roberto Butivilain,[4] Decano Ebor.; Geroldo, Canonico Ebor.; Willelmo filio Tosti[5]; Rannulfo Vicecomite; Thoma de Colavilla; Petro de Ros; Roberto, Decano de Helmeslac; Willelmo de Brus; Symon[e] de Steinegrif; Ada de Bolthebi; Roberto Chambord.

XLV. IV. CARTA EVERARDI DE ROS DE RIEVALLE.

Confirmation by Everard FitzRobert de Ros of Walter Espec's original grant, and of his father's confirmation thereof.

In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis, Everardus de Ros, universis S. Catholicæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, salutem. Notum sit omnibus . . . me concessisse et confirmasse donationem Walteri Espec, avunculi patris mei, quam dedit Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Revallis, et monachis . . . quam pater meus, Robertus de Ros, illis concessit et carta sua confirmavit, pro anima ipsius avunculi, patris mei, et pro animabus patris mei et matris meæ, et pro anima mea et uxoris meæ, et hæredum meorum et fratrum meorum, et omnium anteces[28b]sorum meorum—scil. terram de Grif, ubi sunt quatuor carrucatæ, et terram de Thillestona, ubi sunt quinque carrucatæ, cum omnibus appenticiis et rebus eisdem terris pertinentibus, in boscho et plano, et pastura, etc. [*as in* Nos. XLII. *and* XLIII.][6] His T. Symone, Comite de Sainliz[7]; Gaufrido de Traili; Nicholao de Traili; Juliano,

[1] Roger of Bishopsbridge, consecrated in October 1154; died in 1181.

[2] Hugh Pudsey, 1153-1194-5.

[3] Abbot from 1161-1184.

[4] Died 1186.

[5] This is almost certainly the Willelmus filius Tostini, Canonicus, mentioned in Charter No. CCLX. of the Whitby Chartulary. He is named more than once or twice in the said Chartulary.

[6] With these minor variations in the spelling of the place-names involved:—Widd'eris for Widheris, Traneshoved for Traneshof, Landemere for Landesmere, "parte" is omitted before "orientis," Turkilesti for Turchilesti, Willelmesbech for Willelmesbec, and pannagia for panagia.

[7] Walter, son of Gilbert de Gant, and grandson of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, had a son Gilbert, also called Gilbert de Gant, Lord of Hunmanby, whose daughter Alicia

Capellano Comitis; Roberto, Capellano Everardi de Ros; Roberto filio Ernisii; Roberto de Surdevals; Petro de Screnibi[1]; Rogero [29b] filio Hugonis; Willelmo de Harum; Radulfo de Surdevals; Andrea de Muschams; Willelmo Luvet; Radulfo de Erderne; Roberto Luvet; Roberto de Daivilla; Hugone filio Willelmi; Willelmo de Daivilla; Gaufrido de Daivilla; Thoma de Mirflet; Radulfo Magno; Stephano de Mirflet; Thoma, Canonico de Grimesbi; Rogero de Hiltun; Hugone filio Samuelis; Stephano de Surdevals; Hugone Gere; Petro de Surdevals.

XLVI.[2] In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis, Robertus de Ros[3] universis S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, salutem. Notum sit omnibus me . . . confirmasse donationem Walteri Espec, avunculi avi mei, quam dedit Deo et Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis, etc., quam pater meus, Everardus de Ros, illis concessit et carta sua confirmavit, pro anima ipsius avi mei, etc.—scil. terram de Griff, ubi sunt quatuor carrucatæ, et terram de Tillestona, ubi sunt v carrucatæ, cum omnibus etc. [*as in* Nos. XLV., XLVI.[4] *to* ad meum proprium opus.] Præterea concessi eis et confirmavi . . . donationem Everardi de Ros, patris mei—scil., totum sartum et boscum ad occidentem de Helmeslac per divisas quæ continentur in carta patris mei de eadem elemosina: et præterea communem pasturam de Pokelai in bosco et plano, intus et extra, per omnia, libere et quiete, ad oves et cætera pecora sua, et materiem et ligna ad suos proprios usus in omnibus boscis ejusdem villæ, et pascua et pannagia ab omni consuetudine quieta, et cætera omnia aisiamenta sua, sicut liberius et quietius Walterus Espec aisiamenta sua eis dedit . . . in territorio de Helmelac. Ego autem et hæredes mei nunquam recolligemus alicujus Religionis homines in prædictam pasturam de Pokelai præter eosdem monachos. Hiis T. Gaufrido,[5] Archidiacono Clivelandiæ; etc.

Confirmation by Robert de Ros II. of his ancestors' grants to Rievaulx Abbey.

became the wife of Simon de Sainliz or S. Lys or Lize. His name will be found frequently below, in the form of Comes Simon.

[1] Reading uncertain: but it may be remarked that the Lincolnshire Domesday gives the name *Screnbi*.

[2] Written in a smaller hand, and with paler ink: not numbered, moreover, but an interpolation due to a later period.

[3] Great-grandson of Adelina, sister of Walter Espec.

[4] The variations are, that Spergate stands for Sperragata, Fangedale for Fangedala, Wideris for Widheris, Traneslieved for Traneshof, Bildesdale for Bildesdala, Litlebec for Lithlebec, Smidesdale for Smidesdala, Triplesdale for Thriplesdala, Turkel[s]ti for Turchilesti, and Willamesbec for Willelmesbec.

[5] Geoffrey de Muschamp, temp. Henri. II. He became Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1198.—Le Neve.

Grant by Robert de Ros II. of land in Ledbreston and Cayton to the Convent.

XLVII. [30b] Omnibus S. M. Ecclesiæ [filiis], Robertus de Ros,[1] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . S. Mariæ de Rievalle, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram quam habui de Simone de Hale, Camerario—scil., unam carrucatam terræ in villa de Ledbrestona, cum octo toftis quæ fuerunt Willelmi de Atona, et quinque bovatas terræ, et les Ofnames[2] in villa de Kaytona, quas idem Simon habuit de Willelmo de Kaitona,[3] et unam bovatam terræ quam idem Simon de Hale habuit de Simone de Alost, et tres bovatas terræ quæ fuerunt Alani, avunculi dicti Simonis de Hale, et duas partes molendini de Caytona, quas idem Simon de Hale habuit de Willelmo de Caytona[4]—Tenenda . . . libere et quiete, sicut in carta ipsius Simonis de Hale continetur—Reddendo inde annuatim eidem Simoni et hæredibus suis xiicim solidos et quinque denarios ad duos terminos—scil., medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum S. Martini, faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad unam carrucatam terræ in villa de Ledbrestona. Hæc omnia dedi ad faciendam unam pitanciam eidem Conventui Rievallis die Omnium Sanctorum, inperpetuum. Et ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus . . . Hiis T. Domino W[illelmo] Muschamp, Priore de Kirkeham; Waltero et Henrico, Capellanis.

Grant by Robert de Ros II. to Rievaulx of one mark annually, accruing to him as service out of Bildesdale, in augmentation of a certain pittance already accorded to the monks.

XLVIII. Omnibus Christi fidelibus . . . Robertus de Ros, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse Deo et S. Mariæ et monachis Rievallis, in liberam . . . elemo[31]sinam illam marcam argenti quam michi et hæredibus meis debetur annuatim pro servitio de Bildesdala jure hæreditario, recipiendam annuatim ad festum S. Martini in hyeme de me et hæredibus meis ad illam pitanciam meliorandam quam dedi eis annuatim in festo Omnium Sanctorum. Et ego et hæredes mei eandem marcam eisdem monachis warantizabimus . . . Hiis T. Willelmo, Priore de Kirkeham; Fratre Waltero, tunc Præceptore Templariorum in Eborsyra.

[1] Robert de Ros II., ob. 1226-7, having had livery in 1190-1.

[2] For the probable explanation and derivation of this word see Whitby Chart., ii. 440 n.

[3] See Whitby Chart., vol. ii. p. 473 (No. DXLII.), wherein the five bovates, with the villanus in Kayton specified in this deed, are in a deed dated in 1227, granted and confirmed by Roger, Abbot, and the Convent of Whitby to Roger, Abbot, and the Convent of Rievaulx, as being "terra de feudo nostro in Kaytona." The date of this deed therefore cannot be later than the early part of 1227. [See No. CCLI. Wh. Chart., i. 124, and especially No. DXLII.]

[4] Willelmus filius Henrici de Kaytona is the deed named in the last note.

XLIX. [31b] v.[1] CARTA HUGONIS DUNELM. EPISCOPI DE CROSSEBI.

Cession by Bishop Hugh of Durham to Rievaulx of land in Crosby [parish of Leake] on payment of 60s. a year.

Omnibus S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis Hugo,[2] D. Gr. Dunelm. Episcopus, salutem. Sciatis . . . quod nos, karitatis intuitu, concedimus Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . totam terram de Crossebi in Alvertonscire — scil., tres carrucatas terræ, pro lxta solidis singulis annis; et de dono nostro adjicimus eis molendinum quod pertinet ad eandem villam, et marescum quod ibi prope est circa domos eorum, et totum pratum quod ad rusticos ejusdem villæ pertinebat. Hæc omnia eis concessimus et confirmavimus in perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni alia consuetudine et servitio. Abbas autem et Conventus ejusdem Ecclesiæ speciali familiaritate nos in patrem et specialem advocatum recipiunt, ut et in vita et in morte pro nobis sicut pro Abbate suo sint apud Deum devote in omnibus quæ ad salutem nostram pertinent. Nos quoque vice eadem ipsos in filios speciales suscepimus ut in omnibus necessitatibus atque negotiis suis ad nos veniant sicut ad patrem, et ad eum qui ipsos et Domum[3] ipsorum, et omnia quæ ad ipsos pertinent, sub manu protectionis nostræ manutenenda et defendenda[4] suscipimus. Teste. Willelmo, Priore de S. Botulfo; Dikano; Gualtero Monacho, Capellano; et alio Gualtero Monacho; Thoma Sotavagina; Tedbaldo Clerico, Dispensatore; Tedbaldo, Clerico de Osmundesle; Guarino, Presbitero de Alvertona; Gaufrido, Clerico filio Romundi; Hereberto Clerico; Helya Diacono; Willelmo Clerico, Scriptore; Rogero de Coyners; Radulfo Nobili; Radulfo de Wirecestre; Willelmo de Warrum; Jurdan Hayrun; Willelmo Faderles.

Confirmation by the same bishop of an arrangement between the Convent and the Church of Leake touching the tithes of Crosby.

L. vi. Hugo, D. Gr. Dunelm. Episcopus, Priori et Archidiacono et toti capitulo S. Cuthberti, et omnibus hominibus suis, salutem. Notum sit vobis nos concedere et præsentis cartæ testimonio confirmare pactum conventionis quod factum est inter Ecclesiam de Rievalle et Ecclesiam de Lecc de decimis monachorum de terra de Crossebi:—scil., quod singulis annis reddent monachi de Rievalle Ecclesiæ de Lec ii marcas, et de cætero decimas suas liberas habebunt. Unam marcam reddent ad Pentecostem et alteram ad festum S. Martini. Et volo atque præcipio quod hæc conventio firmiter utrique servetur

[1] The regular numbering is resumed here.

[2] Hugh Pudsey, 1153-1194-5.

[3] *Donsum.*

[4] These two words are supplied above the line, having been omitted in the transcript at first.

inperpetuum. Testes sunt Ricardus, Prior de Novoburgo; Willelmus filius Tosti; Thedbaldus de Schelt.; Walterus Capellanus; Magister Thomas; War[inus] Presbiter; Helyas Diaconus; Ricardus de Chetelum; Adam de Lecc.

Formal ratification by the same bishop of Geoffrey de Ottrington's quitclaim of the Crosby land to Rievaulx.

LI. VII. Universis filiis Ecclesiæ tam videntibus quam audientibus præsentes litteras, Hugo, D. G. Dunelm. Episcopus, salutem in Domino. Notum facimus [32[b]] vobis quod terram de Crossbye in perpetuum adquietavimus Aelredo, Abbati, et Domui Rievallis de Gaufrido de Otrintona et Adam fratre suo, et de hæredibus suis in posterum, ita quod prædictus Gaufridus et frater suus Adam clamaverunt prædictam terram de Crossebye omnino quietam de se et hæredibus suis in præsentia nostra, et Abbatis, et aliorum multorum, quam ibidem michi et Abbati per baculum unum quem in nostra reddiderunt manu postea abjuraverunt. Testibus istis. Thedbaldo Dapifero; Waltero Capellano et Monacho; Magistro Thoma de Sexdecim Vallibus; Roberto de Friboys; Garino Capellano; Ricardo Dapifero; Helya; Theoberto de Mustiersvilers; Willelmo Elemosinario; Ewardo de Puisat; Gilleberto de Unfravilla; Hugone Mar; Gisleberto Camerario; Jordan Hairun; Radulfo de Wirecestre; Alano et Roberto Bruntofte; Willelmo Faderles; Thoma Mansel; Roberto de Bonavilla; Ricardo de Parc; Radulfo de Leic; Willelmo de Coynners; Willelmo super Thesam; Nicholao filio Thomæ de Eboraco; Gaufrido de Ottrintona, et Ada fratre suo; Leitoldo de Bretebye; Nigello de Romundebi; Roberto filio Brunnum; Ada filio Aldredi.

LII. CARTA WILLELMI[1] DUNELM. EPISCOPI DE COTUM.

Formal approval by Bishop William of Durham of an agreement touching lands in Crossby Cote made between the Convent and Asketil de Wirecestre.

VIII. Willelmus, D. G. Episcopus, omnibus baronibus et hominibus S. Cuthberti, et suis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis quod illam pactionem de Cotum, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et divisis, quæ facta est inter fratres Rievallenses et Anchetillum de Wirecestre et filium ejus [33] Radulfum, concedo et laudo, et præsentis cartulæ attestatione confirmo, sicut in ipsorum cyrographo continetur; et volo, et quantum pertinet ad me præcipio, ut inter ipsos hæc pactio firmiter servetur et legaliter teneatur. Testimonio.[2] Simone, Canonico Ebor.; Osberto, Vicecomite; Roberto de Arborvilla; Osmundo; Roberto de Capella; Willelmo de Friebois, Dapifero.

[1] This can only be William de S. Barbara: 1143 to 1152.
[2] *Testim'.*

LIII. DUNELM. EPISCOPI DE COTUM.

IX. Omnibus S. M. Ecclesiæ filiis, H[ugo], D. G. Dunelm. Episcopus, salutem. Sciant tam præsentes quam posteri quod nos, caritatis intuitu et pro speciali dilectione quam erga dilectum filium nostrum Ailredum, Abbatem, habemus, concessisse Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Rievallis . . . totam terram nostram de Cotum:—scil., tres carrucatas terræ, quas de nobis ad terminum tenebant in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam possidendas, Reddendo nobis et successoribus nostris per singulos annos sexaginta solidos, ad terminos in Alvertonscire constitutos, liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et servitio. Volumus itaque et præcipimus quatinus hanc prædictam terram, sicut prædictum est, libere et quiete et honorifice teneant, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis—videl., in pratis et pascuis, et aquis, et omnibus aliis rebus, per rectas divisas quas deambulare fecimus et jurare. Si autem aliquis adversus Ecclesiam Rievallis super prædicta terra calumpniam moverit, Ecclesia pro ea stabit contra omnes homines defendendo [33^b] tanquam pro dominio suo. His T. Johanne Archidiacono[1]; Waltero Capellano; Simone de Beverlaco; Ricardo de Hovedene; Johanne de Raina[2]; Thebaldo de Mustervilers; Stephano Medico; Hugone, Clerico de Alvertona; Helia Clerico; Radulfo Ageth[3]; Hugone de Sartis; Thoma de Hellebec; Ricardo de Ketelvil[la]; Richero de W[a]lesant; Randulfo de Romundebi, et Nigello fratre ejus; Radulfo de Grisebi; Willelmo Faderles; Gichel de Alvertona; Roberto filio Brun[num]; Ricardo filio Leolf; Aschetino filio Aldredi; Arnaldo Pistore; Alexandro filio Edgari.

Bishop Hugh of Durham concedes to Rievaulx certain lands in Cowton, in consideration of an annual payment of 60 shillings.

LIV. x. Hugo, D. G. Dunelm. Episcopus, omnibus S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis . . . salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et . . . confirmasse compositionem inter monachos S. Cuthberti de Dunelmo et monachos S. Mariæ de Rievalle factam super decimas de Cotum quæ ad matricem ecclesiam de Alvertun pertinent:—scil., quod monachi Rievallis persolvent monachis de Dunelmo iii marcas argenti annuatim in recompensatione decimarum de Cotum, sicut cyrographum inter eos factum testatur. Et sciendum quod monachi de Dunelmo liberam habebunt facul-

Ratification by Bishop Hugh of Durham of an arrangement touching the tithes of Cowton, entered into between Rievaulx and the monks of Durham.

[1] "John subscribed by this title, as witness to a deed of Bishop Hugh's about 1180."—Le Neve.

[2] This is written *Rain'*. In a later deed of Bishop Hugh's (No. CCCVII. on fo. 114^b of the Cartularium) Johannes de Rana is one of the Testes, and no doubt identical with this witness.

[3] The same name as Haget or Hageth.

tatem repetendi decimas suas, sicut habuerunt tempore quo hæc conventio facta est, si monachi Rievallenses ab hac conventione resilire voluerint, atque tres marcas pro prædictis decimis monachis de Dunelmo persolvere annuatim noluerint. [34] Et quamdiu iii marcas dabunt, decimas illas in pace, libere et quiete tenebunt.

LV. CARTA GUNDREDÆ DE SKIPENUM.

Grant by Gundreda, Roger de Moubray's mother, to Rievaulx, of lands in Skiplam, Farndale, and Bransdale.

XII.[1] Gundreda, uxor Nigelli de Albaneio, universis filiis S. Ecclesiæ, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et . . . confirmasse, concessu filii mei, Rogeri de Moubrai, Deo et S. Mariæ Rievallis et fratribus ibidem . . . pro anima viri mei Nigelli de Albaneio, et pro salute animæ meæ et filii mei, Rogeri de Molbrai, et uxoris suæ, et filiorum suorum, et pro anima patris et matris meæ, et omnium antecessorum meorum, quicquid in dominio meo habui de culta terra in Skipenum,[2] et, ubi culta terra deficit versus aquilonem, quicquid est in feudo meo et filii mei, Rogeri de Moubrai, in bosco et plano, et pasturis et wastinis, secundum divisas inter Wellebruna et Wimbeltun, et sicut divisæ de Wellebruna tendunt ad Thurkilesti,[3] et ita versus Clivelandam, nominatim Locum et Locumeslehit,[4] et Wibbehahge,[5] et Langeran,[5] et Brannesdala, et Middelhoved,[6] sicut divisæ sunt inter Wellebruna et Faddemor, et ita versus Clivelandam. Hæc omnia concessi et dedi eis libere et quiete ab omni terreno

[1] So numbered, notwithstanding the fact that the last document is numbered X. It should also be noted that in the original Index [No. XXXVIII.] there is a blank left after the number XI.

[2] This name, which appears under the varying forms, Skipenum, Scipnum, Scypnome, Schipnum, etc., is replaced by the more modern form Skiplam; and so far I have met with no intermediate form to show how the change was effected.

[3] See note on p. 19. The occurrence of this name in a new locality, and, it is to be assumed, still nearer to Kirkby Moorside, is by no means without its special interest, as confirming the view taken as to its meaning and application.

[4] The former element in this name appears to have been entirely lost; but the terminal *-slehit*, which in other documents, yet to be noticed, takes the form *-slectes* or *-slettes*, almost certainly, taken in conjunction with its evident vicinity, identifies the place intended. Sleights House, about two miles north-west from Gillamoor, no doubt perpetuates the old Locumslehit or Locumslectes. This word *sleights*, or, in its older form, *slectes*, is one of frequent occurrence in place-names, and usually seems to imply a fairly smooth—as opposed to overgrown with brushwood or bushes—place or plain.

[5] No clue to lead to the identification of these places, or more than their approximate vicinity, has yet been met with.

[6] This is Middle Head, the northernmost part of the Farndale moors, something less than three miles west of Ralph Cross. Further notes on the localities concerned in the series of documents, of which the present is the first, will be found on future pages.

servitio et consuetudine, et auxiliis et assisis, in perpetuam elemosinam, ad colendum et sartandum et utendum in omnibus sicut suis propriis: excepto quod ego et homines mei de Wellebruna habebimus communam pasturæ, et ligna ad ignem, et materiem ad ædificia. Præterea in eadem libertate concedo eis et confirmo quicquid homines mei de Wellebruna eis dare voluerint, vel vendere, vel escambire de terris suis quas [34b] habent in Skipenum. His T. Nicholao Capellano; Waltero Presbitero; Engelram, Presbitero ejusdem villæ; Gerardo de Limesia; Henrico Rumelli; Arnaldo de Vilers; Samson[e] Cornuwala; Radulfo et Waltero, fratribus Engelrami Presbiteri; Willelmo Camerario, filio Alvredi; Ricardo filio Suani; Jacobo Clerico; Ricardo Pistore; Robba; Stir [*or Scir*].

LVI. XIII. Notum sit omnibus filiis S. Ecclesiæ quod ego, Gundreda, do et concedo Deo et S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . . pro anima domini mei, Nigelli de Albaneia, pro salute animæ meæ et Rogeri, filii mei, . . . dominiam [1] meam :—scil. a ductu de Colemere usque ad ductum de Gildehusedale, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio; pratum etiam de Gildehusedale, et communem pasturam de Wellebrun in bosco et plano. His T. Nicholao Capellano; Johanne, Clerico de Hovincham; Waltero de la Rivere; Rogero de Flammevile; Benedicto de Wimbeltun; Henrico de Maltun; Unspac de Hovincham; Gaufrido de Insula; Willelmo de Witvile.

Further grant by the Lady Gundreda in the Welburne vicinity.

LVII. CARTA ROGERI DE MOLBRAI DE WELLEBRUNA ET EJUS DIVISIS.

XIV. Omnibus . . . Rogerus de Molbrai, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ [35] S. Mariæ Rievallis, pro anima patris mei, Nigelli, et matris meæ, Gundredæ, concessu hæredum meorum, Nigelli et Roberti, in perpetuam elemosinam, Wellebrunam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis . . . et divisis quæ subtus nominantur:—ab occidente, scil., de Wellebruna sicut Fragate [2] vadit subtus Lund [3] usque in viam de Wimbeltun, et inde sicut ipsa via vadit inter boscum de Wimbeltun et Lunde usque ad Tunge,[4] et inde sicut divisæ inter Wimbeltun et Wellebrunam tendunt usque ad Mapelbusch et Locum et

Grant and confirmation by Roger de Moubray of all previously given by his mother, with careful delineation of boundary.

[1] So written.

[2] Not distinctly identifiable.

[3] Lund and Lund Ridge are both marked in the Ordnance Survey, and serve to give a general idea of the direction of the western "divisa."

[4] Not represented by any modern local name.

Slectes,[1] et ita sicut divisæ tendunt usque Langaram, et inde usque ad Apelgard et divisas de Cliveland et Midelhovet. Ex[2] meridiana parte de Wellebruna est divisa sicut via vadit inter Wimbeltun et Wellebrunam usque Midelhirst,[3] et ab australi parte de Midelhirst totum mareschum usque ad certam terram de Musecote[4] usque Stodfalde,[5] et in recta linea versus Holm[6] usque in Holebec,[7] et communem pasturam moræ quæ jacet ante Buleford[8] secundum tenuras villarum usque ad Coldic.[9] Ex parte orientali de Coldic sicut via quæ vocatur Walkarlagata[10] vadit juxta Buleford, [35^{b}] usque in vadum qui vocatur Jatstaineswad.[11] Has divisas homines mei, me præsente, perambulaverunt, et juramento recognoverunt eas esse rectas divisas inter Wellebrunam et villas quæ circa eam sunt. Hæc omnia do eis libera et quieta ab omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et geldis et assisis, et omni terreno servitio. Hanc donationem

[1] The place designated Locumslehit in the last document but one.

[2] Before the clause beginning at this place there is a sentence introduced in the corresponding part of No. LX. (which is, in reality, and to a great extent, only a repetition of the present deed) that supplies an evident defect, and probably indicates an omission in the document now under notice. That sentence is "Ex orientali parte de Wellebrune est divisa sicut Redover descendit de Blawad, unde oritur ab orientali parte de Midelhovet, usque ad Hallewat; et a Blawat usque ad divisas de Cliveland." Of the names here mentioned Blawad and Midelhoved admit of easy recognition, and Redover also by implication. Blawad is the Bloworth of the Ordnance Survey, and Middle Head has been already noticed. Redover (or Redofra, as it stands in other places), as a continuation of Blawath, can only be the stream now designated the Hodge Beck, while Hallewat is, so far, unrecognisable.

[3] No name like this has any existence in the vicinity required by the description.

[4] Muscotes or Muscoates now. Muscotes Grange remains to attest the fact that the Abbey used to hold and to work the land there. The site is not far from the confluence of the Riccal with the Rye.

[5] This name is gone, having passed into oblivion as the thing it designated fell into disuse. The "Studfarm" of modern days affords but little to remind one of the days when the mares and their offspring roamed practically wild, and had to be driven into the *falda* or fold year by year, in order that the animals old enough for work might be captured and withdrawn.

[6] It is reasonable to suppose that North Holm indicates the neighbourhood of this place.

[7] Uncertain.

[8] This place is recognisable under the modern corruption of Bowforth. It is found less than a mile somewhat east of south of Welburn.

[9] Cold Dike, as it is spelt in the map, lies about a mile south of Edston.

[10] This is, in all particulars, a noteworthy name. According to reason and analogy, the meaning ought to be "the gate or roadway of the Welsh (or foreign) carls or men;" and it would be easy to indulge in divers speculations as to how it came to be so designated. It may be more to the point to collate with it the name Waincarlegate from the Guisborough Chartulary (which probably means the road taken by the carls in charge of wains) and to avoid all further guesses.

[11] This name is found in a later document under the form—probably corrupt—of Jaistemwad. No reminder of the name seems to exist.

ego et Nigellus, filius meus, manu nostra affidavimus tenendam in manu Roberti[1] Decani sub præsentia Domini Rogeri,[2] Archiepiscopi Ebor., et ipsam Ecclesiam Ebor. horum omnium testem et fidejussorem inter nos et monachos constituimus, ita ut si aliquando ego vel hæredes mei ab hac conventione deviaverimus, ipsa Ecclesia ad hæc exequenda nos ecclesiastica revocet disciplina. His T. Domino Rogerio, Ebor. Archiepiscopo; Roberto Decano; Johanne[3] Thesaurario; Radulfo[4] Archidiacono; Roberto[4] Archidiacono; Thoma de Rainevilla; Nicholao de Treili; Geroldo filio Serlonis; Serlone fratre ejus; Symone de Sigillo; Johanne filio Letholdi; Thoma filio Pauli; Thoma Sottavagina; Arnulfo Sottavagina; Osberto Arundel[5]; Gilberto filio Fulchonis[6]; Theobaldo, Clerico Domini Episcopi Dunelm.; Roberto Capellano; Rogero,[7] Abbate de Beilanda; Augustino, Priore de Novoburgo; Willelmo de Widevilla; Roberto de Daivilla; Rogero de Flammavilla; Hugone Malabestia; Waltero de la Rivere; Radulfo Beler; Petro de Tresc; [36] Roberto de Busci; Rolando de Land.; Philippo de Logi; Hamundo Beler; Willelmo de Steinegrif; Waltero de Karleton; Arnaldo de Vilers; Alano de Flamevilla.

LVIII. XV. Omnibus . . . Rogerus de Molbrai. Sciatis me . . . confirmasse donationem Petri de Tresc,[8] quam ipse in præsentia mea fecit Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . scil., communem pasturam moræ suæ et bosci sui quam ipse Petrus habet inter villam suam Hardeniæ[9] et grangiam monachorum

Confirmation by Roger de Moubray of a grant by Peter de Thirsk of common of pasture on the moor between Arden and Hesketh.

[1] It is uncertain which of the two Deans of this name is here meant. Robert de Gaunt was Dean in 1148, and Robert Botivelein died in 1186. For several reasons—one of the most weighty being that probably the document itself would be executed in the earlier part of Roger de Moubray's career—it is likely that this Robert is the earlier of the two Deans so named.

[2] Roger de Ponte Episcopi, from 1154 to 1181.

[3] "John succeeded to this dignity in 1154," and became Bishop of Poictiers nine years afterwards. This limits the date of the deed in such wise as to confirm the idea touching the time at which the grantor was likely to execute it.

[4] R. de Alneto is, by Le Neve, stated to have been Archdeacon of York between 1154 and 1184, but, it will subsequently be seen, incorrectly. No other Archdeacon, with the same initial, is named by Le Neve at, or about, the date made requisite by the limit of time already ascertained for the execution of the deed.

[5] His name is met with frequently in the Whitby Chartulary, and at p. 180 as contemporary with Abbot Benedict, who resigned in 1148.

[6] Gilbert FitzFulcho is named in the Whitby Chartulary, and under such circumstances that it is apparent he was a man of importance as early as 1130 or soon after.

[7] Burton mentions Roger as Abbot of Byland in 1142.

[8] He is one of the Testes to the last deed.

[9] Now called Arden. The name appears under different forms, and both with and without the commencing H.

de Hesteskeid[1]—Ita scil., quod Monachi singulis annis dabunt Petro et hæredibus suis dimidiam marcam argenti ad Pentecosten pro omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus et interrogatis. Ego vero et hæredes mei, petitione ipsius Petri, hanc donationem monachis . . . warantizabimus . . . Quare volo et firmiter præcipio ut monachi prædictam pasturam bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plenarie et integre teneant et habeant in elemosinam perpetuam. His T. Augustino,[2] Priore de Neuburc; Roberto, Magistro de Hospitali Eboraci; Samsone de Albreni[3]; Rogero de Cundi; Rogero de Flammavilla; Radulfo Beler; Waltero de la Rivere; Waltero de Cartone; Radulfo de Belun; Willelmo filio Egkeler; Roberto Beler: Alano de Flammevilla; Bald[wino] Clerico.

LIX. CARTA WALTERI FILII ASKETILLI DE GRIMESTONA DE CALUMPNIA IN WELLEBURNA.

Walter Fitz Asketil de Grimstone quitclaims to Rievaulx any possible right he had in the Welburne lands granted to the monks by Roger de Moubray.

XVI. Omnibus . . . Walterus filius Asketilli de Grimestona, salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et quietum clamasse Deo et monachis Rievallis de me et hæredibus meis, sine omni reclamatione in posterum, fide interposita, quicquid juris habui vel calumpniabar infra metas quæ continentur in cartis eorundem monachorum quas habent de Wellebrunna de donatione Rogeri de Molbrai et Nigelli filii ejus, pro Dei amore et pro caritate quam ipsi monachi dederunt michi. His T. Alano, Presbitero de Poclintona; Johanne, Clerico de Hovingaham; Willelmo Clerico de Lestingham; Alano Percehai; Drogone, Clerico de Helmeslac; Simone de Staingriva; Willelmo Dod; Symone de Sproxtona; Ricardo de Sproxtona; Willelmo, Dapifero Everardi de Ros; Rainaldo Enuaise; Gaufrido, fratre Willelmi de Swintona; Johanne, Præposito de Helmelac; Lamberto de Torpenno; Roberto, Capellano de Helmesle.

LX. CARTA ROGERI DE MOLBRAI DE WELLEBURNA ET EJUS DIVISIS A IV PARTIBUS.

Enlarged renewal of previous grants and confirmations by Roger de Moubray.

XVII. Omnibus . . . Rogerus de Molbrai salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis pro anima patris mei,

[1] In all, this name presents itself in no less than fourteen or fifteen different forms, which are all inserted in the Index. The modern form is Hesketh, and Hesketh Grange will be found on the one-inch Survey about a mile rather north of east of Boltby. Arden and Arden Moor both lie to the north of Hesketh Grange.

[2] A witness to the last deed also.

[3] A mark indicative of abbreviation passes through the stem of the *b*, and ought properly to represent the omission of *er* or *re*. Probably, however, the reading adopted is correct.

Nigelli, et matris meæ, Gundredæ, et omnium . . . concessu hæredum meorum, Nigelli et Roberti, in perpetuam elemosinam, Wellebrunam cum . . . divisis quæ subtus nominantur, etc., [*as in* No. LVII., *except that before* ex meridiana parte de Wellebruna *there is, as noticed on p.* 32, *n., inserted:* — ex orientali parte de Wellebruna est divisa sicut Redover descendit de Blawad, unde oritur ab orientali parte de Midelhovet, usque ad Hallewat, et a Blawat item usque divisas de Cliveland. Ex parte meridiana, sicut via vadit inter Wimbeltun et Wellebrunam usque Midelhirst, et ab australi parte de Midelhirst sicut vallis dividit inter certam terram et mareschum usque Stodefalde, et in recta linea versus Holm usque in Holebec, et communem pasturam moræ quæ jacet ante Buleford, quæ est communis his tribus villis, Wellebrunæ, Houetonæ,[1] Buleford, usque ad Coldic. Has divisas etc., *as in* No. LVII., *to* omni terreno servitio, *when it continues:* — Quod si de hac elemosina mea, vel divisis prædictis, eis aliquis a modo calumpniam fecerit temporibus meis, vel temporibus hæredum meorum, vel etiam per placitum dirationaverit, ego et hæredes mei inter eos et omnes homines erimus, et adquietabimus et warantizabimus eis hæc omnia in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et calumpniatori dabimus escambium de nostro proprio ita ut libera hæc semper et integra elemosina nostra remaneat Domui Rievallis in perpetuum. Hanc donationem et conventionem [38] ego et Nigellus filius meus manu nostra affidavimus tenendam, etc., [*as in* No. LVII.] [2]

LXI. XVIII. Rogerus de Molbrai . . . salutem. Sciatis quod ego, cum baronibus[3] et probis hominibus meis et vicinis, perambulavi moram quæ jacet ante Bulefordam, ibique testimonio vicinorum et baronum[3] meorum recognitum est et [38^b] testificatum quod illa prædicta mora communis pastura est inter Wellebrunam et Houetunam et Bulfordam. Ego vero ibi, consilio omnium qui præsentes fuerunt, dedi monachis Rievallis communam ipsius pasturæ in perpetuam elemosinam :—Ita quod ego warantizabo eis eam contra omnes homines, cum cæteris elemosinis, ibique interdixi Alano ne præsumeret eos inde

Grant to the Convent by Roger de Moubray, after perambulation of boundaries, of common of pasture on the moor lying in front of Bowforth.

[1] All trace of this name appears to have been lost. The *divisæ* of the place so named will be found given in No. LXVI. with great exactitude; but they will be found also to give only a general idea of the portion of country so designated, inasmuch as many of the 'meres' named are, to us, without a definite local habitation.

[2] The only variation in the list of Testes given, as compared with that to No. LVII., is, that after the word "Archiepiscopi" is inserted the clause "et totius Capituli."

[3] The present use of this word is hardly customary in documents such as the present.

vexare vel gravare, annuente Nigello filio meo, et Roberto filio meo. His T. Engelram, Presbitero de Wellebruna; Willelmo, Clerico de Kirkebi; Rogero de Flamvilla; Hugone Malabestie; Waltero de Karletuna.

Grant to the Convent by Roger de Moubray of a rough waste in Farndale Head, with common of pasture in the said dale.

LXII. XIX. Rogerus de Molbrai omnibus fidelibus, tam suis quam alienis, salutem. Notum sit me concessisse . . . fratribus Rievallis, in elemosinam perpetuam, Midelhovet—scil. saltum illum in Farnedale ubi Edmundus Heremita manebat, et alium saltum qui vocatur Duvanesthuat, et communem pasturam ejusdem vallis — scil., Farnedale: et in nemore ligna ad materiem, et ad proprios usus eorum qui ibi manserint, salva salvagina.[1] Teste Samsone de Alb[aneia]; et Petro de Tresc; et Anschetillo Ostrario; et Waltero Parar; et Ricardo de Sescal [*or* ? Desescal.]; et Johanne Scriptore; et Waltero de la Riviere; [et] Reinaldo le Poer.

Confirmation by Roger de Moubray of a grant to Rievaulx by Benedict FitzGervase of certain lands in Wombleton.

LXIII. [39] XX. Rogerus de Molbrai . . . salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et confirmasse elemosinam Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, quam Benedictus filius Gervasii illis dedit in Wimbeltun, et carta sua confirmavit—scil. illam portionem terræ in qua domus illorum et ædificia constructa sunt, sicut fossato illorum clauditur, et in agro de Wimbeltun x acras et dimidiam, sicut divisæ sunt per cartam ipsius, et communem pasturam ipsius villæ, secundum legalem considerationem, ut homines illius villæ non graventur, et prata sicut divisa sunt in carta Benedicti. Hæc omnia illis concedo et confirmo libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio imperpetuum. His T. Waltero de la Riviere; Rogero de Flamevile; Radulfo Beler; Rogero de Cundi.

Grant by Roger de Moubray to the Convent of all his Welburne neifs, with liberty of going or remaining, to themselves.

LXIV. XXI. Rogerus de Molbrai omnibus constabulariis, dapiferis, ministris, et omnibus hominibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod omnes rusticos meos de Wellebruna concedo Abbati de Rievalle quietos, et ipsis do omnem libertatem eundi et remanendi quocunque voluerint,[2] et ubi locum invenerint, absque

[1] "Salvago. *Gall.* Sauvagine. Ferina caro, feræ sylvestres: ut infra, *Salvasina*. Charta anni 1442, ex Schedis Præs. de Mazaugues:—Quod possint libere et impune et absque banno venari seu venari facere per territorium ipsius castri, cuniculos, perd[r]ices, lepores, et alios salvagines, exceptis in clapeis alienis. — *Salvasina*. Ferina caro, seu ferarum silvestrium. *Gall.* Sauvagine; *Ital.* Salvagina."—Du Cange.

[2] A document of very considerable interest as bearing on the connection of the villain with the land.

omni calumpnia inposterum de me et hæredibus meis, et de omnibus meis. Teste. Willelmo de Wivilla; Rogero de Flammevilla; Radulfo Beler; Hugone Malabissa; Waltero Buherie; Roberto Capellano; [39b] Roberto de Daiewilla; Radulfo de Bethlun.

LXV. CARTA NIGELLI DE MOLBRAI DE WELLEBRUNA.

Confirmation by Nigel de Moubray of his father's previous grants.

XXII. Nigellus de Molbrai . . . Sciatis me concessisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . pro anima patris mei Rogeri, et matris meæ . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, donationem ejusdem patris mei—scil. Welleburnam cum omnibus pertinenciis . . . et divisis quæ subtus nominantur:—ab occidente, scil. de Wellebruna sicut Fragate etc. [*as in* No. LX.[1] *to* " usque ad Coldic," *when it proceeds*] Has divisas homines patris mei, ipso præsente, perambulaverunt, et juramento recognoverunt eas esse rectas divisas inter Wellebrunam et villas quæ circa eam sunt. Hæc omnia concedo et confirmo eis libera et quieta ab omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et geldis et assisis, et omni terreno servitio. Quod si de hac elemosina patris mei et mea, vel divisis prædictis, aliquis a modo calumpniam fecerit temporibus meis, vel temporibus hæredum meorum, vel etiam per placitum dirationaverit, ego et hæredes mei inter eos et omnes homines erimus, et adquietabimus et warantizabimus eis hæc omnia in puram et perpetuam elemosinam,[2] ita ut libera semper et integra hæc elemosina nostra remaneat Domui Rievallis in perpetuum. Hanc donationem et conventionem ego manu mea affidavi tenendam in manu Roberti, Decani, sub præsentia Rogeri, Archiepiscopi, et totius Capituli Eboraci, et ipsam Ecclesiam Ebor. horum omnium testem et fidejussorem inter me et monachos constitui, ita ut si aliquando ego vel hæredes mei ab hac conventione deviaverimus ipsa Ecclesia ad hæc exequenda nos ecclesiastica revocet disciplina. His T. Rogero, Abbate de Bellalanda; Waltero, Priore ejusdem loci; Ricardo, [40b] Priore de Novoburgo; Landrico Cellerario; Roberto Capellano; Roberto de Daivilla; Rogero de Flamvilla; Hugone Malabestie; Radulfo de Belveir; Roberto fratre suo; Roberto de Busci; Rogero Barr.; Waltero de la Rivere; Roberto Belchamp; Willelmo de Tikahill; Roberto Camerario; Baldwino Clerico.

[1] Except that Loccum stands for Locum, Apalgard for Apelgard, Blawat for Blawad, marescum for mareschum, and Stodfald for Stodfalde.

[2] The end of this line and a small part of that which follows are left blank.

Grant by Roger de Moubray, with delimitation of boundary, of all Houeton to the Convent.

LXVI. xxiii. . . . Rogerus de Molbrai, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis [*an erasure here*] totum Houetun,[1] per divisas quas homines mei perambulaverunt, me præsente, et juramento recognoverunt, et quæ hic nominantur:—Ex parte orientali, scil., sicut via quæ vocatur Meregate jacet inter boscum de Houetun et boscum de Kirkebi, et tendit usque Watermor,[2] et inde sicut divisæ vadunt inter boscum de Faddemor et boscum de Houetun usque ad Hellewath. Ex parte meridiana sicut divisa jacet inter cultas terras de Kirkebi et de Houetun et vadit a prædicta Meregate usque in magnam viam, et inde sicut rectæ divisæ vadunt per Hovelund[3] usque ad Balbusch, et inde usque ad Aicwath, et ita usque in Redover. Hæc omnia do eis libera et quieta de omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et geldis et assisis et placitis et [41] querelis, et omni terreno servitio et sæculari exactione:—Excepto quod Domus Rievallis

[1] The difficulties in the way of identifying the place meant by this name seem almost insuperable, and are certainly disheartening. Hutton, with the distinctive name "le Hole" attached to it, might seem to suggest itself; but on investigation the idea appears to be quite inadmissible. Hoveton is mentioned, as was to have been expected, in Burton; but the entries found there are not helpful. They are—"Hoveton, or Hotavin Ridale. Ralph Beler gave this place A.D. 1151.—Roger de Mowbray gave this town. Robert de Stuteville, for the good of the souls of Robert, his father, and Erneburgh, his mother, and Helewise, his own wife, gave this place between Redfram and Kirkeby." Here Hotavin is evidently misprinted or miscopied, and, probably, for Hovaton. There is a charter touching grants in Houeton made by Radulfus Beler, which will be found below, numbered CCXXIX., but no date is attached to it. It is really an attestation by Robert, Dean of York, and the Chapter, that Rad. Beler had made the grant aforesaid in their presence. Roger de Mowbray's Charter of Confirmation is before us now; and Robert de Stuteville's confirmation will be found in No. CXXX. In the latter a little is added to the local details of the present deed; but nothing tending to throw much light on the local identity of Houeton. The only points that can be fixed on as available for this purpose are that it was adjoining on some part of the boundaries of Kirkby Moorside—being itself, it is to be presumed, within the parish of Kirkdale; in another direction on some part of the boundaries of Fadmoor; and elsewhere on the course of the stream called Redofra or Redover, which it has been proposed to identify with the Hodge Beck from the point whereat the said stream ceases to be called Blawath Beck. Indefinite as this is, all beyond seems to be totally uncertain. On the whole, it will be better to abandon the attempt to localise Houeton precisely—at all events for the present.

[2] The only name on the map anywhere near the vicinity indicated that at all assimilates itself to this name is Wattelmoor. But it is of no avail for our purpose.

[3] There seems to be no clue whatever of any tangible description, such as to lead on to even any hypothetical identification of either this place, Balbusch, or Aicwath. Robert de Stuteville's charter adds another unidentifiable name, and apparently in the close vicinity to these three, namely, Jukeleholm. In close sequence it mentions also a place just across the Redofra, connecting with it a local reference to the north side of Kirkdale Church. This adds a little, and but a little, to the assumed approximate locality of Houetun.

singulis annis dabit Roberto Beler et hæredibus ejus, pro omnibus consuetudinibus, duas marcas argenti tantum, ad festum S. Michaelis, et nichil amplius. Quod si de hac elemosina mea, vel divisis prædictis, eis aliquis a modo callumpniam fecerit temporibus meis etc. [*as before*], ita ut libera et integra hæc elemosina nostra remaneat Domui Rievallis in perpetuum. Hujus donationis et conventionis ego et Nigellus, filius meus, Capitulum Ebor., et ipsam Ecclesiam Ebor., horum omnium testem et fidejussorem inter nos et Domum Rievallis constituimus etc. [*as before*]. His T. Turstino de Munford; Willelmo de Widevilla; Rogero de Flamevilla; Roberto de Daivilla; Waltero Bueri; Hugone Malabissa; Rogero de Cundi; Olivero de Busci; Radulfo de Busci; Hamundo Beler; Roberto Beler; Waltero de Karletun; Waltero de la Rivere; Radulfo de Bethlum; Adam Luvel.

LXVII. CARTA ROGERI DE MOLBRAI DE HOUETUN ET DE SAMSONE CORNUWALLE.

Renewal by Roger de Moubray of preceding charter, and further grant of four bovates, formerly held by Samson de Cornuwale.

XXIIII. Omnibus . . . Rogerus de Molbrai, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis totam Houetun, etc. [*as in* No. LXVI., *to* usque ad Hallewath, *when it proceeds*] Ex parte meridiana sicut rectæ divisæ vadunt per Houelund usque ad Balbusch, et inde usque ad Hauwath,[1] et ita usque in Redover. Quatuor autem bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis suis, quas Samson de Cornuwala ex dono matris meæ tenuit in prædicta Houetun, propria pecunia mea—id est XX marcis argenti—ab ipso Samsone et uxore ejus emi, et ipsi in Curia mea michi eas quietas clamaverunt pro summa pecuniæ prædictæ, sine reclamatione et calumpnia in posterum de se et hæredibus suis, et hoc propria manu sua affidaverunt in manu Radulfi de Belveer, Dapiferi mei, coram tota curia mea, sine malo ingenio se servaturos in perpetuum; ac postea eandem affidationem fecerunt in manu Rannulfi Vicecomitis coram multis [42] testibus. Postea vero prædictam affidationem in capitulo S. Petri Ebor. recognoverunt, et conventionaverunt quod nunquam de terra prædicta reclamationem vel calumpniam, nec per se nec per alium quemlibet, facient. Cartam vero meam quam de hac terra habebant michi reddiderunt. Hanc terram cum emissem, et in manu mea quietam et sine alicujus calumpnia tenuissem, Monachis prædictis, cum tota reliqua terra de Houetun, in perpetuam elemosinam dedi, et hac carta mea confirmavi. Hæc omnia dedi eis libera et quieta ab omnibus consuetudinibus, etc.

[1] Hallewath in preceding documents.

Quod si de hac elemosina mea, vel divisis prædictis, eis aliquis a modo calumpniam fecerit temporibus meis, etc. [*as in* No. LXVI.]. His T. Roberto Capellano; Rannulfo de Glanvile, Vicecomite; Willelmo [de] Albervilla; Roberto de Daivilla; Hugo Malebissa; [42b] Rogero de Flammevilla; Ricardo de Widevilla; Thoma de Colev[ile]; David Larderer; Thoma filio ejus; Radulfo de Belveer; Roberto fratre ejus; Roberto de Busci; Adam Luvel; Hamundo Beler; Roberto Beler; Jordano de Enuaise; Nicholao de Bethlum; Gaufrido de Stultavilla; Gerardo de Glanvila; Rogero Bavent; Baldrico Clerico.

Confirmation by Nigel de Moubray of the grants specified in the preceding charter.

LXVIII. XXV. Omnibus . . . Nigellus de Moubrai, salutem. Sciatis quod quatuor bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis suis, quas Samson de Cornuwala tenuit in Houetun, pater meas propria pecunia sua—id est x[1] marcas argenti—ab ipso Samsone et uxore ejus emit, et ipsi in Curia patris mei nobis eas quietas clamaverunt pro summa prædictæ pecuniæ sine reclamatione et calumpnia in posterum de se et hæredibus suis, et hoc propria manu sua affidaverunt in manu Radulfi de Belveer, coram multis testibus, sine malo ingenio se servaturos in perpetuum; ac postea eandem affidationem in Capitulo S. Petri Ebor., et coram Rannulfo Vicecomite recognoverunt—quod, scil., nunquam de terra prædicta reclamationem omnem vel calumpniam, nec per se nec per alium quemlibet facerent:—hanc terram, cum emisset pater meus, et in manu sua quietam et sine alicujus calumpnia tenuisset, Monachis Rievallis, cum tota reliqua terra de Houetun, in perpetuam elemosinam dedit et . . . confirmavit. Hæc [43] omnia, sicut pater meus, Rogerus de Moubrai, prædictis monachis dedit . . . ego similiter eis concessi et . . . confirmavi libera et quieta ab omnibus consuetudinibus, etc., nisi quod Roberto Beler tantum duas marcas argenti pro omni servitio terreno persolvent. Quod si de hac elemosina mea prædicta Samson, vel uxor ejus, vel aliquis alius a modo calumpniam fecerit, etc. [*warranty*]. His T. Rogero, Abbate de Bellalanda; Waltero, Priore ejusdem loci; Landrico Cellarario; Roberto Capellano; Roberto de Daivilla; Rogero de Flamavilla; Hugone Malebissa; Radulfo Belveer; Roberto fratre suo; Roberto de Busci; Balduino Clerico.

Grant of land at Wombelton, Skiplam, Rookbargh, and elsewhere, to the Convent by Benedict FitzGervase.

LXIX. XXVI. Notum sit . . . quod ego, Benedictus filius Gervasii, do et concedo in perpetuam elemosinam terram ubi domus et ædificia monachorum Rievallis construuntur, usque ad divisas inter me et Paulinum, ipsis monachis Rievallis

[1] Written x, but the number specified in the preceding deed is xx.

pro salute . . . et ad Spelcros xii^cim percatas[1] in latum; et ad Schipnum iiii perticarum in latum, et in longum sicut cæterorum agri extenduntur; et ad Rochesberg[2] pratum in duobus locis secundum eorum divisas; et ad Omsecothes[3] pratum similiter per divisas eorum; et communem pasturam de Wimbeltuna, ita ut intus et extra per omnia habeant. His T. Waltero Espec; Hugone Boneface; Alano de Busseto; Hugone filio Willelmi; Radulfo filio sororis meæ; et Willelmo nepote meo. Et petitione Helewisæ, uxoris meæ, in Wiresdale, culturam meam. Testibus. Roberto filio Lamberti; Rainaldo; Willelmo de Killebrunna; Roberto filio Ucce de Romundebia; Warino sive[4] Munde.

LXX. XXVIII.[5] Rogerus de Molbrai omnibus hominibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod habeo in conventum [*sic*] Deo et Abbati Rievallis et fratribus ejusdem loci, quod adquietabo Ecclesiæ Rievallis et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus Steintunam[6] erga omnes homines, ita ut nulli hominum concedam saisinam ejusdem villæ nisi tantum de duabus marcis, quas ipsi fratres debent reddere singulis annis pro ipsa terra, ei cui ego voluero concedere illum redditum. His T. Rogero, Abbate de Belanda; Augustino, Priore de Novoburgo; Roberto Clerico; Radulfo Beler; Radulfo de Beelum; Roberto de Busci; Philippo de Luzi; Petro de Tresc.

Concession and grant by Roger de Moubray to the Convent of the vill of Steintun.

LXXI. XXIX. Rogerus de Molbrai . . . Notum sit omnibus vobis me concessisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, pro salute . . . et pa[44]rentum meorum, Staintun, cum appendiciis suis universis, sicut in carta Stephani de Mainil continetur, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio. His T. Alredo, Abbate de S. Laurentio; Samsone de Albini; Willelmo, Clerico de Fontibus; Rainaldo Puehero.

Confirmation by Roger de Moubray of Stephen de Meinill's charter conveying Steinton to the Convent.

[1] Written *perticatas*, and then the *ti* dotted under as in error. Spelcros may possibly have stood where Stony Cross now stands.

[2] Of this place nothing seems to be known. From No. CII. we know that Edston and Rochesberg were conterminous, but on which side of Edston Rochesberg lay, we have nothing to tell us. Nor do we get any information from the name, the only hill in the vicinity of Edston being that on which the village of that name stands. [See below, where the name appears to be fairly identifiable as the elder form of the modern Rookbarugh or Rookbargh.]

[3] The very orthography of this name is a matter of uncertainty. It may well be altogether corrupt.

[4] It is uncertain whether this is *sine* or *sive*. But it can scarcely be *sine*, early as the deed is.

[5] This is so numbered, although the number prefixed to the last deed is XXVI.

[6] See No. XLII. notes, for the identification of this vill.

Stephen de Meinill grants to Rievaulx the entire vill of Steinton, in fee, in view of an annual payment by the monks of one mark.

LXXII. xxx. Stephanus de Mainil[1] . . . Notum sit omnibus vobis me dedisse Fratribus S. Mariæ Rievallis totam terram de Steintun, cum omnibus appendiciis suis in nemore, in plano, in aquis, concessu filiorum meorum, Roberti et Henrici, et uxoris meæ, Sibillæ, in feudo, pro una marcha per singulos annos, liberam et quietam ab omni alio terreno servitio et consuetudine in perpetuum. Porro in nemore materiem ad proprios usus, cum opus fuerit, licebit mihi accipere. His T. Gaufrido Capellano; Hugone de Rudebi; Eadmundo Constabulario; Willelmo de Karletun, et Rogero filio ejus; Waltero filio Rogeri; Waltero filio Radulfi.

LXXIII. CARTA HUGONIS MALABESTIA DE STEINTUN.[2]

Hugh Malebys resigns all right and title to Steinton as given to the Convent by Roger de Moubray.

xxxi. Omnibus . . . Hugo Malabissa, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Dei Genitricis Mariæ de Rievalle . . . pro salute animæ meæ, et uxoris meæ, et patris et matris [44[b]] meæ . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, donationem Domini mei, Rogeri de Molbrai :—scil., totam Steintunam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco etc. sicut rivus de Wid'eris[3] descendit per vallem de Laddedale et cadit in Riam, et sicut Ria vadit deorsum et cadit in Sef, et sicut Sef vadit usque

[1] The donor here expressly names his wife Sibilla as an assenting party to his grant. On referring to No. CLXIV. it will be seen that the grantor, also Stephen de Meinill, mentions his wife Johanna. The possibility of a second marriage is glanced at in the notes to the charter just cited; but it is possible some other explanation may eventually be met with. It is, for instance, possible that there were actually two barons in succession named Stephen, and that the wife of the first of the two was Johanna. That this Stephen was the second of the two, if there were two, is made abundantly clear by the names of the two sons who are mentioned.

[2] Dodsworth, vol. vii., fo. 107, has a copy of a charter headed "Carta Hugonis Malebys de Steintona," which is almost verbatim the same as this, except that it inserts "Genetricis" after "Dei" and before "Mariæ de Rievalle," and instead of "donationem Domini mei Rogeri de Molbrai, totam Steintunam" it has "cum concessu et bona voluntate Hugonis et Willelmi, filiorum meorum, totam Steintunam." There is also a variation after "sursum ad Wideris"—where it proceeds —"Hæc omnia dedi eis tenenda . . . libera et quieta . . . excepto quod dabunt annuatim michi, etc.," as in the text. *The witnesses are mainly the same, except that* Rufo *is written for* Ruffo, Beauver *for* Belveir, Ferlingtona *for* Ferlinct', Hameldona *for* Hamelduna, Herum *for* Harum, nepote meo *for* nepote Hugonis Malebissa, *and that after* Willelmo filio Briani *there are added the following names*: — Radulfo de Thurp, Willelmo filio meo, Roberto de Auner, Willelmo Britone, Willelmo Blundo, Radulfo filio Radulfi de Thurpe.

[3] The delineation of boundary here given has been dealt with at a former page. See *supra*, p. 17.

Fangedala, et sicut vallis de Fangedala vadit sursum ad Wid'eris. Et quia prædicta Steintuna est de jure et hæreditate mea, ego Monachis de Rievalle clamo eam quietam pro me et hæredibus meis, et concedo liberam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione, et omnibus consuetudinibus et placitis et querelis, excepto quod singulis annis reddent michi et hæredibus meis duas marcas argenti, unam ad Pentecosten, aliam ad festum S. Martini. His T. Nigello de Molbrai; Roberto, Capellano Rogeri de Moubrai; Roberto Capellano de Helmeslac; Fratre Waltero Ruffo de Templo; Roberto de Daivilla; Thoma de Colevilla; Radulfo de Belveir; Helia de Ferlinctuna; Thoma de Hamelduna; Rogero filio Petri; Willelmo de Harum; Rogero nepote Hugonis Malebestie; Willelmo filio Briani.

Grant and concession by Hugh Malebys to Rievaulx of the meadow in Scawton called Oswaldsengs, with delimitation of boundary

LXXIV. XXXII. Omnibus S. Ecclesiæ filiis Hugo Malabestia, salutem. Notum sit me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . in puram et liberam [45] et perpetuam elemosinam pratum illud in territorio de Scaltun[1] quod dicitur Oswaldenge,[2] cum divisis, id est, sicut rivus fluit de fonte qui vocatur Brunesdalechelde[3]

[1] The modern Scawton.

[2] No trace of this name remains in the locality it must have found a home in. For its vicinity is distinctly marked by the particulars given. A part of the course of the stream dividing Scawton from Old Byland, and that the part nearest its confluence with the Rye, and a part of the Rye itself, of course downwards from such confluence, are two of the four boundaries of Oswaldengs. But, as will be seen, the difficulty is in fixing the limits alleged under the other names involved.

[3] Should any reader have noted that the name Welburn is, in the series of documents occupying a somewhat earlier place in the present collection, almost invariably written Welbrun, the suggestion will be that, in all probability, Brunesdale here is simply Burnsdale. Unquestionably, *beck* is the universal word in all this part of Yorkshire for a running stream; but it is as little open to question that *burn*, with the same sense, has been at some time current in the same district; that, in fact, it has been superseded by *beck*. Why *burn* should have survived in more northerly parts of the kingdom, and *beck* be practically unknown, is a question which need not be debated here. Nor, perhaps, is the solution far to seek. But the fact remains that *burn* was once in use, and that it has been supplanted by *beck*. Another thing to be noted is that *dale*, in local names, is by consent looked upon as, in the district in question, of cognate origin with *beck*—in other words, equally Scandinavian. Certainly it may not be possible to prove that the name Burndale or Burnsdale is not of Anglian origin; but it is greatly more probable that it is of Danish origin; and if so, then the *burn* that survived in the name Burndale was the designation of a stream sufficiently marked to be called—had it been in our own days—"the burn." Then comes the identification in terms of the spring which gives rise to the stream which runs through the said dale—that is to say, the application of the term *keld*. Assuming Brunsdale to be a name of the suggested character, it is to be supposed that the name would not easily be lost or forgotten. Now, there is a Bungdale in close proximity to the required locality, and it is by no means impossible that it may represent Brundale. For the sound is the alternative of Brun, and that

et cadit in rivum quæ dividit[1] inter Scaltunam et Beilande, et per ipsum rivum qui[2] easdem terras dividit usque ad fluvium Riam; et ex alia parte, a prædicto fonte—id est, Brunesdalechelde, in transversum sub monte in ora silvæ, recta linea, usque ad vallem quæ dicitur Brochesdale,[3] sicut torrens in ipsa valle fluit et cadit in Riam; et ita sicut fluit Ria usque ad divisam prædictam inter Scaltun et Beilandam. Præterea concessi eis communem pasturam animalibus suis quibus colunt terram suam in Grif in silva de Scaltuna a Brochesheved usque ad divisas inter Scaltunam et Sproxtunam. Hæc autem concessi eis libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et redditu et exactione sæculari. His T. Radulfo,[4] Decano Ebor.; Johanne Thesaurario; Thoma Canonico.

LXXV. CARTA HUGONIS MALABESTIA DE BROCHESHOLES.

Further grant of land in Scawton, adjacent to that named in the last charter, by the same donor to the same recipients.

XXXIII. . . . Hugo de Malabestia, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . concessu uxoris meæ et hæredum meorum, Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ . . . Rievallis in . . . elemosinam, totam terram [45b] quæ jacet inter montem qui vocatur Brochesholes[5] et aquam Riæ

of burn, in the mouth of a true dalesman, is not far removed from the way in which he sounds 'bun'; and as for Bungdale, and especially the *g* in it, it is, on the face of it, about as authentic, from the "scientific" point of view, as Weather House for Widheris, Ladhill for Lad-dale, and so forth. Adopting this hypothesis, we have a tangible "divisa" from the source of the stream running down what is now called Seemer Howl, to join the stream dividing Scawton and Byland at or near the place marked Cross Green; and then from the same source to the small valley called Little Bet's slack, which runs below what is now still called Brockhill, and was then no doubt Brochesholes, we have another, the only one wanted.

[1] This feature sufficiently marks the place in which Oswaldenges is to be looked for.

[2] Written *quod*.

[3] See note [1]. The general conclusion from all above advanced is that Oswaldenges occupied the angle of land between the course of the Rye and that of its feeder running south of Byland, which angle faces Rievaulx Bridge; and that the name was understood to imply all the ground in the interior, or rear, within the bounds described.

[4] No Radulfus, Dean of York, is recorded by Le Neve; and it has been already noted that but two dates for the two Deans named Robert are given—the one 1148, and the other 1186. Further, it is definitely stated that John became treasurer in 1154, and was consecrated Bishop of Poictiers in 1163. It is, therefore, safer to let Radulfus stand than to "correct" it by substituting Robert. The implication may be verified some day.

[5] There can be no doubt that this name is correctly written, inasmuch as it appears in the same form in the heading as it does in the deed itself. Still, it is the name of a hill, and necessarily, from the particulars mentioned, identical with what is now called Brockhill. (See note [3] to LXXIV.)

ab Oswaldeshenges usque ad guteriam[1] et totam proximam insulam subtus guteriam versus Helmesleiam, ut monachi prædicti fossatum faciant per terram illam quam propius montem poterint et flumen Riam per illud ducant; terraque quæ ex parte eorum deinde contigerit illis perpetuo remanebit. Ut autem hanc elemosinam libentius facerem dederunt michi monachi xx sol. pro caritate; et ego eam propria manu mea supra altare S. M. Rievallis obtuli, ubi etiam coram multis, tam monachis quam sæcularibus, conventionavi[2] in veritate hujus cartæ attestationem sine malo ingenio me in perpetuum servaturum, et terram præfatam Domui Rievallis contra omnes homines warantizaturum. His T. Fratre Waltero Ruffo de Templo; Radulfo de Belveir; Thoma de Hameldona; Thoma de Muschams; Waltero de Steinesbi; Roberto de Bulmer; Rogero filio Thomæ.

Concession by Odo de Boltby, with the assent of his feudal lord, Robert de Stuteville, of a part of the waste adjoining Boltby, and lying below Hesketh, with delimitation of boundary

LXXVI. XXXIII. Odo de Boltebia . . . salutem. Notum sit me dedisse . . . Domino meo, Roberto de Stultavilla, et domina mea, uxore ejus, Helewis, concedentibus, concessu etiam et consilio Ivetæ, uxoris meæ, et hæredum meorum, Adam, scil., Johannis, Jordani . . . Ecclesiæ Rievallis, pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ [46] Ivetæ, et animarum patrum nostrorum et matrum, pro salute etiam Domini mei, Roberti de Stultavilla, et uxoris ejus, Helewis, dominæ meæ, et omnium antecessorum nos-

[1] The note originally appended here was:—"It is not possible to identify this locality, whatever it may have been; and the same, it would seem, must be said of the 'insula' mentioned just below." But, since that was written, having had the advantage of personal inspection and inquiry-making on the spot, I am in a position to qualify all that, if not, indeed, to withdraw the statement altogether. I have now no doubt whatever as to what, and where, this "guteria" was, nor as to what the word "insula" in question really denoted, or to where its precise position was to be found. I have tried to deal with the subject more fully and exactly in the Introduction than it would have been possible to do in a mere footnote, and it must suffice here to say that the "guteria" was, in point of fact, a private canal, engineered and constructed by the monks themselves, and that its effectual existence depended, in no slight measure or degree, on the privileges conceded in the present deed. The simple fact that the existing boundaries of the township of Rievaulx in the parts referred to in the document before us are not, in more places than one, decided by the course of the river Rye, but deviate from it, and, so to speak, encroach upon the lands on the opposite side of the stream, is in itself amply sufficient to stamp this deed as one of extraordinary interest, as supplying an intelligible explanation of the very abnormal circumstance just referred to. In the fewest words possible, the effectual existence of the "guteria" itself actually created the effectual existence of the "insula"; for from the moment the water filled the channel prepared for it, the tract of level land between it and the river became *de facto* an island—the name it still, in one part, retains.

[2] Written *conventionam*.

trorum, in perpetuum tenere . . . unam partem deserti subtus Hestechait adjacentis Boltebia,[1] his terminis adsignatam:—a parte orientali et australi subtus montem sicut Rutendesic[2] fluit supra montem sicut via ducit de Mortun[3] ad Boltebia, ita ut quicquid infra eandem viam continetur in bosco et plano suum sit de terra de Boltebia per divisas de Stutekelde[4] et de Mortun: a parte vero aquilonari et occidentali subtus montem per rivulum qui vocatur Haichovedsic[5] usque ad aquam in valle fluentem, et per eam usque ad locum illum ubi aqua a proprio cursu extrahitur, et inde ultra aquam ad supercilium montis, et inde subtus montem sicut clausura descendit ad aquam ubi Rutendesic eandem aquam intrat. Præterea concedo prædictis fratribus in tribus villis meis aisiamenta sua in bosco et in plano—scil., materiem lignorum et communem pasturam sicut liberius et quietius habeo ad meum opus proprium. Roberto de Stultavilla, Teste, et Waltero Espec; Jordano de Buissi; Rogero, Abbate de Beglanda; Roberto de Daivilla; [46[b]] Stephano de Wildecher; Drogo[ne] de Harum; Waltero de Stutechelde; Vlkel Forestario; Elswaldo filio Acer; Tanchardo fratre ejus; Archillo de Ravensthorp; Gaufrido fratre Odonis; Liolfo Parmentario; Stewardo de Boltebi; Alano de Boltebi; Odone filio Vironis[6]; Nigello; Hugone Boneface; Briano Clerico; Adam.

Grant by Adam de Boltby of land in the vicinity of that conveyed by the last deed to the Convent.

LXXVII. xxxv. Omnibus . . . Adam de Boltebi, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ de Rievalle . . . in elemosinam, illam terram quæ est inter terram eorum et Guthalgillesiche.[7] Hoc feci concessu Dominæ et matris meæ,

[1] Little more than an approximate identification of the area granted by this charter can be attempted. The area in question is a portion of the waste lying below Hesketh, and between it and Boltby; and this is the main fact there is to depend upon in our attempt.

[2] A glance at the map will show a small stream descending from a height of a thousand feet, as the hill itself descends, until at a point less than half a mile south-west of Hesketh Grange it takes a turn to the west, and runs into what is marked as Lumshaw beck. At no great distance from the origin of the small stream just named, another rises and takes its course to the west, joining the said Lumshaw beck at a point about a mile and a half to the north of that at which the first-named rivulet runs into it. The first of these may be the Rutandsyke, and the second the Oakheadsyke.

[3] Now Murton.

[4] No trace of this name seems to present itself.

[5] See note [2]. But it should not be overlooked that there is a deviation from the course of the stream named at one place, and that that deviation involves contact with an enclosure belonging (as is to be presumed) to the monks.

[6] The orthography of this name is uncertain. It might be Juronis. But that is as little familiar as a personal name as Vironis itself.

[7] Both locality and origin of the name are equally obscure.

Judit, et fratrum meorum, Johannis et Jordani; ut teneant ipsam elemosinam liberam et quietam . . . et exactione sæculari. His T. Engelram, Decano; Willelmo, Clerico de Kirkabi; Waltero de Malt[ebi]; Rainaldo de Steingrif; Radulfo de Hovingam; Ricardo Capellano; Briano Clerico; Waltero; Magistro[1] Samuele, Scriba; Willelmo de Camb.; Willelmo filio[2] Drogonis; et Henrico de Steingrif.

LXXVIII. CARTA GILLEBERTI DE GANT DE HUNDEMANEBI.

XXXVI. Gillebertus de Gant omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, . . . salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego dedi Abbatiæ de [47] Rievalle, in elemosinam perpetuam, duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanbia quietas et liberas ab omni servitio et omnibus consuetudinibus, et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ per omnia sicut ad meum proprium opus habeo. His T. G. de Gant; W. filio W; Philippo de Chima[3]; R. filio G; S. de Arceles[4]; R. filio R; G. filio M[algrim][5]; G. de Galmetuna; W. filio Bertini.

Grant by Gilbert de Gant to the Convent of land and common of pasture in Hunmanby.

LXXIX. XXXVII. Gillebertus de Gant, Comes Lincoln., omnibus fidelibus suis et hominibus, tam præsentibus quam futuris, salutem. Notum sit me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ Rievallis . . . duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanebia, quietas et liberas ab omni servitio et omnibus consuetudinibus, et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ per omnia plenarie, et quantum pastura pati potest, omni occasione remota, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Præterea concedo et confirmo donationem quam Radulfus de Novilla[6] fecit eis de una carrucata terræ quæ fuit Alfrici[7] in Strop.,[8] in elemosinam perpetuam, sicut idem Radulfus carta sua testatur. Quare volo et præcipio ut prædicti monachi elemosinas prædictas libere et quiete et solute teneant et habeant. T. Philippo de Kime, Dapifero meo; Baldrico de Gant; Rogero de Kihantun[9]; [47b] Herberto

Renewal of grant in the last deed, with confirmation of the grants of others in the same territory.

[1] Written *mag'ro.*

[2] Written *filius.*

[3] Phil. de Kime, Dapifero meo, in the next deed.

[4] G. de Arcels is a Testis in the next deed.

[5] Filled up from next deed.

[6] See No. LXXXI., where the name is written Novavilla.

[7] Alurieus in the next deed.

[8] In the deed just referred to instead of this word we find Rihtun. Strop' is unintelligible, but it is repeated in No. LXXX. It might be read Scrop'.

[9] The initial letter is peculiarly formed, having a cross stroke reaching on either side of the top of the stem of the letter. It might even be taken to stand for Tr. The personal name Quihampton was familiar to me in Essex in my boyhood.

de H.; G. de Arcels; G. filio Malgrim; G. de Galmetuna; Willelmo Camerario; Outhan de Hund[emanebi]; Amalri de Rithun; et Johanne Camerario.

LXXX. CARTA COMITIS SYMONIS DE HUNDEMANEBI.

Confirmation by Earl Simon de S. Liz of his father-in-law's grants, etc., in Hunmanby.

XXXVIII. Omnibus . . . Comes Symon . . . Sciatis me confirmasse S. Mariæ, et monachis Rievallis duas bovatas terræ in territorio de Hundemanebi—eas, videl., quas Comes Gillebertus de Gant antea illis donaverat, tam plenarie quam eas tenuerunt die qua fuit ipse Comes vivus et mortuus, in pratis et aquis, et cæteris omnibus easdem bovatas pertinentibus; et mansionem fratribus eorum sicut fossata eorum per circuitum præmonstrant. Item concessi eis communem pasturam in eodem territorio ad quingentas oves, et ad boves et equos quantum pertinet ad iiii[or] carrucas, ita ut foras et intus libere pascant ubicunque oves et animalia aliorum hominum ejusdem villæ pascunt. Et hanc meam donationem illis tuebor et warantizabo contra omnes homines. Omnia ista prædicta concessi eis pro salute etc., concessu et bona voluntate A[elizæ] uxoris meæ, in perpetu-[48]am elemosinam, libera et quieta a me et hæredibus meis, et soluta ab omni terreno servitio et sæculari exactione. Præterea præsenti carta confirmavi eis donationem quam Radulfus de Novilla fecit eis de una carrucata terræ quæ fuit Alfrici in Strop', in elemosinam perpetuam, sicut ejusdem Radulfi carta testatur. Item confirmavi eis donationem quam Rannulfus filius Walteri fecit eis in Folchetun, sicut carta ejus testatur, salvo tamen servitio meo et haeredum meorum de Radulfo et Rannulfo, et hæredibus eorum:—nam Monachi omnino quieti sunt de hoc servitio et liberi. His T. Hugone, Abbate de S. Laurentio; Symone, Cellerario de Sartis; Juliano Capellano; Ricardo de Luvetot; Willelmo de Colevilla; Rogero de Bennigw.; Simone filio Simonis; Rogero filio Reinfridi; Willelmo filio Walteri; Helia Foliot; Hugone de Muscampo; Andrea fratre ejus; Waltero de Cloptona; Simone Camerario; Willelmo de Remo.

LXXXI. CARTA RADULFI DE NOVAVILLA DE RIHTUNA.

Grant by Ralph de Nowell of a carucate of land in Riton to the Convent.

XXXIX. Omnibus . . . Radulfus de Novavilla, salutem. Notum sit me dedisse . . . per concessum filii mei Gaufridi, qui est hæres meus, et per concessum uxoris meæ Hadewise, Deo et Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ [48[b]] Rievallis, unam carrucatam terræ—illam scil. quam habui in Rihtuna, quam Aluricus de

me tenuit, plenarie, cum omnibus eidem carrucatæ pertinentibus in pratis et pasturis, et aliis rebus, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et consuetudine et assisis et auxiliis, in perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis T. Domino Abbate Elia de Ruchforde; Waltero, Decano de Rudestein; Rogero, Presbitero de Hundemanebi; Elfwino, Presbitero de Rihtuna; Willelmo de Rudestein; Gaufrido filio Malgeri; Eustachio de Motacell.; Guarino de Rihtuna; Alurico filio Arthuri, et Gerbodo filio suo.

Grant to Rievaulx by Ranulf Fitz Walter of land and extensive pasture-rights in Folkton.

LXXXII. XL. Omnibus . . . Rannulfus filius Walteri,[1] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . et confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . illam dimidiam carrucatam terræ quæ est in territorio Folktuniæ, quam tenuerunt de Waltero patre meo ad terminum. Præterea do eis illam [49] culturam quæ vocatur Ravenesdale, et pasturam ad mille oves, et ad animalia quæ terram prædictam colunt, in campis, in pratis et mareschis prædictæ villæ, sine omni retenemento[2]: Quare volo ut hæc omnia teneant et habeant de me et de hæredibus meis . . . pro me et uxore mea, et pro anima patris mei, etc. His T. Roberto Decano[3];

[1] In Dodsworth, vol. iii. fo. 40, the following genealogy is found :—

SIGULFUS=

Temp. Henr. I. FORNO fil. SIGULFI=

Temp. Henr. I. IVO fil. FORNONIS=

Temp. Henr. II. WALTERUS fil. IVONIS=

RANNULFUS fil. WALTERI=AMABELLA.

WILLELMUS fil. RANNULFI=HELEWISA DE STUTEVILLE.

THOMAS fil. et hæres WILLELMI= . . . filia THOMÆ DE . . .
(de Graistock)

THOMAS DE GRAISTOCK. WILLELMUS. JOHANNA.

The Thomas de Graistock last named is doubtless the Thomas de Greistoc named in two of the charters contained in the Furness Coucher (Chetham Society), pp. 487, 488, who married Agnes, daughter of John Lungevillers, widow of Thomas de Pennington. See below.

[2] *Retenamento.*

[3] This must of necessity be the second of the two Roberts, Deans of York, and the date of the charter must approximate to the later part of his tenure of the dignity.

Johanne Archidiacono [1]; Simone de Sigillo; Alexandro Canonico; Ricardo Medico; Rogero filio Alveredi; Gilleberto de Brideshala; Petro Presbitero; Alano filio Adæ; Thoma filio Petri; Amfrido filio Amfridi: Ricardo filio Ordari; Helia filio Gerardi de Fanecurt; Thoma de Everingham: Gaufrido Dard: Thoma filio Elvene [2]; Roberto filio Simonis de Sigillo.

LXXXIII. CARTA RANNULFI FILII WALTERI DE H [3] . . . QUOD CONCEDIT LIBERIS HOMINIBUS SUIS.

Concession by Ranulf FitzWalter to his sub-feudatories of the power to lease their lands to Rievaulx.

XLI.[4] Radulfus filius Walteri hominibus meis qui liberum feudum de me tenent, salutem. Si quis vestrum pasturam aut terram aliquam de meo feudo Monachis Rievallis ad terminum pertinere voluerit, bene concedo. His T. Rogero filio Alveredi; Gilleberto de Brideshale; Alano filio Adam; Thoma filio Petri; Thoma filio Elvine; Amfrido filio Amfridi.

Grant by William Fitz Theobald, who receives eight marks in consideration thereof, of land in Folkton, being part of his wife's marriage-portion, for which compensation is given.

LXXXIV. XLII. . . . Willelmus filius Theobaldi. . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . xii acras terræ in Campo de Folketun pro viii marcis argenti, quas dederunt michi, pro omni servitio: ex quibus quatuor [50] sunt in Camb., in Witefeld et Aldefeld vii, et reliquæ in Sternekelde. Hanc terram affidavi warantizare prædictis monachis . . . in manu Alexandri, Presbiteri et Canonici S. Petri Ebor., coram Simone de Sigillo et aliis multis. Et quia de dote uxoris meæ erant xi acræ, dedi excambium uxori meæ ad valentiam ipsarum xi acrarum, ut tota terra prædicta quieta remaneat Domui Rievallis et libera . . . excepto quod singulis annis dabunt michi monachi, vel hæredibus meis, libram unam cimini pro

[1] Le Neve says John de Grey was Archdeacon of Cleveland in 1199, and in the next entry that Ralph de Kyme laid claim to it in 1196. All the entries as to the early Archdeacons are singularly indefinite, and it is quite possible that Archdeacon John de Grey held the office before the date assigned by Le Neve.

[2] This might be Elvene, as far as the letters go. In No. CXLI., a charter by the same grantor, and wherein the first list of Testes is exactly coincident with the list given here, the name is written with an *i* instead of the penultimate *e*. It is, therefore, probably Elvine.

[3] This, though written as a capital, can scarcely be the initial letter of a name. It would seem to be that of a noun in the neuter gender, serving as antecedent to the "quod" which follows. Otherwise, it might be the first letter of Hundemanebi.

[4] The beginning of this charter is inserted at the foot of fo. 48b, and continued at the bottom of fo. 49, having been apparently omitted inadvertently by the scribe; for the handwriting and ink are indistinguishable from each other in the several instances.

recognitione ejusdem tenuræ. His T. Symone de Sigillo, et Alexandro Canonico Eccl. S. Petri; Roberto Schira; Roberto filio Simonis de Sigillo; Radulfo de Langetofth; Willelmo Fossard juniore; Alano filio Adæ; Rogero filio Alveredi; Adam filio Dolfini; Ketello, Presbitero S. Martini; Gerardo filio Lewini; Alano filio Amfridi; Ricardo de Taulestun; Alexandro filio Orm; Rogero, Dapifero Alfredi; Johanne de Fulkerebrig; Willelmo Dispensatore; Gilleberto, Præposito de Fulketuna; Henrico de Fulketuna; Symone, Præposito de Fulketuna; Roberto, Capellano de Maltuna; Willelmo de Folketona; Alano, Clerico de Folketona.

LXXXV. [51] CARTA WALTERI ENGELRAM DE HESELERETUNA.

XLIII. . . . Walterus Engelram . . . Notum sit . . . me concessisse . . . concessu hæredum meorum, Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . xxx acras terræ in Heseleretuna de propriis culturis meis, decem de melioribus, decem de mediocribus, decem de deterioribus; et communem pasturam in eadem villa mille ovibus: et hæc dedi eis libera et quieta ab omni servitio et redditu et exactione, et placitis et auxiliis, et omni consuetudine. His T. Waltero Decano, et Hugone de Ruddebi; Gamalielo Decano; Ricardo, Priore de Neuburghe; Heingelrano de Wellebergh; Willelmo de Stocheslei; Theobaldo de Mustrevilers; Guarino de Alvertuna; Hugone de Herlesei; Willelmo de Herlesei; Jordano Hairun; Hugone Malabestia; Radulfo de Wirecestre; Pagano de Wirecestre; Thoma[1] Burd[un]; Adam Medico; Hormo de Steincroft, et Azero fratre ejus.

Grant by Walter Engeram to the Convent of thirty acres of land, and pasturage for 1000 sheep in Heslerton.

LXXXVI. CARTA CAPITULI S. PETRI DE DONATIONE TORPHINI DE ALVESTEIN DE UNA CARRU[50b]CATA TERRÆ CONFIRMATA IN HOC SIGILLO QUIA IPSE SIGILLO CAREBAT.

XLIIII. Omnibus S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis Robertus secundus, Decanus,[2] et Capitulum S. Petri Eborac. salutem. Notum vobis facimus Torphinum de Alvestun[3] et Alanum filium ejus, et Matildim, uxorem ejus, concessisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ

Charter by the Dean and Chapter of York, drawn in the name and by the

[1] *Thome.*

[2] This specific description of Dean Robert is worthy of passing attention.

[3] Torphin de Alverstain was a benefactor to Whitby Abbey, and among nearly the earliest. In the memorial of benefactions he is described as "filius Uchtredi filii Cospatric," and a note dealing with this statement will be found in the Whitby Chartulary, p. 35.

authority of Thorfin de Allerston, conveying a carucate of land, etc., in Allerston, to the Convent of Rievaulx.

Rievallis . . . unam carrucatam terræ in Alvestain in perpetuum tenendam, quæ est de dote prædictæ uxoris suæ, quam dedit ei Torphinus, concessu Alani filii sui, et hæredibus suis quos de ipso Torphino viro suo susceperit, sicut ipsa carrucata terræ jacet in campo de Alvestain, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in pratis et aliis rebus; et pro toftis ipsius carrucatæ concesserunt eis et dederunt quinque acras in Gindala, de Ofnam[1] ipsius Torphini, et ex parte occidentalis ipsius vallis xxvi perchatas terræ ad ædificia sua, et pasturam ad quingentas oves; et pro toftis quas fecit de utlandis dederunt eis tres acras et dimidiam perchatam in ipso Ofnam juxta prædictas quinque acras. Hæc omnia dederunt eis et concesserunt, in perpetuam elemosinam, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione, ita ut sine omni redditu ea[s] teneant v acras a festo S. Michaelis in A.D. M° c° lx°. Anno vero sexto solvent dimidiam marcam: deinceps, annis singulis, xx solidos his terminis: octavo die ante festum S. Andreæ v s.; octavo die ante Pascham v s.; octavo die ante festum S. Johannis v s.; octavo die ante festum S. Michaelis v s. Hunc autem redditum dabunt singulis annis Matildi de Fribois, uxori Torphini de Alvestain, concessu ipsius Torphini et Alani filii ejus, et hæredibus Matildis quos habebit de Torphino. Ipse autem Torphinus, et Alanus, filius ejus, adquietabunt totam terram hanc de omnibus servitiis quæ ad eam pertinent, et hæc omnia

[1] At the close of a paper by the Editor, published in the April number of the *Antiquary* for 1886, he writes :—"One matter remains to be noted in connection with the *ofnam* or *ofnams* concerned in the charters we have adverted to, and that is the date. From documentary evidence, notably in the Whitby Chartulary, and also, though less precisely, in the Rievaulx Chartulary, Torphin de Alverstein was dead by or before 1170, and his son Alan reigned in his stead as lord of divers manors, which were part of the fee of his father at the time the two charters we have cited were drawn and ratified. The enclosures named, then, were of a date scarcely a century later than the Conquest itself, or sufficiently early to explain the application to them of a descriptive term older by far than the Conquest itself, but which had not yet had time to become obsolete. And that, I conceive, is the category under which the word or name *ofnam*, *ovenam*, *hovenam*, *hovenham* will have, of necessity, to be placed. In the Minutes and Orders of Quarter Sessions, held at Richmond in October 1624, a 'warrant de withernam' is mentioned, where the *-nam* is simply equivalent to taking, taking possession of, from A.S. *nima*, to take, seize. It is the same word as in our name *ofnam* or *ovenam*, and Bosworth gives us the verb '*ofniman*, to take, seize.' But the full force of the A.S. preposition *of* is 'from, out of; de, e, ex.'" And thus the clearly defined meaning of *ofnam*, as applied to an enclosure, is seen to be land taken up from, or out of, a larger tract hitherto unappropriated and unenclosed; in other words, a purpresture, encroachment, or *intak'*; which latter word is the word used in Cleveland to this day, involving the idea of "taking in" from the common, as *ofnam* does that of "taking out of" the same.

Torphinus et Alanus fideliter servanda et tenenda, fide interposita, firmaverunt. Quum autem omnia quæ Deo et Ecclesiæ conferuntur illibata et intemerata servari oportet, ea omnia, quæ præscripta sunt, nostra auctoritate roboramus, et præsentis scripti attestatione communimus. Hi sunt testes: Robertus Decanus; Willelmus Capellanus; et Canonici Jeroldus, Serlo, Symon, Mainardus, Stephanus, Willelmus filius Holdeberti, Willelmus de Baiocis; Ricardus, Presbiter S. Wilfridi; Magister Paulinus; Walterus de Templo; Willelmus Tilemir[1]; Gaufridus de Alvestain.

LXXXVII. CARTA ROBERTI DE LACELES[2] DE UNA CARRUCATA TERRÆ IN MORTUN.

XLV. . . . Omnibus . . . Robertus de Laceles . . . Notum sit, me dedisse . . . Deo et [51b] Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . concessu uxoris meæ Matildis, et hæredis mei Gerardi, et aliorum hæredum meorum, in . . . elemosinam, unam carrucatam terræ in Mortun[3]—dimidium, scil., ejusdem villæ, cum toftis et croftis, et pratis et pascuis, et cæteris rebus ad eandem carrucatam terræ pertinentibus, cum tota pastura ejusdem Mortun, et cum communi pastura cæterarum terrarum mearum: Præterea do eis unam culturam terræ quindecim acrarum ab australi parte de Mortun, cum prato, per rectas divisas. Hæc omnia do eis libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio . . . excepto quod monachi singulis annis inde michi solvent, vel hæredibus meis, unam marcam argenti pro omni servitio, dimidium ad Pentecostem et dimidium ad festum S. Martini. Hanc donationem ego, Robertus . . . adquietabimus de omni servitio, et erga Regem

Grant by Robert de Lascells of a carucate of land, and fifteen acres besides, in Morton, parish of Harlsey, to the Convent.

[1] The name is an unwonted one; but it is clearly written.

[2] Not less than eight or nine charters by members of this family, and mainly dealing with grants of land in the Harlsey neighbourhood, will be found below. They are all derived from Dodsworth's Collections.

[3] Care must be taken to discriminate between this Morton and the other Morton, or Murton, in the vicinity of Boltby (see *supra*, No. LXXVI.). The present Morton is in reality a small sub-section of the parish of East Harlsey; and the site of the present grant is almost certainly indicated by the name Morton Grange, applied to the farm lying a little south of the church, and within a few minutes' walk of the same. Burton confuses the two places: but the fact that a Lascells was the donor is sufficient to indicate the connection of Morton with Harlsey. In the sequel several charters, by different members of the family just named, chiefly derived from the Dodsworth collections, and dealing with grants of land in Harlsey, will be met with. It may also be remarked that among the Testes are found several persons with names due to places in the close vicinity:—*e.g.* Arncliff, Bordelby (the site of Mount Grace), Levington, Northallerton, Thirsk. See also next charter.

cedo, mea bona voluntate, libera et quieta et soluta ab omni servitio terreno, et geldis et Danageldis, et placitis et assisis et auxiliis, et omni exactione sæculari, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, Reddendo singulis annis nobis et hæredibus nostris ad Pentecosten xii denarios. Nec pro hoc redditu in aliqua re respondebunt nobis vel hæredibus nostris, sed in omnibus sint liberi sicut de tenura Sanctæ Ecclesiæ, et pura et libera elemosina. Et nos adquietabimus terram illam de omni forensi servitio erga Regem et dominum nostrum, et omnes alios, et warantizabimus eis. Et monachi inde dant nobis xv marcas argenti, et michi, Holdeard, unum an[n]ulum auri, et duobus hæredibus nostris duos solidos. Hæc omnia fide firmavimus tenere. His T. Theobaldo de Mustervilers; Willelmo de Welleberie; Hugone de Alvertona; Hylg[ero] Burd[un]; Willelmo de Runtona; Roberto Engelram; Warnero de Salecoc; Willelmo filio ejus; Thoma Mansel; Nigello filio[1] Huc; Roberto filio[1] Brun; Gichel; Roberto de Alvertona; Unfrido de eadem villa; Johanne Tort et duo[bus] filii[s] ejus; Ricardo de Oterinctona; Rogero de Redh.; Willelmo Molendinario; Engelram; Constantino[2]; Thurkillo Dapifero; Radulfo filio[1] Edwini; Willelmo homine meo; Roberto filio[1] Warneri, et Ricardo fratre ejus; Gerardo Pincerna; Willelmo Bruncoste; Ricardo filio[1] Tur[onis]; Alano de Hot[ona]; Gerardo Mansel.

Grant by Adam Fitz-Peter to the Convent of a certain site, an enclosure from the waste, and liberal iron-mining and reducing privileges.

XCI. XLIX. . . . Adam filius Petri . . . Sciatis me dedisse Rievallis Ecclesiæ . . . concessu et bona voluntate omnium fratrum et hæredum meorum, in . . . elemosinam, in territorio de Stainburghe[3] locum illum ubi habent favercas suas:—scil., juxta rivulum qui vocatur Duva, sicut illum clauserunt fossatis et sepibus; et totum sartum illud quod vocatur Oggethuaith,[4] et

146, may not be without interest here: — "Walterus Ingeram . . . Sciant universi me dedisse et reddidisse Willelmo filio Ricardi dimidiam carucatam terræ in Wellaberi quæ fuit Willelmo, patri uxoris suæ, sicut rectum suum ex parte uxoris suæ, libere et quiete tenendam in feudo et hæreditate, ipse et hæredes sui, de me et meis hæredibus, excepto quod ipse dabit iv solidos, ii s. in Pentecoste, et ii s. in festivitate S. Martini; et aratrum suum bis in anno, semel in hieme, et semel in vere; et tria precaria in autumpno, cum suis hominibus propriis, et faciendo forinsecum servitium. Hanc terram tenebit ipse et sui hæredes . . . assensu et concessu uxoris meæ, Oldiarde, cujus dos terra illa est, quæ recipit pro concessu illo i marcam argenti. Hii sunt Testes: Rogerus de Apaltun; Ernaldus de Vilers, qui est monachus Bek'l.; Willelmus, Clericus de Wellaberi; Erbertus de Fossagata; Robertus de Hernavilla; Spare de Herleseia; Willelmus de Dictun; Rohaldus de Rungeton."

[1] *Filius.*

[2] *Constantinus.*

[3] This is Stainber, Stanburgh or Stainbrough, not far from Barnsley, in the West Riding.

[4] The identity of Oggethwait is hardly ascertainable.

totam mineriam ferri de prædicta villa; et in bosco ejusdem villæ ligna ad carbones, et alia quæ necessaria ipsis fuerint; et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ ubicunque pecora mea et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur—scil., ad quatuor equos, et octo boves, et quinque vaccas, quarum vituli semper erunt in eadem pastura donec annum impleverint; et ad viginti porcos, et panagium ad eosdem porcos per totum boscum: et præterea vias et semitas per totum campum et boscum, libere et quiete. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis tenenda in perpetuum, libera et quieta . . . et ita quod nullus alius habebit favercam ad ferrum faciendum in territorio prædictæ villæ. Hanc elemosinam meam ego et hæredes mei quietabimus eis erga Dominum Regem et omnes alios homines de omnibus servitiis, et warantizabimus . . . His Testibus. Willelmo, Abbate de Hovede[n]ia; Petro de Ros; Roberto, Capellano de Helmesl[ac]; Waltero Aurifabro de Ebor.; Willelmo Bruttcoch de Danecastre; Goduino de Helmesl[ac]; Rogero de Querderai; Ricardo de Selebi; Thoma Prædican[te]; Roberto filio Malgeri.

XCII. L. Adam filius Petri. Sciatis me concessisse ac statuisse, ac confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Roberti, filii mei, et aliorum hæredum meorum, in elemosinam, quod ego et hæredes mei nunquam recolligemus alicujus Religionis homines in villa aliqua, vel terra, vel pastura, ubicunque dedi eis terram vel pasturam vel mineriam, præter eosdem Monachos Rievallenses. His T. Willelmo, Abbate de Hoved[en]ia, etc. [*as in last charter*].

Further charter by the same donor, guaranteeing to the Convent the exclusive enjoyment of the privileges conceded, in whatsoever part of his territory they may have been conceded.

XCIII. LI. Notum sit quod ego Adam filius Petri concessi et dimisi, et . . . confirmavi Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, concessu et bona voluntate Matildis, uxoris meæ, et Roberti, filii mei, et aliorum filiorum meorum, in liberum et perpetuum feudum, xxx acras terræ in territorio de Sitlintona[1]—scil. x acras in loco qui vocatur Breriroda, et xx in bosco qui dicitur Litle-Migeleia[1] versus occidentem, Tenendas liberas et quietas . . . Reddendo michi et hæredibus meis v^que^ solidos singulis annis ad festum S. Martini, pro omnibus servitiis, et nichil amplius: et ipsi utentur eadem terra per omnia sicut voluerint. Hæc omnia ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus . . . His T. Adam et Ricardo, Capellanis de Birkina; Matheo filio Saxei; Jordano filio Essolf; Adam filio Orm; Hereberto filio Ricardi; Rogero de Lokedena; Johanne et Petro filiis meis; Willelmo Castellano; Roberto filio Haldani.

Another charter by the same donor, conveying to the Convent thirty acres of land in Shitlington.

[1] See notes to No. XCV.

Fourth charter by the same donor granting to the Convent a place called Fawedre, and an essart in Stainbrough as a site for their furnaces.

XCIV. LII. Omnibus . . . Adam filius Petri . . . Sciatis me dedisse S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in Rumblesmor locum qui vocatur Favedre, et quicquid ibi habui in bosco et plano . . . Præterea concedo eis in villa quæ vocatur Stainburch sartum illud quod vocatur Oghetwait ad favercas faciendas, et totam mineriam ferri in prædicta villa, et in bosco meo ligna ad carbones, et alia quæ necessaria ipsis fuerint; insuper et communem pasturam, et ut nullus ibi habeat favercam præter ipsos ad ferrum faciendum. Hæc omnia dedi eis concessu et bona voluntate omnium fratrum meorum in perpetuam elemosinam libera et quieta . . . His T. Hugone, Priore de Kirkastal; Ailsio, Sacerdote de Ledes; Adam filio ejus; Henrico de Laci; Radulfo filio Nicholai; Willelmo de Altaripa, et Antonio filio ejus; Suano filio Westmundi; Willelmo de Rainavilla; Hilberto Paganello; Willelmo Scotto; Herveio filio Hugonis; Willelmo de Vilers; Ricardo filio Waldig; Samsone de Alretona; Symundo de Waard; Rogero Dispensatore; Roberto filio Huberti; Roberto filio Willelmi; Johanne filio Hardg.[1]; Willelmo eorum socio; Suano, Præposito de Stainburch, et fratre ejus Wallevo; Radulfo et Hereberto de Stainburch.

Fifth charter by the same donor granting to the Convent fifteen acres of land to build their works on, the exclusive right of raising and working the ironstone, and other privileges, in Shitlington and Flockton.

XCV. [57^{b}] LIII. . . . Adam filius Petri . . . Noverit universitas . . . me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . xv acras terræ in loco qui vocatur Blakeker ad construendas favercas suas in quibus facient ferrum et utensilia necessaria Domui Rievallensi, et totam mineriam territorii de Sitlintona[2] et territorii de Floctun,[3] ex parte mea, et totum mortuum boscum earundem villarum ad usus prædictarum favercarum, ita ut nullus alius favercam habeat ad ferrum faciendum in his prædictis locis, nec mineriam nec carbonem asportet extra territorium prædictarum villarum. Præterea dedi eis xx acras terræ inter Parvam Migelheiam[4] et rivulum de Emeleia,[5] et communem pasturam antedictarum villarum per omnia, exceptis segetibus et pratis, et vias et semitas per totum campum et boscum, libere et quiete—scil. ad iii equos et iiii^{or} boves et v vaccas et xx porcos, et panagium ad eosdem porcos per totum boscum similiter ex parte mea. Insuper concedo eis libere et quiete firmare stagnum suum ad molendinum faciendum in terra mea super rivulum qui currit juxta Blakeker, et deducere rivulos fontium in stagnum præfatum. Hæc omnia dedi eis, concessu matris meæ et omnium

[1] It is not possible to expand this name.

[2] This charter, with No. XCVI., etc., has to do with places in the West Riding. Most of them lie to the south-west of Wakefield, and about six to eight miles distant therefrom. This is Shitlington.

[3] Flockton.

[4] Little Midgley.

[5] Emley.

hæredum meorum, pro anima patris mei . . . et omnium parentum [58] nostrorum . . . [*warranty*]. His T. Alexandro, Abbate de Kirkestal; Serlone, Monacho ejus; Adam Capellano; Paulino Clerico; Magistro Willelmo; Thoma filio Petri, et Willelmo et Rogero fratribus ejus; Willelmo de Wirkesleia; Willelmo Scotto; Willelmo Wahard; Reinero filio Adæ; Helia filio Ricardi; Henrico Heenne[1]; Thoma filio Thomæ; Adam de Prestona.

XCVI. LIIII. . . . Rogerus filius Petri. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis xv acras terræ in loco qui vocatur Blakeker ad construendas favercas suas in quibus ferrum facient [*as in last deed to* concessu matris mea, *when it proceeds*] et domini Adæ, fratris mei, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, etc. [*as in last deed*].[2] His T. Symone de Fareburna; Helia[3] filio Ricardi; Magistro Mathæo Clerico; Adam filio Ketelli; Rogero le Noble; Rogero filio Ricardi.

Formal assent by Roger FitzPeter to his brother's grant in the last deed.

XCVII. LV. . . . Adam filius Petri . . . Noverit universitas vestra me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . donationem Rogeri, fratris mei, quam fecit eisdem monachis infra divisas de Sitlintun et de Floctun per omnia sicut carta ejusdem Rogeri testatur. His T.[4]

Confirmation by Adam FitzPeter of his brother Roger's gift.

XCVIII. LVI. Sciant præsentes . . . quod ego, Henricus de Laci, concedo et . . . confirmo illam donationem quam Adam filius Petri fecit monachis Rievallis:—scil., Hogarthweit, cum mineria ferri et cum mortuo nemore pro ardere miner[i]am juxta Steinburgh. Istius donationis et concessionis Testes sunt:—Rannulfus Presbiter, filius Huberti; Ricardus . . . bot[5]; Helias filius Essolfi; [59][6] Robertus filius Hugonis; Willelmus . . .;[7] Robertus Dispensator; Thomas filius Petri, et Rogerus frater ejus.

Confirmation by Henry de Lacy of part of Adam FitzPeter's grants and concessions to Rievaulx.

XCIX. CARTA[8] ADÆ FILII PETRI DE GRANGIA IN SITLINTUNA.

. . . Adam filius Petri. Notum sit . . . me dedisse . . . concessu matris meæ et fratrum meorum . . . Ecclesiæ S. M. Rie-

Grant by Adam FitzPeter to the

[1] The orthography is very doubtful.
[2] Except that *warantizabo* takes the place of *warantizabimus*.
[3] *Hilia.*
[4] The witnesses are the same as in last deed; the name of the second, however, being correctly written *Helia* instead of *Hilia*.
[5] Illegible, there being a blot of apparently the original ink across the beginning of the name.
[6] Continued from the last page, as an insertion above the charter which stands next.
[7] The name appears to be Alen'i.
[8] Crossed out with two diagonal scores (in the same red ink with which all the rubricated titles are written), and not numbered.

Convent of land in Shitlington for the construction of a grange, of two carucates of land there, and of pasturage both in Shitlington and Flockton.

vallis in . . elemosinam, locum ad grangiam construendam in Sitlintuna, et duas carrucatas terræ, et totam communem pasturam ipsius villæ, et de Floctuna, tam in bosco quam in plano, et pasturam et materiem et focariam et cætera aisiamenta sicut ego habeo ad meum proprium opus. Hæc omnia concessi eis libera et quieta . . . His T. Adam Capellano; Paulino Clerico; Magistro Willelmo; Thoma filio Petri, et Willelmo et Rogero fratribus ejus; Willelmo de Wirchesle; Gill[eberto] Scotto; Willelmo Wahard; Rainero filio Adam.

Grant by the same donor of the exclusive right to work the ironstone in four vills named, and of taking the dead wood therein for its reduction.

C. LVII. . . . Adam filius Petri . . . Noverit vestra universitas me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. [59b] M. Rievallis . . . totum mortuum boscum et totam mineriam de Hageltune et Schipeleia et de Hetune et de Chelleslawa,[1] ita ut nullus in his prædictis locis favercam faciat nisi prædicti monachi, et illi in eisdem locis ubi voluerint sibi favercas faciant. Hæc omnia dedi eis libera et quieta ab omni exactione et terreno servitio in elemosinam. His T. Thoma, Willelmo, Rogero, fratribus meis; Jordano filio Esseolph; Ricardo filio Hugonis; Thoma filio Thomæ; Philippo de Alteriva; Herveio filio Hugonis; Emma matre mea; Matilda sponsa mea.

Grant of the same nature as its predecessors, and touching iron-making privileges in the same neighbourhood, by Matthew FitzSaxe.

CI. [f. 59b] LVIII. . . . Mathæus filius Saxi . . . Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle iiii acras terræ et dimidiam percatam in loco qui vocatur Blake-ker ad faciendum ibi fabricas suas in quibus facient ferrum et utensilia et alia necessaria Domui Rievallensi, et totam mineriam et totum mortuum boscum ex parte mea de Floctun et de Sitlintune, ad usus earundem fabricarum, ita ut nullus alius in his locis fabricam, nisi prædicti monachi, habeat. Præterea concedo eis communem pasturam prædictarum villarum per omnia, exceptis segetibus et pratis, ad iii equos et iiii boves et v vaccas et xx porcos, similiter ex parte mea, et vias et semitas per totum campum et boscum sine læsione segetis et prati. Insuper concedo eis firmare stagnum suum ad molendinum faciendum in terra mea, si voluerint, super rivulum qui currit juxta Blake-ker. Quod si forte alicui terram istam dedero, prædictam elemosinam meam — scil., mineriam et mortuum boscum et fabricas in manu mea retineo, ita ut nullus pro hiis servitium exigat a monachis nisi ad animam suam. Hæc omnia dedi eis concessu uxoris meæ, et omnium hæredum meorum . . . in elemosinam, libera et quieta . . . et auxiliis et interrogatis. His Testibus. Alano filio

[1] All places in the West Riding; Halghton, Shipley, Heaton.

Petri; Rogero fratre ejus; Ada Clerico, fratre Petri de Wakefeld; Paulino fratre eorundem; Philippo filio Saxi; Ada de Birketwait; Bernardo de Silkestun; Henrico filio Dolfini; Ricardo filio Bernardi; Helia filio Jordani; Helia de Sireburne.

CII. [60b] LIX. Hugo del Tuhit . . . Sciatis me dedisse S. Mariæ Rievallis, concessu uxoris meæ, in perpetuam elemosinam —scil. in prato de Rochesberc xviii perticatas in latitudine et lx in longitudine, et duas acras prati de feudo de Edestun juxta divisas de Edestun et de Rochesberc.[1] His T. Roberto, Presbitero de Edestun; Rogero Camin[2]; Willelmo filio Petri de Hotun.; Alberto de Bevreli; Waltero filio Alani; Agge; Radulfo Fabro; Siwardo de Rochesberc.

Grant of meadow in Edston and Rookbarugh by Hugo del Tuit to the Convent.

CIII. LX. . . . Jordanus de Bussei . . . Notum sit me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis illam dimidiam carrucatam terræ de Boltun[3] quam tenet Ailsi Russel, cum tofto et crofto illius Ailsi, et omnibus pertinenciis in pu[61]ram et perpetuam elemosinam, ut eam libere et quiete teneant ab omni consuetudine, et sicut illam terram tenent quam illis dedit avunculus meus, Walterus Espec, ad hospitandum fratres eorum. His T. Symone, Cellerario de Wardun; et Alexandro Dapifero; et Waltero Corbet; et Orme filius Ald.; et Postel; et Petro de Cotes; Alano de Bussei; Willelmo filio Lamberti; Radulfo Magno.

Grant of half a carucate of land in Bolton to Rievaulx by Jordan de Busey (or Bussei).

CIV. LXI. . . . Bertramus de Bulemer . . . Notum sit . . . me concessisse . . . Ecclesiæ Rievallis . . . concessu filii mei Aschetilli, illam carrucatam terræ quam Aschetillus filius Gospatrici[4] de me tenuit in Wellebruna, cum omnibus quæ ad illam carrucatam pertinent, in bosco etc. . . . in elemosinam liberam et quietam . . . concessu etiam ipsius Aschetilli, cui dedi escambiam ad valens ad voluntatem suam. His T. Willelmo de Stainegrif; Drogone de Harum; Aschetillo filio Gospatrici; Roberto de Sproxtun; Hugone Clerico, cognato meo; Briennio Clerico; Petro filio Wimundi; David Lotharingo.

Bertram de Bulmer, with the assent of his son Aschetil, grants to Rievaulx a carucate of land in Welburne.

CV. LXII. . . . Asceria, quondam uxor Ansketilli de Habbedunum . . . Sciatis me dedisse et S. Mariæ et monachis de

[1] There can be little or no doubt that this is the hamlet now called Rookbarugh, which is within the limits of Edston parish.

[2] The orthography is altogether uncertain.

[3] See No. CXXXIX.

[4] See No. CCXIV., and the first note thereto.

Asceria, widow of Asketil de Habton, grants to Rievaulx a carucate of land (parcel of her wedding portion) in Welburne.

Rievalle, de duario meo, illam carrucatam terræ[1] in Wellebruna, cum omnibus ad eandem pertinentibus, quam carrucatam terræ aliquando tenuit Ansketillus, vir meus, et, concessu et bona voluntate Willelmi, hæredis nostri, eisdem monachis concessit. Hæc omnia concessi eis post obitum viri mei, cum sine viro essem, in elemosinam, libera et quieta . . . ita quod ego nunquam, nec aliquis pro me, Domum Rievallis de his prædictis vexabimus, nec aliquam calumpniam inferemus. Hanc donationem firmiter tenendam et fideliter observandam manu propria affidavi in manu Vicecomitissæ—videl. Berthæ, uxoris Vicecomitis Rannulfi de Glanvilla. Præterea accepi escambium pro terra illa, vivente viro [62] meo, in Flastona. His T. Rannulfo Vicecomite; Roberto de Sproxtun; Jordano Veiset[2]; Olivero filio Willelmi de Staingrif; Roberto, Clerico Vicecomitis; Willelmo filio Drogonis; Petro de Surd[evals], et Roberto filio ejus; Bertha Vicecomitissa; Matilda filia ejus; Matilda filia Tochema[nni]; Eda uxore Briani Clerici; Helewis filia eorum; Othild uxore Godwini Givenout.

CVI. CARTA ROBERTI DE STUTAVILLA DE PRATO ROKASBERGE.

Robert de Stuteville confirms the donation of meadow in Rockbarugh made by Hugh del Tuit in a previous charter.

LXIII. . . . Robertus de Stuteville . . . Sciatis me confirmasse S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . pratum de Rochesberge, sicut Hugo de Tuit[3] eisdem fratribus dedit . . . His T. Rogero de Stutevilla; Hugone Davilla; Anselino Clerico; Givone; Godefrido filio Hyrman de Gillemer.

Concession by John Malherbe and his wife Matilda of two acres of land in Worsbrough to Rievaulx over against their Stainber houses.

CVII. LXIV. . . . Johannes Malherbe et uxor ejus Matildis, filia Adæ filii Suani, salutem. Notum sit vobis nos concessisse . . . Ecclesiæ [62b] S. M. Rievallis . . . in liberam elemosinam, duas acras terræ, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in territorio de Wirkeburg,[4] super ripam Durvæ,[5] contra domos eorum quas habent in territorio de Stainburg de donatione Adæ

[1] This is almost certainly the same carucate of land which was the subject of the last deed; and, if so, Anschetil de Habbedun, late the husband of the grantor, is identified with Aschetil FitzGospatric of the preceding charter. The deed is remarkable as bearing the attestation of so many females. Besides the "Vicecomitissa," her daughter, another lady, the wife of Brian the Clerk, their daughter, and yet another married woman, are all Testes.

[2] This is, as hardly needs be remarked, the same name as Enveiset, Envaiset, etc., which we have had occasion to notice before.

[3] See No. CIII.

[4] Now Worsbrough, near Barnsley.

[5] See No. XCII., in which this same rivulet or stream is mentioned in connection with Stainburg, now Stainber, no great way from Worsbrough.

filii Petri, liberas et quietas . . . quas Henricus filius Suani illis dedit et carta sua confirmavit. Hac autem terra, et aqua quæ ad eandem terram pertinet, utentur in omnibus pro voluntate sua præfati monachi ad usus suos, et ad aisiamenta sua; et nos et hæredes nostri eam illis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, et tam hanc quam alias terras eorum in feudo nostro, et ipsos monachos, manutenebimus. Terram etiam quam habent in feudo nostro de donatione Adæ filii Orm illis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, sicut ipse Adam eam illis dedit et . . . confirmavit. Præterea, ubi contiguæ sunt pascuæ eorum cum pascuis nostris, si forte pasturas nostras vel hominum nostrorum devenerint averiæ eorum, nullam eis molestiam nos vel homines nostri inferemus, sed sine molestia et fatigatione removebimus. Terram etiam, quam Willelmus [65] filius Godrici illis dedit et . . . confirmavit, secundum tenorem cartæ ejusdem Willelmi, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam concedimus et confirmamus. His T. Benedicto de Ebor., Capellano; Ricardo Capellano; Radulfo Capellano de Wirkeburg; Dodone Bardulfo[1]; Roberto de S. Martino; Roberto de Vercorol[2]; Willelmo de Agnell[is]; Willelmo Bigot; Willelmo filio Adæ; Waltero de Prestona; Johanne filio Axolf; Ricardo filio Ardingi; et aliis multis.

CVIII. LXV. . . . Willelmus filius Godrici . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse . . . S. Mariæ et monachis Rievallis, duas acras terræ quas Robertus filius Willelmi dedit prædictis monachis in territorio de Wirkesburg contiguas rivulo qui currit subtus domos eorum, in . . . elemosinam, et in omnibus sicut in carta quam de ipso habent continetur: ita quod si aliquis eos inde vexaverit vel injuriam fecerit ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. His T. Reginaldo Presbitero; Willelmo Clerico; Adam, Clerico Willelmi de Hawic; Jordano de Mar.; Roberto de Kirebi; Herberto de Katebi; Ricardo de la Buz; Roberto de Waduurthe; Galfrido de Tuiforda.

Confirmation by William FitzGodric of the concession of two acres of land given to the Convent by Robert FitzWilliam.

CIX. LXVI. . . . Robertus filius Willelmi . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, duas acras terræ in territorio de Wirkesburg, super ripam rivuli qui vocatur Duva, quæ terra est juxta domos eorundem monachorum

Charter by Robert FitzWilliam touching the same grant as the last.

[1] It is not clear that these are not the names of two distinct individuals.

[2] An unusual name. There is a mark of abbreviation after the v, but all the letters are perfectly clear and distinct.

quæ sunt in altera parte ejusdem rivuli, liberas et quietas . . . ad utendum eis sicut voluerint, excepto quod molendinum ibi non firmabunt nisi per licentiam meam. Hanc donationem meam [*warranty*]. Et quum non habui sigillum quando hanc donationem feci, dominus meus, Willelmus filius Godrici, rogatu meo, hanc cartam meam sigillo munivit. His T. Rainaldo, Presbitero de Sandala; Willelmo, Clerico de Barnburg; Adam, Clerico Willelmi de Awick.; Jordano de Mar.; Roberto de Kirkebi; Herberto de Catebi; Ricardo de la Busce; Roberto de Wadewurd; Gaufrido, Clerico de Thuifordia.[1]

Charter by Henry Fitzswain touching the same grant as the two last.

CX. LXVII. . . . Henricus filius Swani. Noverit me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus [64] . . . duas acras terræ juxta rivulum qui vocatur Duve, et juxta territorium de Pilleia,[2] subtus fabricas eorundem monachorum a parte meridiana in . . . elemosinam, liberas et quietas, ita quod ibi facient omnia necessaria Domui Rievallis, præter molendinum, quod ibi non firmabunt. His T. Willelmo filio Dolfini; Bernardo de Silke[s]t[un]; Henrico filio Dolfini; Ricardo filio Bernardi; Adam de Criglestun; Thoma de Seschalers; Waltero filio Bernardi; Philippo filio Willelmi; Ketello, Præposito; Suano Belfiz.

Grant by Adam Fitz-Orm to the Convent of ten acres in Pilley, in the same terms as the last gift.

CXI. LXVIII. . . . Adam fil. Orm. . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, concessu omnium hæredum meorum, et pro anima Willelmi, generi mei, et uxoris ejus, filiæ meæ, decem acras terræ in territorio de Pilleia, ex parte aquilonali, quas ipsi sartaverunt, super rivulum qui vocatur Duve, scil. qui dividit [64[b]] inter territorium de Stainburg et territorium de Pilleia, in elemosinam, liberas et quietas. Hanc elemosinam meam scil., prædictas decem acras, retinui in manu mea quando dedi terram de Pilleia Willelmo, genero meo, cum filia mea, et istam donationem feci in præsentia ipsius, ipso teste, et coram omnibus hominibus ejusdem Pilleiæ. Istam autem elemosinam nostram [*warranty*]. His T. Henrico filio Suani; Adam filio Petri; Rogero fratre ejus; Mathæo filio Savi, et Philippo fratre ejus; Willelmo filio Dolfini; Bernardo de Silkestun; Ricardo de Savele[3]; Henrico filio Dolfini; Willelmo de Dent.; Willelmo Wahani; Johanne Elemosinario.

[1] These names are the same as in the last deed but the variations in spelling and arrangement should be noted.

[2] Now Pilley.

[3] The autograph quite uncertain.

CXII. CYROGRAPHUM INTER NOS ET ADAM DE BOLTHEBI.

Final concord between the Convent and Adam de Boltby, settling certain matters connected with his father's grant in Boltby and Thirlby.

LXIX. Hæc est finalis concordia quæ facta fuit apud Danecastrum in Nativitate B. Mariæ Virginis, A° xxxiiii regni Henr. II. Regis, coram Hugone Murdac, et Johanne Cumin., et Johanne filio Luce, et Randulfo de Glanvilla, et Bertram de Verd[un], et Willelmo filio Aldel[ini], et Michaele Belet, et Willelmo de Bendingas, et Roberto Poherio, et aliis Justiicis Domini [65] Regis qui tunc ibi aderant, inter Monachos de Rievalle et Adam de Boltebia, de pastura de Boltebia,[1] et de Ravenestorpe,[2] et de Trillebia,[3] unde placitum erat inter eos—scil., quod prædictus Adam concessit prænominatis monachis totam terram quam pater suus eis dedit in Boltebia, per easdem divisas quæ continentur in carta patris sui, cui dependet sigillum Roberti de Stutevilla, Domini prædicti Adæ. Concessit etiam præfatus Adam prænominatis monachis pasturam sufficientem cccc ovibus, in pastura de Boltebia et de Ravenestorpe et de Trillebia ubique pascendis ubi dominica averia ipsius Adæ et hominum suorum pascunt, et ad pasturam illam adeundam liberum habebunt introitum et exitum, ita quod prædicti monachi non ponent in prænominatam pasturam plures quam cccc oves. I[i]dem etiam monachi habebunt in eadem pastura quatuor carrucatas boum, unamquamque de viii bobus,[4] et xxxii vaccas, cum secta et exitu earum, et duos tauros, et vi equos, et vi sues cum exitibus earum, ita quod tota secta et exitus prædictarum vaccarum et porcorum removeantur [65b] a pastura illa in fine cujusque anni. Habebunt etiam alia aisiamenta per totum boscum prædicti Adæ de mairemio et busco, cum mensura,[5]

[1] Boltby has been already noticed in previous annotations. It is a township in the parish of Feliskirk, Hesketh Grange being almost within its precincts.

[2] The name yet remains, and there is a modern residence there.

[3] This is now Thirlby, a hamlet about a mile and a half east (and a little south) of the village of Feliskirk.

[4] We have here specific mention that the full team or "draught" of oxen numbered eight animals. That is a fact which has been dwelt upon of late by more than one of the writers on such topics. But precise statements like the present, or statements less precise, but from which the like fact follows as a necessary conclusion, will be met with once and again in the pages of the present Chartulary. Also it may be remarked that we have the word *carrucata* applied expressly to the team or draught itself. Still this is but the occasional meaning of that word in such documents as those before us.

[5] The meaning necessarily seems to be "in due, or the customary, proportion."

sicut ipse Adam ad opus suum proprium, et sicut continetur in carta patris sui cui dependet sigillum Roberti de Stutevilla, Domini ipsius Adæ.

Further charter by the same, touching the same grant, with additions.

CXIII. LXX. Omnibus . . . Francis et Anglis, Adam de Bolthebi, salutem. Noverit me dedisse S. Mariæ de Rievalle totam terram quam Odo de Bolthebi, pater meus, eis dedit in territorio de Bolthebeia, et per easdem divisas quæ continentur in carta patris mei, cui sigillum Roberti de Stutevilla, Domini mei, dependet, et pasturam sufficientem cccc ovibus, in pastura de Boltebi et de Ravenestorp et de Trillebia ubique pascendis ubi dominica averia mea [66] et hominum meorum pascuntur; et concedo eisdem monachis ad pasturam illam adeundam liberum introitum et exitum habendum, ita quod ipsi monachi non ponent in prædicta pastura plures quam cccc oves. Item concedo eisdem monachis habendum in prænominata pastura iiii carrucatas boum, unamquamque de viii^to bobus, et xxxii vaccas, etc. [*as in last charter to* bosco, cum mensura, *then*] sicut ego ipse ad opus meum proprium, et sicut continetur in carta patris mei quam ipsi monachi ex patre meo habent, cui sigillum Roberti de Stutevilla, Domini mei, dependet. Hæc omnia Deo et eisdem monachis de Rievalle dono et concedo in puram . . . elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et sæculari exactione, et hac præsenti carta confirmo. His T. [66^b] Hugone Murdac; Johanne Cumino; Johanne filio Luce; Rannulfo de Glanvilla; Bertramo de Verduna; Willelmo filio Adelini; Michaele Belet; Willelmo de Bennigas[1]; Roberto le Puher,[2] Justiciis Domini Regis, qui tunc apud Donecastriam aderant quando hæc carta facta et coram eis lecta fuit, Teste, Fulcone Painel; Radulfo, Clerico Walteri de Custance; Magistro Stephano, et Godefrido, Clericis Domini Regis de Scriptorio; Adam filio Petri; Rogero de Walesand; Adam filio Orm; Rainero, Dapifero Rannulfi de Glanvilla; Waltero de Etona; Willelmo de Rudestain.[3]

Grant by Bernard de Balliol to the Convent of the entire fishery at Newsam on Tees, with accompanying privileges.

CXIV. LXXI. . . . Bernardus de Baiol[4] . . . Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . pro anima Henrici, Regis Angliæ, et pro anima patris mei Bernardi de Baiol, et pro anima matris meæ, et pro anima mea, et pro anima uxoris meæ, Agnetis de Pincheneia, et pro [67] animabus fratrum meorum . . . in elemosinam, totam

[1] *Bending'* in last deed.

[2] *Rob. Poher'.*

[3] *Rurdestain.*

[4] A copy of this document is in Dodsworth, vii. fo. 134^b, with a note appended to the effect that the original still had the seal attached.

pischariam de Neuhusum, cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, excepto opere hominum, tenendam in perpetuum liberam et quietam . . . ita quod nullus alius pischabitur in eadem aqua, nec se intromittet in aliquo de eadem pischaria, quantum aqua mea durat. Monachi vero facient pischariam suam ubi voluerint infra divisas de Neuhusum. Stagna autem molendinorum, quantum terra mea durat, talis mensuræ erunt omni tempore, quod navicula monachorum et pisces[1] non impedientur quin libere transire possint. Præterea dedi eisdem monachis unam acram terræ juxta eandem pischariam ubi habeant ædificia sua, et communem pasturam in Neuhusum ad duos sumarios, et quandam frieschiam juxta domos suas, de qua capient cespites ad reparandam pischariam suam: ad quam etiam pischariam reparandam dedi eis lapides ubi poterint invenire per totam aquam et terram de Neuhusum, extra stagnum molendini mei. Hæc omnia [67b] dedi monachis Rievallis tenenda in perpetuum libera . . . Hanc donationem meam ego et hæredes [*warranty*]. His T. Rainero et Rogero, Clericis meis; Radulfo de Thurp.; Radulfo, Clerico S. Wilfridi, Ebor.; Guidone de Belebrune; Guarino Tramere; Henrico de Funtaines; Jocelino de Heliscurte; Ailsi de Neuhusum. Rogero filio Hugonis; Rainaldo Camerario; Ricardo de Vime[2]; Ivone de Stokesl[eia]; Waltero de Heding; Theobaldo de' Auste'[3]; Petro de Surdeval; Radulfo le Grant; Theodorico de Kerebi; Willelmo de Pokeleia; Gilleberto Præposito.

CXV. LXXII.[4] In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis, Bernardus de Balliolo universis . . . Notum sit vobis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . pro salute animæ Henrici, Regis Anglorum, . . . et pro anima Jocelini, avunculi mei, . . . in . . . elemosinam, communem pasturam lx matribus equabus, cum nutrimento suo, per totam forestam meam de Thesedale,[5]

Extensive grant by the same donor to Rievaulx of pasturage for mares and other stock in Teesdale, with like privilege in Westerdale, and two bovates of land in either vill.

[1] This clause applies especially, of course, to the passage upwards from the sea of the salmon, the capture of which fish was the principal object of the fishery.

[2] The orthography is not altogether certain; but it is most likely that the reading adopted is correct.

[3] The termination of this name is uncertain. It might be Austen, or the mark of abbreviation may be intended for *re*.

[4] The divergencies between this charter and No. CCXV. are sufficiently great to warrant the printing of the greater part of it here. Such notes, whether of a local nature or more general, as are needed, will be found appended to the charter just mentioned, at a subsequent page.

[5] Down to this point the variations are unimportant, the omission of the donor's wife's Christian name in the present deed being one, and the use of the dative "matribus equabus" in place of "ad matres equas," the only other worth notice. But after the word Thesedale, the variation for a space, is considerable.

ita ut pulli et pultræ, cum ætatem duorum annorum habuerint, inde removebuntur; et pasturam ad sexies viginti animalia, sine secta, et ad xii vaccas et duos tauros, cum nutrimento suo, in una parte ejusdem forestæ, scil., infra Egleshope et Hodeshope, per has divisas:—Ex parte aquilonali etc. [*as in* No. CCXV. *to* vituli et vitulæ,[1] *when it proceeds*] xii [68b] vaccarum cum ætatem ii annorum habuerint inde removebuntur. Præterea do eis ii bovatas terræ in villa mea de Middeltona[2] plenarie, cum omnibus appendiciis et rebus eidem terræ pertinentibus, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, liberas . . . et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis quæ pertinent duabus aliis bovatis in eadem villa. Et sciendum quod prædictæ vaccæ et tauri, cum nutrimento suo, ibunt ad communem pasturam prædictæ villæ quando pastores monachorum voluerint. Concedo etiam eis aisiamenta in prædicta foresta mea, scil., materiem ad faldas faciendas ob equas illaqueandas, et logias ad opus pastorum, et focalia ad suos proprios usus; et ut in prædicta pastura animalium, scil., infra Egleshope et Hodeshope, faciant logias ad opus pastorum animalium, et faldas ad opus animalium; et ut libertatem habeant per totam terram meam eundi et redeundi, et ducendi animalia sua ad pasturam et reducendi. Notandum autem quod in sæpedicta pastura animalium facient [69] clausuram ad fenum faciendum quantum voluerint, ubi eis placuerit, et utilius fuerit; et pastores habebunt cornua cum eis in pastura, et canes infra clausuras suas et logias; et infra easdem clausuras ortos ad utendum sicut eis placuerit. Præterea do eis . . . duas bovatas terræ in villa mea de Westerdale plenarie, cum omnibus appenticiis et rebus eidem[3] terræ pertinentibus, in bosco etc., et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis quæ pertinent duabus aliis bovatis in eadem villa. Do eis etiam communem pasturam sexies viginti animalibus, sine secta, per omne territorium et per totam forestam meam de Westerdale ubique, longe et prope, sine retinemento, exceptis pratis et bladis, quibus, post ablatam vesturam, ipsi utentur sicut homines ejusdem villæ eis utuntur: et ut in eadem foresta clausuram faciant ad fenum faciendum, et faldas et logias per omnia, sicut prædictum est debere fieri in pastura infra Egleshope et Hodeshope. Hæc omnia ego et hæredes mei manutenebimus [69b] et warantizabimus prædictis

[1] Except that Middeltun stands for Middeltona, Snelesgil for Snehesgile, Langeshage for Langeschaghe, Wlfuelaickeburne for Wlvelaikeburne, Gragretenottes for Graigetknottes, Snelesgis for Snelesgile, and Gaitecastellum for Gaitecastel.

[2] The clause corresponding to this will be found much further on in the parallel charter under comparison.

[3] *Eisdem.*

monachis etc. Omnia prædicta dedi eis in . . . elemosinam, libera . . . in perpetuum tenere, Reddendo michi et hæredibus meis annuatim duas marchas argenti, unam, scil., ad Pentecosten, et alteram ad festum S. Martini, pro omnibus servitiis. Hanc elemosinam meam ita dedi liberam sicut unquam aliqua elemosina melius et liberius et quietius dari potest. Et quia volo ut hæc prædicta elemosina mea firma sit et stabilis, manu mea affidavi in manu Willelmi de Mandavilla, et duodecim liberi homines mei, qui hujus cartæ testes sunt, mecum affidaverunt in manu ejusdem Willelmi, sub præsentia totius Capituli Eboracensis, omnia quæ in hac carta continentur sine malo ingenio me servaturum. Sed et Ecclesiam Ebor. horum omnium testem inter me et monachos constitui, ita ut si aliquando ego vel hæredes mei ab hac donatione et hujus cartæ [70] tenore deviare temptaverimus, ipsa Ecclesia ad hæc exequenda nos ecclesiastica revocet disciplina. His T. Rogero,[1] Ebor. Archiepiscopo; Clemente, Abbate S. Mariæ Ebor.; Johanne filio Letoldi,[2] Archidiacono; Willelmo Cantore; Willelmo filio Thosti; Geroldo Canonico; Thoma filio Paulini; Hugone de Gant; Alano Canonico; Nicholao Gernagun; Hamundo Canonico; Radulfo, Capellano Archiepiscopi; Radulfo, Vicario Hamundi; Willelmo de Budum; Roberto Vice-Archidiaconi; Rogero et Thoma, fratribus ejus; Hugone de Ruddebi; Johanne, Clerico de Hovingaham; Michaele, Clerico Archiepiscopi; Gerardo Clerico, filio Lewini; Rogero, Clerico Bernardi de Bailliolo; Willelmo de Amundevilla; Jocelino de Hellescurt; Thoma de Grantsart; Ernaldo filio Benze; Ranulfo filio Willelmi; Roberto de Rue; Bernardo de Maruil; Ausi de Neut[un]; Waltero de Abbevilla; Engelram de Coudrai; Wermund de Grantsart; Alano de Egesclif; David le Lardener de Ebor.; Thoma filio ejus; Roberto le Norais; Thoma filio Thomæ filii Godrici; Hugone filio Lewini.

CXVI. [70b] LXXIII. . . . Ricardus filius Turstini de Normannebi, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, illam culturam terræ quæ mea fuit in Salcoteflath[3] in territorio de Nor- **Richard FitzTurstan deNormanby grants to Rievaulx a culture in**

[1] Roger of Bishopbridge; 1154-81.

[2] Archdeacon of York, temp. Henr. II.

[3] The final part of this name is only a form of *flat*, a descriptive term in common use in the old days of the Common Field system of agriculture in this district. The first part of the name is *Saltcote*, and is due to the ancient manufacture of salt, which, as early as the eleventh century, prevailed in the neighbourhood in question; and indeed, as there is reason to believe, on all the flat low parts of the eastern sea-coast of England. What forty years ago

Normanby, with privilege of building, and establishing fisheries in the Tees.

manebi,[1] quæ extenditur ab occidente ad orientem, et habet juxta se flethum[2] a parte occidentali, et concessi eis ibidem facere et habere ædificia sua et fossata, et cætera aisiamenta, et eis uti sicut voluerint. Dedi etiam eis et confirmavi totam aquam de Theise, quantum terra feudi mei de Normanebi durat, ad faciendas pischarias,[3] et ad pischandum et utendum sicut voluerint, ita quod nullus alius ibi firmabit nec habebit pischarias præter illos; et liberum ingressum et regressum sibi et sumariis et carettis suis per totam terram meam ab aqua et [71] ad aquam de Theise—scil. per viam illam quæ jacet a Normanebi usque ad pratum ejusdem villæ, et inde inter terras cultas et fletum usque ad Theisam. Sumarii vero illorum, quibus opus habuerint ad pischarias prædictas, libere pascentur in communi pastura de Normanebi, ubicunque equi mei et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur. Hæc omnia concessi prædictis monachis et dedi, Tenenda in perpetuum, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servilio et exactione sæculari. Ego autem et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Et habebunt monachi vias et semitas per totum territorium de Normanebi sicut ego vel hæredes mei umquam liberius habuimus. His T. Roberto, Clerico de Mart.[4]; Hugo[ne] Malabissa; Ricardo Lost[5]; Willelmo Brutona, cognato Hugonis Malabissa; Andrea de Turmodebi; Willelmo Coco de Jarum, Serviente Domini Regis; Waltero Galatiano[6]; Henrico et Hugone filiis meis; Rogero Manuvilain; Hugone de Butterwick; Waltero de Capella Regis; Stephano de Roselles; Waltero de Paris.

was known as Cargo Fleet, and is now Cleveland Port close to Middlesbrough, used to be known as Caldecothes or Caldcotes, and the Salcote now under notice was in its near vicinity.

[1] Normanby is a township of the parish of Eston, and, as already implied, near to Middlesbrough.

[2] The word *fleet* is still in use, and in Essex is applied to the broad strips of water separating different portions of what are called the "fresh marshes." These have been reclaimed at some distant date, and are now protected from the sea by massive earthen walls. The fleets, before the marshes were thus enclosed, were the main channels for the movement of sea-water as the tide made or receded. And hence the name of Cargo Fleet itself, and the Latinised form *flethum* or *fletum*.

[3] The fisheries in this part of the Tees at the period of this grant must have been of considerable value; and many indications of the fact are met with in both the Whitby and Guisborough Chartularies, not to notice other ancient means of information.

[4] This is written *mart'i*. It is probably miswritten for Mart', and should admit of the expansion Marton, the name of a parish close by.

[5] This name is of frequent occurrence in the Guisborough Chartulary, and is not unknown in that of Whitby. In No. CXVIII. reference is made to a donation by the father of the present witness granted to the Canons of Giseburn.

[6] Repeated mention of this personage will be found in the pages of the Whitby Chartulary. Under the form Galicien, or le Galicien, his name, either as a donor or a witness, appears again and again.

CXVII. [71b] CARTA ROBERTI FILII RICARDI.

LXXIIII. . . . Robertus[1] filius Ricardi de Normanebi . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem quam Ricardus, pater meus, dedit eis in territorio de Normanebi—scil. illam culturam terræ quæ fuit ejusdem patris mei in Saltcoteflath, etc. [*as in last deed to* ejusdem villæ pascuntur, *then*] Præterea ex propria donatione mea dedi illis in . . . perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram quam habui in Saltcotehillas usque in Theisam, et versus occidentem usque ex medium flethi. Hæc omnia concessi prædictis monachis Tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta . . . Ego autem et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Ipsi etiam habebunt omnes vias et semitas territorii de Normanebi liberas et quietas, sicut ego et hæredes mei unquam liberius et quietius habuimus vel habere possimus. His T. Thoma filio Paulini, Canonico Ebor.; Hugone, Clerico de Ruddebi; Joh[72b]anne Lardinario; Willelmo, Clerico de Stot[ ]; Stephano Rosel; Willelmo Magno; Ricardo Lost; Waltero de Parisiis; Hugone Loereng; Waltero, nepote Hugonis de Ruddebi, Clerico, et Roberto Clerico, filio ejus; Roberto Puher; Ricardo, Coco Thomæ [filii] Paulini; Waltero, homine Johannis Lardenarii.

Robert Fitz-Richard de Normanby, son of the last donor, confirms the last deed, with additional concessions.

CXVIII. LXXV. . . . Ricardus Losth . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Rogeri et Ernaldi, filiorum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, xxx^ta et iii^es acras terræ in territorio de Normanebi—scil., totam terram quam habui in Saltcoteflath; inter terram eorum quam habent ex donatione Ricardi filii Thurstini, avunculi mei, et aquam de Thesa, usque in eandem aquam, et habet ad orientem

Concession by Richard Losth, nephew of the donor in the last deed but one, of thirty-three acres in Normanby, adjoining his uncle's gift, with other lands and privileges, and also rights of pasturage.

[1] As pertinent to the subject-matter of this deed, I append copy of another by the same grantor obtained from the original in York Museum. There is a circular seal in red wax, one inch and a third in diameter, attached to it, bearing the representation of a full-bodied bird, somewhat pelican-billed, and with the far wing partly expanded in advance at the breast.

"Notum sit omnibus . . . quod ego, Robertus filius Ricardi de Normanebi, concessi . . . Waltero, Presbitero de Estona, et successoribus suis, quos ipse sibi designaverit, omnes conventiones et concessiones quas Dominus Ernaldus et Conventus Rievallis concesserunt eidem Waltero de terris et pascuis . . . quæ Ricardus, pater meus, et ego dedimus, et cartis nostris confirmavimus Domui et monachis Rievallis—Tenenda in omnibus et per omnia sicut continetur in carta prædicti Abbatis et monachorum. Et ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. His T. Gerardo, Persona de Stokeslage; Waltero de Steinesbi, et Willelmo filio ejus; Ricardo de Hiltona; Willelmo de Tamtona; Hugone Uncle; Ricardo Lost, et Rogero filio ejus; Henrico filio Ricardi; Simone Britone; Willelmo de Braidewath."

Wrangeflath[1] et ad occidentem Saltcotehillas[2] et flethum usque in medium flethum,[3] et ibi sunt viii^to^ acræ, [73] et unam acram ad australem partem prædictæ terræ quam habent de [dono] Ricardi filii Thurstini, et in Wrangeflath viii^to^ acras, et in Hogalandes[4] vi acras, et in Wandala[5] super ripam de Thesa tres acras, et in Baneflath[6] vii^tem^ acras. Et præterea dedi eis totam terram quam habui in Saltcotehillas usque in aquam de Thesa, et versus occidentem usque in medium flethum; et concessi eis has terras fossatis claudere, et habere ibi ædificia et cætera aisiamenta sua, et uti eis sicut voluerint. Præterea dedi eis totam aquam meam de Thesa, quantum terra feudi mei de Normanebi durat, ad faciendas et habendas ibi pischarias, et ad pischandum et utendum sicut voluerint, ita quod nullus alius ibi pischariam habebit excepto solummodo illo loco ubi olim iidem[7] monachi sepem pischariæ fecerant, quem locum pater meus dedit Canonicis de Giseburna. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis liberum egressum et regressum sibi et sumariis et carettis et servientibus suis per totam terram meam ab aqua et ad aquam de Thesa—scil., per illam viam quæ jacet de Nor-

[1] There appears to be no part of Normanby now distinguished by the application to it of the name *flat*. The element *wrang* means crooked or oblique.

[2] As the general level of the neighbourhood scarcely rises 25 feet above the sea-level, this name might seem to be a misnomer. A different explanation, however, suggests itself as to the application of such a term in such a place, and that is, that, almost without question, the hills thus localised were artificial, and depended on the manufacture of salt. *Montes salis, salte-hilles, salinæ*, are words interchangeable, and the mere fact that the name of the immediate vicinity is Saltcote makes the further vicinity of salt-hills a foregone conclusion.

[3] This localises the site of the gift conveyed. The Fleet, however changed from what it was then, remains in its old place and under its old name.

[4] This name also seems to imply the neighbourhood of a hill, and, of course, again an artificial one. Only the date of its making would be strangely older than that of the "salt-hills" just noticed. The prefix *hoga* is almost invariably the Latinised form of our modern *houe*, a grave-hill or barrow.

[5] This is a name of frequent occurrence, and of great and expressive significance. Wherever it exists—and it exists still in a very large number of places in this section of the North Riding—it carries the mind back, not only to the times of the Common Field system, but to the time at which that system, in the form it eventually held, was first introduced. For detailed notice of the word, see *The Antiquary* for March 1886.

[6] What the element that forms the first part of this name may be I am unable to suggest, except in the way of mere guess, which I avoid. It is, however, one of by no means infrequent occurrence; as, for instance, in a curious old local name in Fryup, crystallised for us in the name Bainly. The original form, due to an early thirteenth-century document, connected with Gysburne Priory, of the name in question, is found under the spelling of Baniwithlith, and that is Baniwood slope, side, or bank. We shall meet with this element again in the present collection of charters.

[7] Hidem.

manebi usque ad pratum ejusdem villæ, et [73b] inde inter terras cultas et flethum usque ad Thesam, et omnes alias vias et semitas territorii de Normanebi, ita liberas et quietas sicut ego unquam habui liberius et quietius, vel habere possum, vel hæredes mei. Dedi etiam eis communem pasturam ejusdem villæ ad centum matres oves, quarum agni erunt cum eis in eadem pastura singulis annis usque ad separationem; et ad octo[1] de equis vel bobus, vel de utrisque, ad carrucam suam; et ad summarios qui necessarii fuerunt pischariis prædictis—scil., intus et extra, ubicunque pecora mea et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis Tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta . . . Ego autem et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. His T. Roberto, Clerico de Martun; Stephano, Clerico de Etona; Willelmo de Tamtun, et Ricardo filio ejus; Waltero de Stainesbi; Ricardo de Hiltona, homine Rannulfi de Glanvilla; Ernaldo filio Bence, et Thoma et Willelmo filiis ejus; Roberto de Baiocis, et Rogero et Willelmo filiis ejus; Willelmo de Tostcotes; Symon Breth; [74] Willelmo de Aleham; Rainero, Clerico de Kirkeby; Willelmo de Braidewath; Roberto de Scuderscelf; Rainaldo de Tunstal; Roberto de Clifland; Roberto de Mortona; Willelmo filio Bernardi Blundi; Waltero de Caldecotes; Stephano Engelram.

CXIX. LXXVI. . . . Adam de Brus . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem Ricardi Losth in Normanebi—scil., xxxiii acras terræ, cum terra quam dedit illis in Saltcotehilles, et aquam et pischarias de Thesa, et pasturas, cum viis, etc., ita libere et plenarie sicut in carta ipsius Ricardi continetur. His T. Waltero de Stainesbi; Gerardo de Laceles; Symone Tolebut; Willelmo Magno; Willelmo de Wittona[2]; Rogero Mallefrer; Johanne Esturmi; Roberto Esturmi; Michaele [74b] filio Willelmi; Willelmo de Perci; Widone; Rainaldo de Meinil; Andrea filio Adæ.

Confirmation by Adam de Brus II. of the preceding donation.

CXX. WELLEBERGA.

LXXVII. In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis. Omnibus . . . Willelmus Engelram . . . Sciatis me confirmasse Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem quam pater meus, Walterus Engelram, et Holdierda, mater mea, illis in elemosinam dederunt—scil. quinque bovatas

Confirmation by William Engeram of Arncliff of the donation made to Rievaulx by his father and mother, in Welbury and Arncliff, etc.

[1] One team, or "draught": *carrucata* of the former deed.

[2] The orthography of this name is uncertain. It might be Wiltona.

terræ in Welleberga, quas Johannes Tort tenuit de prædicto patre meo, cum omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus, et terram quæ fossato clauditur circa berchariam suam, et nominatim pratum in Ernasclive quod pertinuit ad dimidiam carrucatam quam Hugo filius Acce tenuit, cum omnibus aliis rebus quas ipse Johannes tenuit cum eisdem v bovatis, et pasturam in eadem villa ad D oves et ad x vaccas cum vitulis suis, et ad unum taurum. Concessi [75] etiam eis et confirmavi ut si quis liberorum hominum meorum voluerit illis terram dimittere ad terminum in præfata villa, plenam habeat libertatem dimittendi, nisi ego ipse eandem terram voluero accipere in manu mea, pro tali firma qualem ipsi dare voluerint, salvo servitio meo. Hæc omnia concessi eis in perpetuum et confirmavi cum omnibus aisiamentis, etc., libera et quieta de omnibus servitiis et exitibus et occasionibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, Tenere bene et in pace, integre et honorifice, Reddendo singulis annis michi et hæredibus meis xii d. ad Pentecosten: nec pro hoc redditu in aliqua respondebunt michi vel hæredibus meis, sed in omnibus sint liberi, sicut de tenura S. Ecclesiæ, et pura et libera elemosina. Omnia hæc ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Et quia volui ut hæc elemosina mea firma sit et stabilis, [75] nec ab aliquo possit aut debeat dissolvi, aut in irritum duci aliquando, hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenenda et warantizanda in perpetuum . . . manu mea affidavi in manu Everardi de Ros, pro me et pro hæredibus meis. Hoc etiam affidaverunt duo fratres mei, Robertus et Walterus: sed et Willelmus filius Normanni et Willelmus filius Warnerii, et Samson le Tort similiter affidaverunt. His Testibus. Roberto II., Decano Eboraci; Alano Can[onico]; Stephano de Roma, Canonico; Willelmo de Laceles, Decano; Johanne le Lardener; Willelmo, Persona de Welleberga; Roberto, Clerico de Heselertona; Roberto, Capellano de Helmeslac; Roberto Walais, Vicario; Roberto Skar, Vicario; Roberto filio Petri, Vicario; Willelmo de Budum; Eudone, Capellano Sibillæ de Valoniis; Ricardo, Clerico Decani Ebor.; Benedicto Diacono; Adam Canonico; Roberto, Clerico de Sproxtun; Alano, Clerico Decani de Ebor.; Gerardo filio Lewini de Ebor.; David de Middeltona; Everardo de Ros; Roberto filio Ernisii; Symone de Crevequer; Waltero de Ros; Willelmo Burdet; Jordano Hairun; Gaufrido de Laceles; Willelmo Faderles; Ricardo de Tamtun; Jordano [76] Pain de Broctun; Radulfo de Turp.; Roberto de Surdeval; Radulfo de la Lunda, et filio ejus; Thoma Mansel, et filio ejus; Waltero filio Askelli de Grimestona; Roberto, Clerico de Apeltona; Jukelo de Alvertona; Roberto filio Brunni; Waltero Fispunt.

CXXI. LXXVIII. . . . Adam de Brus . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Rievallis in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem Willelmi Engelram quam fecit eis de v bovatis terræ in Welleberga, cum pertinenciis suis, et locum in quo fecerunt berchariam suam, sicut fossato clauditur, et pasturam ad oves quingentas in eadem villa, et pratum subtus Ernescliva, cum omnibus aliis rebus quæ ad præfatam terram pertinent, ita plenarie et libere et quiete per omnia sicut carta ipsius Willelmi testatur, salvo servitio meo, quod ego et hæredes mei exigemus a Willelmo et hære[76b]dibus suis ac hominibus, non a monachis. His T. Gerardo de Laceles; Rogero Rosel; Stephano Rosel; Henrico de Mainil; Ivone de Setona; Waltero filio Riculfi; Thurstino de Bergabi; Willelmo Wirfaud; Roberto de Hotona; Willelmo Pinchun; Hugone Huncle; Roberto de Normannebi; Rainaldo de Tunstal; Willelmo Rosel; Willelmo de Perci; Hugone filio Willelmi; Adam Clerico; Stephano, Presbitero de Lium[1]; Radulfo de Barnebi.

Confirmation by Adam de Brus of the preceding charter and grant.

CXXII. LXXIX. In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis . . . Willelmus Engelram . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem quam Walterus Engelram, pater meus, eis dedit in Est Heselertona—scil. xxx acras terræ de meis propriis culturis—illas, videl., quas tenuerunt tempore Matildis, aviæ meæ; et unam acram super fontes versus Waldum, [77] ad habendam ibi berchariam suam et herbergamentum suum, quibus omnibus acris, cum faldicia[2] sua, et fimo bercharïæ suæ, utentur in perpetuum sicut voluerint; et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ ad oves quingentas per omnia, ubicunque pecora mea et hominum meorum pascuntur; et si pastura illa amplius sustinere potuerit, plures ibi habebunt, eo quod prænominatus pater meus dedit illis pasturam in præfata villa ad mille oves et carta sua confirmavit:—de quibus tamen mille ovibus convenit inter me et monachos quod habebunt ibi semper D sine imminitione, et quandocunque pastura illa amplius sustinere potuerit, addent præscripto numero usque ad mille oves: Ita tamen quod ego et hæredes mei, et homines nostri de sæpedicta villa, pecora nostra non amittamus. Et sciendum est quod ego et hæredes mei, et homines nostri, nunquam recipiemus nec

Confirmation by William Engeram of his father's donation to the Convent in East Heslerton.

[1] *Leum.*

[2] "FALDA. Primo pro ovili, hoc est pro sepimento ex caulis vel cratibus facto, quo pastores nocte includunt oves, tum ad stercoranda arva, tum ne in segetes spatientur. FALDAGIUM. Idem quod *faldsoca*: privilegium, scil., et erigendæ et circumagendæ faldæ, seu ovilis, per arva inculta, eorundem stercorandi gratia, et gregis fovendi."—*Ducange.*

tenebimus alicujus alterius pecora in præfata pastura, nisi tantum propria pecora nostra de eadem villa, et pecora eorundem monachorum. Concessi etiam eis et confirmavi ut, si quis liberorum hominum meorum voluerit illis terram dimittere ad terminum in prædicta villa, plenam habeat libertatem dimittendi, salvo meo servitio, nisi ego ipse vel hæredes mei eandem terram accipere voluerimus in manu nostra, pro tali firma qualem ipsi dare voluerint. Omnia hæc concessi eis et confirmavi, Tenere ita libere et quiete sicut unquam aliqua elemosina mea melius et liberius et quietius dari potuit. Hæc enim omnia prædictis monachis confirmavi pro salute etc. . . . Tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta . . . et ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus cum omnibus aisiamentis suis . . . ut sint libera et quieta in perpetuum de omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus, et geldis et Danegeldis, et placitis et assisis et auxiliis et occasionibus, et omni forensi servitio. Et quia volui ut hæc elemosina mea firma sit et stabilis, nec ab aliquo possit vel debeat dissolvi, aut in irritum duci aliquando, hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenenda et warantizanda in perpetuum . . . ma[78]nu mea affidavi in manu Everardi de Ros, pro me et hæredibus meis. Hoc etiam affidaverunt fratres mei, Robertus et Walterus; Willelmus etiam filius Normanni, et Willelmus filius Warnerii et Samson le Tort. His T. Roberto Butevilain, Decano Ebor.; Alano Canonico; Stephano de Roma, Canonico; etc. [*as in* No. CXX.[1]]

Grant by Jordan Paen de Broughton to Rievaulx of thirteen acres and one perch of land in Great Broughton in Cleveland, together with right of pasturage there.

CXXIII. LXXX. . . . Jordanus Paen de Broctun . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, tresdecim acras terræ et unam perticatam in territorio de Broctona,[2]—scil., viii acras et dimidiam in Dunlangabrotes[3] a Litlehandailes[4] usque in Smalebrot,[5] et iiii^or acras et tres per-

[1] Except that Thametona stands for Tamtun, Asketelli de Grimestun for Askelli de Grimestona, and Fipunt for Fispunt.

[2] This is Broughton in Cleveland, no great way south-east of Stokesley.

[3] A name such as to occasion some perplexity. The prefix is, if not a common one, yet certainly not one unknown. Thus, there is Duncildehale in Liverton (Whitby Chart., CLXXXVII., CLXXXIX.), not to mention other and better known instances. And the terminating syllable is of doubtful meaning. As there are long *brots*, and a small *brot* besides, it is evident that a definite meaning is connected with the word. It is quite possible that a word given by Halliwell, as current in Westmoreland, may give the idea for the meaning that is wanted. The word in question is *brotground*, defined as "ground newly broken up." The same authority also gives *brotts*, with the meaning "fragments."

[4] There is a township in the parish of Lofthouse (formerly the site of a small Nunnery) called Handale. So that the name probably has some specific meaning.

[5] See note [3] *supra*.

ticatas inter Waitehil[1] et Smalebrot in longum, et in latum inter terram Canonicorum de Hextildesham et terram Roberti filii Ernisii[2]—Tenendas in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servitio et exactione sæculari, ad utendum per omnia sicut voluerint. Concessi etiam eis et dedi communem pasturam ejusdem villæ per omnia, ubicunque pecora hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur, ad pecora quæ habuerint in grangia sua [79] in prædicta terra, et liberum exitum et ingressum per totam terram meam, sibi et pecoribus suis, sicut ego unquam liberius habui michi et pecoribus meis. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis Tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta . . . ita quod ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Et quum volui ut hæc elemosina mea firma esset et stabilis prædictis monachis in perpetuum, hæc omnia fideliter tenenda . . . manu mea affidavi, pro me et pro hæredibus meis, in manu Roberti de Surdeval. His T. Rainero, Persona de Engelbi; Willelmo Clerico, filio Brictmari de Jarum; Symone, Clerico de Bildesdala; Waltero de Stainesbi; Gerardo de Laceles; Roberto de Hestinges; Eustachio de Buskebi; Roberto Britone, et Symone filio ejus; Rogero de Scuderscelf, et Roberto filio ejus; Bernardo de Maruil; Willelmo de Tamtona; Ricardo de Cratorn; Willelmo Engelram; Alano Barn, et Adam filio ejus; Bernardo Blundo, et Willelmo filio ejus; Rogero Paen, fratre meo.

CXXIV. [79ᵇ] CARTA ALANI BARN DE BROCTUN.

Grant of an acre of land in Great Broughton by Alan Barn to the Convent.

LXXXI. . . . Alanus Barn . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, concessu et bona voluntate Agathæ, uxoris meæ, et Adæ, filii mei, in perpetuam elemosinam, unam acram terræ in territorio de Broctona in Dunlangabrotes a Litlehandailes[3] usque in Smalebrot, liberas et quietas . . . et ad utendum sicut voluerint, et liberum ingressum et egressum per terram meam, sicut ego unquam liberius habui michi et pecoribus meis, sibi et pecoribus suis. Hanc elemosinam [*warranty*]. His T. Rainero, Persona de Engelbi; etc. [*as in last deed, the list ending with* Jordano Paen, et Rogero fratre ejus].

[1] A Waytehyl occurs also in Liverton. See Whitby Chart., p. 76.

[2] He was son-in-law to the John Engeram who made grants to Whitby of lands in the Middlesbrough district, and who was, beyond doubt, a near connection of the Arncliff Engerams, father and son, concerned in several of the nearly preceding charters. See Whitby Chart., pp. 106, 107.

[3] This is less clearly written than the same name is in the preceding deed. It looks almost like *baudailes* or *bandailes*. But the preceding document decides the matter.

Confirmation by Henry de Meinil of the grant made in the last charter but one.

CXXV. LXXXII. . . . Henricus de Mainil[1] . . . Sciatis me confirmasse S. Mariæ et monachis Rievallis, . . . xiii acras terræ quas donavit illis Jordanus Pain de feudo meo in territorio de Broctun, et duas acras terræ quas Alanus et Bernardus, homines ejusdem Jordani, eis dederunt, quæ simul junctæ xv acræ sunt, in quibus positæ sunt domus illorum extra villam de Broctun. Et si forte contigerit quod Jordanus vel hæredes ejus de ipsa elemosina molestiam eisdem monachis inferre voluerint, ego et hæredes mei plenariam inde illis justitiam exhibebimus. Et sciendum quod si pro defectu servitii, vel aliquo alio modo, terra illa in meum dominicum vel hæredum meorum inciderit, nos eandem elemosinam prædictis monachis tenebimus absque contradictione, et manutenebimus in perpetuum. Hanc ergo donationem illis concedo et confirmo liberam et quietam a me et hæredibus meis, et solutam ab omni terrena et sæculari exactione, salvo servitio meo, quod michi et hæredibus meis debet ipse Jordanus et hæredes ejus. His T. Willelmo, Clerico, de Laceles; Roberto, Clerico de Martune; Willelmo de Tamtuna, et Ricardo filio ejus; Ricardo de Crathorn, serviente Rannulfi de Glanvilla; Adam Britone; Willelmo de Jerico.

Grant of one acre in the Common Field of Trafford, near Newsam, by William de Amundeville to Rievaulx.

CXXVI. LXXXIII. . . . Willelmus de Mundevilla, et Emma uxor ejus . . . Sciatis nos dedisse et præsen[81]ti carta confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, unam acram terræ in campo de Treford, juxta divisam quæ descendit in Thesam inter campum de Treford et Neuhusum. Hanc terram dedimus eis libere et quiete possidendam perpetuo, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, liberam et quietam . . . et sicut unquam aliqua elemosina mea melius et liberius et quietius dari potuit. His T. Bernardo de Baliolo; Rannulfo filio Willelmi; Jocelino de Hellescurt; Thoma de Grantsart; Ausi de Neutona; Odone, Capellano de Wirkeshale; Johanne, Capellano de Treford; Rogero, Clerico Bernardi de Baliolo; Godefrido Bart; Wermund de Grantsart; Bernardo de Maruil; Ernaldo filio Benze; Roberto de Rue; Waltero de Abbevilla; Engelram de Coudrai; Radulfo filio Roulandi; Alano de Egesclif; Rainaldo de Neutona; Gilleberto fratre Ausi.

[1] Brother, as it would seem, to Robert de Meinil, who was son and heir to Stephen de Meinil, the second of the name, of Whorlton. He is named in No. LXXII. together with his brother; and is a witness to No. CXXI. (which is a confirmation by Adam de Brus), as well as a contemporary of Ranulf de Glanvill, who, as will be seen from No. CXII., was a Justice Itinerant in 1178. Stephen, his father, is said to have died in 1191, or before.

CXXVII. [80] CARTA ROBERTI DE SPROXTONA.

LXXXIIII. . . . Robertus de Sproxtona . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Albreæ, uxoris meæ, et Symonis, filii mei, et aliorum hæredum meorum, et Ricardi et Walteri, fratrum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, pasturam in territorio de Sproxtun, per totum boscum et moram, ad xxx vaccas, cum vitulis suis unius anni, et uno tauro, et pasturam ad ducentas oves, intus et extra, per omnia ubicunque pecora mea et hominum meorum pascuntur—scil., in mora et in bosco et in campo, in perpetuum. Et ego et hæredes mei habebimus faldiciam prædictarum ovium et fimum berchariæ, et de monachis recipiemus [82] singulis annis tres solidos. Bercharia vero monachorum stabit semper ubi primitus ædificata erat—scil., inter moram et terram cultam. Et ego et hæredes mei inveniemus stramenta prædictis ovibus. Monachi autem capient in bosco meo, ad considerationem forestarii mei, quicquid opus fuerit ad berchariam suam, et claudent eam fossato et sepi, sicut voluerint. Prædictos vero tres solidos annuatim persolvent michi vel hæredibus meis ad Pentecosten. Hanc donationem nostram ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus . . . Sciendum est autem quod ego et hæredes mei non recolligemus alicujus Religionis homines super eandem pasturam præter eosdem monachos. His T. Ricardo de Sproxtona, et Waltero fratre ejus; Petro de Surdeval, et Roberto et Petro, filiis ejus; Willelmo de Surdeval, et Radulfo et Roberto filiis ejus; Willelmo de Herum; Everardo de Haltham; Asketillo de Sproxtona; Willelmo, filio Willelmi de Sproxtona; Petro de Neutun; Rogero de Malesarth; Roberto Dapifero; Roberto de Thouethorp; Huberto de Herum; Rogero de S. Oswaldo, et Johanne fratre ejus; Hugone de Helaghe.

Grant by Robert de Sproxton to the Convent of considerable right of pasturage in Sproxton, with certain conditions as to the manure from the folds.

CXXVIII. LXXXV. . . . Symon de Sproxtona . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . totam donationem quam eis dedit Robertus de Sproxtona, pater meus, et carta confirmavit sua, . . . in . . . perpetuam elemosinam—scil. pasturam in territorio de Sproxtona per totum etc. [*as in last deed to* stramenta prædictis ovibus, *then*] [83] ideoque fimum inde habemus. Curtis autem circa berchariam habet longitudinis xl et unam perticatam terræ infra fossatum; latitudinis vero xxxiiii^or perticatas. Monachi capient autem etc. [*as in last deed to the end*]. His T. Symone de Staingriva; Willelmo de Herum; Petro de Neutun; Ricardo de Sproxtona; Waltero fratre suo; Johanne Percehaie; Willelmo filio Barbot; Gaufrido de Helach; Roberto de Sproxtona, Dapifero.

Confirmation by Simon de Sproxton of his father's donation, as in last deed.

Charter by Ralph de Vado giving legal force to an exchange between himself and the Convent of five acres of his land near Skiplam Grange for ten acres of their cotegarth at Wombleton.

CXXIX. LXXXVI. . . . Radulfus de Vado . . . Sciatis [83b] me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . v acras de propinquiori terra quam habui juxta grangiam illorum de Scipnum —scil. in escambium x acrarum cotegardi sui de Wimbeltona, quas michi dederunt, quas v acras ego et hæredes mei adquietabimus de omnibus servitiis, et warantizabimus ita quod eas tenebunt liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servitio . . . Ego autem et hæredes mei ibimus in negotiis illorum agendis sicut fratres eorum ubicunque opus fuerit in Eboracensi-scira ad illorum expensas, sine occasione tamen. His T. Nicholao de Traili; Adam Fossard; Petro de Surdeval, et Petro filio ejus; Willelmo de Surdeval, et Radulfo filio ejus; Roberto filio Ernisii; Roberto, Persona de S. Oswaldo; Willelmo de Herum; Willelmo Crispinum[1]; Radulfo Magno; Tecio; Petro de Newtun; Roberto de Vado; Ricardo de Sproxtun; Waltero Huverin[2]; Symone filio Roberto Breth.

Charter by Robert de Surdeval approving the boundary line between Welburn, Beadlam, and Nawton, as set out by Roger de Moubray.

CXXX. [84] LXXXVII. . . . Robertus de Surdeval . . . Sciatis me concessisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, omnes divisas inter Wellebrunam et Bolum[3] et Nagaltun,[4] quas Rogerus de Molbrai illis dedit et confirmavit, et quas Dominus meus, Robertus de Daivilla, illis concessit— Tenendas, liberas et quietas et solutas . . . Hanc elemosinam meam [*warranty*]. His T. Ernaldo filio Bence; Petro de Surdeval, fratre meo; Stephano Manuvulain, et Johanne et Willelmo filiis ejus; Thoma et Petro, filiis Ernaldi filii Bence; Ricardo Lerai; Ricardo filio Alani.

CXXXI. CONFIRMATIO ROBERTI DE STUTEVILLA DE WELLEBURNA.

Grant by Robert de Stuteville III. to Rievaulx of the entire vill of Nawton, with delineation of the boundaries of the same.

LXXXVIII. . . . Robertus de Stutevilla . . . [84b] Sciatis me dedisse et confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, pro salute animæ meæ, et Roberti de Stutevilla, avi mei, et Roberti, patris mei, et Erneburgæ, matris meæ, et Helewisæ, uxoris meæ,[5] in . . . perpetuam elemosinam, concessu Willelmi

[1] This is so written.

[2] The orthography is quite uncertain: the letters following the H might be *iu* or *ui*, were there anything to render such reading preferable.

[3] This name, otherwise spelt Bolthum, Bodlum, Bothlum, etc., is now represented by Beadlam.

[4] Otherwise Nagelton, Navelton, Natheltun, Nalston, Nalton, etc. Nawton is the place meant.

[5] There are some interesting details connected with the Stuteville family given here, many of which are worked up by Dugdale in the pedigree inserted on p. 456 of the *Baronage*. From him we learn that Hele-

filii mei, et aliorum filiorum meorum, totam terram de Houetona[1] inter Redofram et Kirkebi ex australi parte bosci, sicut eam tenuerunt hactenus, tam in terris cultis quam in pratis et pasturis—scil., sicut divisa jacet inter terras cultas de Kirkebi et de Houetona, et vadit usque in magnam viam qua itur de Kirkebi ad Houetonam, et inde sicut rectæ divisæ vadunt per Hovelund usque ad Balbusc, et inde usque ad Aicwath, cum Jukeleholm, et ultra Redofram contra aquilonem usque ad primam vallem quæ tendit contra orientem ab aquilonali[2] parte ecclesiæ de Kirkedala, et inde in bosco per metas et divisas quas ego perambulavi cum hominibus meis, usque ad supercilium vallis Suavedala, quæ est inter Westwith[3] et magnum sartum monachorum, et per orientalem partem ejusdem sarti trans mediam ipsam vallem usque ad terras cultas per horam bosci de Westwith usque ad prædictas divisas inter Kirkebi et Houetonam. Præterea concessi eisdem monachis et . . . confirmavi, similiter concessu Willelmi, filii mei, et aliorum filiorum meorum, in . . . perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram de Welleburna quæ fuit de jure meo et antecessorum meorum, cum omnibus . . . scil., per aquam de Redofra versus occidentem a sursa sua sicut vadit per Bercugerestan, et sicut descendit usque versus Bulefordam, quantum terra de Welleburna durat, et inde quantum terra de Welleburna durat; et ab occidentali parte de Welleburna sicut Fragate vadit subtus Lund usque in viam de Wimbelt[ona], et inde sicut ipsa via vadit inter boscum de Wimbelton et Lund usque ad Tungam, et inde sicut divisæ inter Wimbeltun et Welleburnam tendunt usque ad Mapelbusc et Loccum et Slectes, et inde sicut divisæ tendunt usque ad Langeran, et inde usque ad Apelgarth usque ad divisas de Clifland: ex parte meridiana sicut via vadit inter Wimbelton et Welleburnam usque Midelhirst, et ab australi parte de Midelhirst sicut vallis dividit inter certam terram et mareschum usque Stodfald, et inde recta linea versus Holm usque

wisa was the grantor's first wife, and the mother of the William mentioned in the deed. But no details are given as to the other sons also mentioned; nor, out of the four other Stutevilles who are signatories to the grant, is any one recognisable as mentioned in the said pedigree, except it be Roger, who may possibly be the son of Robert de Stuteville's brother Osmund.

[1] The uncertainty as to the precise locality of this place has been dealt with above. See p. 38.

[2] Written *aquinolani*. The divisional feature here named gives some slight further clue as to the position of Houeton.

[3] The difficulty there often is in distinguishing between *t* and *c* in the handwriting of the date of this deed leaves it uncertain whether this is Westwith or Westwich. But other considerations lessen, if they do not remove, the uncertainty. The termination *-wich* is hardly to be looked for in the place in question, and *-with* might be expected anywhere in the woodland parts.

in Hobebec, et communem pasturam moræ quæ jacet ante Bulefordam usque ad Coldic. Hæc omnia dedi eis Tenenda libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione sæculari in perpetuum, excepto per cursum[1] venationis meæ et hæredum meorum. His Testibus. Magistro Gaufrido de Duva; Petro de Ros; Roberto, Decano de Helmeslac; Johanne de Stutevilla; Nicholao de Stutevilla; Rogero de Stutevilla; Bartholomæo de Stutevilla; Magistro Willelmo de Helmeslac; Ricardo Guer[2]; Helia Forrestario; Petro de Houetona; Rainaldo de Capetoft; Willelmo, Clerico de Cottingham; Roberto de Meus.

CXXXII. CONFIRMATIO ALANI DE RIDALE.

Alan de Ryedale quitclaims to the Convent and Roger de Moubray, for a consideration, all his rights, supposed or real, in sundry lands granted to the former by the latter.

LXXXIX. . . . Alanus de Ridale . . . Sciatis quod ego, Alanus de Ridale, et Matilda, uxor mea, fide interposita, quietum clamavimus de nobis et hæredibus nostris Domino nostro, Rogero de Molbrai, et monachis Rievallis quicquid juris habuimus, vel unde calumpniam movimus prædictis monachis de terris et aliis rebus quæ continentur infra metas quæ in cartis eorundem monachorum de donatione prædicti Domini nostri, Rogeri, nominatim. Dominus autem meus, Rogerus, pro hac causa concessit michi et hæredibus meis quietantiam de x solidis quos ei de Bulefordia annuatim solvere consueveram, et ipsam Bulefordiam tenendam de illo et hæredibus ejus in feudum et hæreditatem—Reddendo ei et hæredibus suis singulis annis unam libram piperis pro omnibus servitiis. His T. Hugone, Abbate de Sancto Laurentio; R[ogero],[3] Abbate de Rupe; Philippo, Priore de Lenton.; Magistro Rainerio; Magistro Roberto de Swina; Bernardo, Canonico de No[vo]-burgo; Ran[ulfo], Canonico de Bredlintona; [85ᵇ] Magistro Petro Malebisse; Magistro Serlone de Radefordia; Rogero de Molbrai; Nigello de Molbrai; Radulfo de Bailvier; Rogero de Wassham; Roberto de Surdeval; Symone de Staing[riva]; Willelmo de Harum; Bartholomæo de Torni; Willelmo de Baill[ol]; R . . . de Benef.; Willelmo filio Eng[elram]; R[adulfo] de Vado; Walkelino Trussevilain; Simone filio Ricardi; Galfrido de Jorz[4]; Waltero de Sproxtona; Petro de Houetona; Thoma de Kilingwith; R . . . de Staingriva. Hæc omnia gesta sunt coram Gregorio,[5] Priore de Bredlintona, apud Notingham.

[1] A reservation quite worth notice. It is not frequently met with.

[2] Another form of the name Gower, of which family several members were settled in Cleveland.

[3] Roger was Abbot in 1171.

[4] The orthography uncertain.

[5] Gregory was Prior in 1181. See Burton's *Monasticon*. The following document gives the exact date—9 Kal. April. 1175.

CXXXIII. xc. Gregorius, Prior Brellintoniæ . . . Causa quæ inter Monachos Rievallis et Alanum de Ridale vertebatur, cum michi et Magistro Vacario Delegata fuisset cognoscenda et terminanda, committente prædicto cojudice michi vices suas, in præsentia mea, coram viris probabilibus, amicabili compositione sic finita est apud Notingham, ix Kal. Aprilis, quod, videl., idem Alanus, et uxor ejus, Matildis, in manu mea, fide interposita, renuntiaverunt omnibus querelis quas erga eosdem monachos [86] usque ad illam diem moverant, et se in posterum ratas habituros asseruerunt omnes donationes quas vir illustris, Rogerus de Molbrai, contulerat memoratis monachis juxta formam in cartis ipsius Rogeri comprehensam, super quibus inter Alanum et monachos controversia diu fuerat agitata, tali mediante conditione, quod idem Rogerus concessit Alano terram de Buleford, de qua x solidos annuatim reddere consueverat, pro una libra piperis annuatim persolvenda, hæreditario jure tenendam, ab omnibus servitiis aliis et consuetudinibus immunem. Monachi quoque, vel Alanus, in mora quæ jacet ante Buleford, si modum legitimum et rationabilem in oneranda pastura excesserint, juxta quod se habet quantitas tenuræ, ex utraque parte ad arbitrium meum et viciniæ excessum suum emendabit. Turbas nichilominus prædictus Alanus et homines ejus de Buleford capient in eadem mora inter Coldic et metas apparentes, quæ factæ sunt ii Nonas Novembris, coram me et vicinia, ad considerationem et arbitrium meum et ejusdem viciniæ, quas metas non transgredientur. Monachi vero ad arbitrium meum et viciniæ [86b] emendaverunt canalem de Redofra, unde prædictus Alanus conquestus est, tam dilatando quam profundius fodiendo quantum terra eorum durat; et sic prædicta causa terminata est. Hæc autem facta sunt A.D. M° c° lxx° v°, coram Rogero, Priore, et monachis Rievallis, et ipso Alano et filiis ejus et hominibus suis. His T. Gileberto et Reginaldo, Canonicis de Brellintona; Symone de Staingrive; Roberto de Staingrive; Petro de Surdeval; Willelmo de Herun; Bartholomæo de Thoreni; Willelmo de Baill[ol]; Walkelino Trussevilain; Rogero Puldre; Roberto filio Victoris; Willelmo de Thornetona; Radulfo de Camera; Roberto Joie; Ernaldo de Brellintona.

Formal instrument by the Prior of Bridlington attesting the settlement of a dispute between the Convent and Alan de Ryedale.

CXXXIV. xci. Alanus de Ridale . . . Notum sit omnibus . . . me et uxorem meam, Matildem, filiam Gervasii, . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . terram quam Benedictus, filius Gervasii, illis dedit in Wimbeltuna, cum pratis et pascuis, et cæteris omnibus quæ idem Benedictus, vel etiam pater ejus, Gervasius, illis concessit, liberam et quietam . . . sicut ele-

Confirmation by Alan de Ryedale of a grant of land in Wombleton, made to the Convent by Benedict

FitzGervase, his brother-in-law.

mosina debet esse, in perpetuum. His T. Theodorico, Presbitero et Decano; Roberto de Ros; Briennione Clerico; Drogone de Harum.

CXXXV. CARTA JOHANNIS FILII JOHANNIS VINITORIS DE BEVERLACO.

Donation by John Fitz-John the Wineseller of a stone house in Beverley to the Convent of Rievaulx.

XCII. . . . Johannes filius Johannis Vinitoris de Beverlaco. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Emmæ, matris meæ, et Roberti et Engelram, fratrum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, totam domum meam lapideam de Beverlaco in Flammengaria, quæ sita est juxta viam in feudo Benedicti de Sculecotes, quam ipsi sumptibus suis construxerunt tempore Johannis patris mei, et terram in qua sita est, et in curte ejusdem domus locum ad cameram et stabulum sibi sufficientem, ubi voluerint, et cætera aisiamenta de eadem curte sicut [87b] eis placuerit. Ego autem et hæredes mei nunquam alienabimus reliquam partem ipsius fundi de nobis, nec aliquam conventionem de illa faciemus cum aliquo, sine concessu Conventus Rievallis, nec in ea turaliam aliquam faciemus. Hanc vero elemosinam ideo specialiter et proprie dedi Domui Rievallensi quia, cum post obitum patris mei exhæredatus et ejectus essem de prædicta terra et domo, prædicti monachi Rievallenses dederunt Benedicto de Sculcotes xv^cim marcas argenti, ut michi prædictam terram et domum redderet, et ipse Benedictus eas michi reddidit et cartam suam inde michi fecit, et monachi præfati domum reædificaverunt. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis, Tenenda . . . libera et quieta [*warranty*]. Quia vero proprium sigillum non habui quando hanc donationem eis feci, Dominus Petrus de Karkassun cartam hanc, parte mea et fratrum meorum, sigillo suo munivit. His T. Philippo, Canonico de Beverlaco; Petro de Karkassun; Hugone Peuna; Waltero filio Edwardi, Clerico; Simone [88] de Steingriva; Godefrido de Harpham; Rogero de Ou; Willelmo et Thoma filiis ejus; Stephano Nigro; Johanne Caret.; Boidino Flandrensi; Hugone Sarasin; Raimundo nepote Petri de Karkassun.

Confirmation by Benedict de Scul-coates of John Fitz-John the Wineseller's grant of

CXXXVI. XCIII. . . . Benedictus de Sculecotes . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, totam elemosinam et conventionem quam Johannes, filius Johannis Vinitoris, fecit eis de terra quam tenet de me Beverlaci, in Flammengaria, per omnia, ita libere et plenarie sicut in carta prædicti Johannis continetur;—salva, scil., hæreditate ejus, et salvo servitio meo,

quod ego et hæredes mei exigemus a Johanne et hæredibus ejus, non a monachis. Quod si Johannes vel hæredes ejus resilierint aliquando a tenore præfatæ cartæ, ego et hæredes mei stabimus cum monachis fideliter ad adquirendum jus suum. Ego etiam fidelis ero et adjutor prædictis monachis et Do-[88b]mui Rievallensi, sicut frater ejusdem Domus. His T. Philippo, Canonico de Beverlaco; Petro etc. [*as in last deed*].

land in Beverley to the Convent.

CXXXVII. xciiii. . . . Wido de Valverth, et Rogerus filius Ricardi de Siftungt.[1] . . . Sciatis nos dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis pro salute Domini nostri, Willelmi Engelram, et pro animabus . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam acram et xxii perticatas terræ in territorio de Heslertona, ad occidentalem partem bercharize suæ, quas ego, Wido, dedi illis de libero feudo meo, et unam perticatam ibidem quam ego, Rogerus, [88x] emi de Willelmo Attehiate in liberam possessionem. Hanc dimidiam acram et xxti duas perticatas terræ et unam perticatam dedimus prædictis monachis—Tenendas in perpetuum liberas et quietas. . . . Hanc elemosinam nostram [*warranty*]. Et quum propria sigilla non habuimus quando hanc donationem fecimus, Dominus noster, Willelmus, parte nostra hanc elemosinam concessit, et cartam hanc sigillo suo confirmavit. His T. Aschetillo Barn, et Garino fratre ejus; Radulfo filio Normanni; Waltero de Templo; Roberto filio Jordani de Helpestorp; Roberto filio Swartebrand, et Odone fratre ejus.

Joint-charter by Guido de Walworth and Roger Fitz-Richard de Siftungt., conveying certain parcels of land at Heslerton to the Convent.

CXXXVIII. [xcv.[2]]. . . . Thorphinus de Alvestein . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . S. Mariæ Rievallis, et loci ejusdem monachis, concessu et bona voluntate omnium hæredum meorum, in puram [88b] et perpetuam elemosinam, xiicim perticatas terræ juxta rivulum de Alvestein, ad orientalem partem ejusdem rivuli —terram, scil., quæ fuit Ricardi filii Gil, et tendit in longum usque ad pratum ejusdem villæ de Alvestein. Dedi etiam prædictis monachis totum pratum quod subjacet prædictæ terræ versus Derewent, et fuit supradicti Ricardi—xcem, videl., perticatas in latum, et tenduntur in longum usque ad fossatum quod dividit inter ipsum pratum et mareschum, communem, scil., pasturam ejusdem villæ. Hæc eis dedi . . . libera ab omni terreno servitio et exactione sæculari et consuetudine et interrogato, et omni omnino re, exceptis orationibus. His T. Adam de Silvetun; Willelmo de Werg; Roberto filio Liulfi.

Grant by Torphin de Allerston to the Convent of twelve perches of land, and ten, in width, of meadow, in the vill of Allerston.

[1] No probable expansion of the name presents itself.
[2] Numbering omitted.

CXXXIX. CARTA ACHARII DE TUNSTAL DE XXV ACRIS TERRÆ IN TERRITORIO DE BODELTUN.

Grant by Acharius de Tunstal to the Convent of twenty-five acres of land in Bolton, besides other parcels in other parts of the said vill, with certain covenants attached.

XCVI. . . . Acharius de Tunstal, . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . et pro animabus omnium pa-[89] rentum meorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, xxv acras terræ et dimidiam in territorio de Bodeltun,[1] ad australem partem viæ qua itur de Bodeltun ad Richemund, juxta fontem qui vocatur Birkelde, ad orientalem partem ejus, usque ad Stainwath, de qua terra iiii acræ et dimidiæ sunt cultæ, et xxi incultæ et nemorosæ, quas sartabunt monachi cum voluerint; et totam terram istam—scil., xxv acras et dimidiam, fossato vel sepi claudent, et utentur sicut eis placuerit, quæ in una cultura continentur. Præter hæc dedi eis tres acras terræ ad Wantegilebanch, et pasturam per totum territorium ejusdem villæ, intus et extra, ubicunque pecora mea et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur, ad x boves et unum taurum et xxiiii vaccas, cum vitulis suis, qui morabuntur cum matribus suis semper per annum integrum in eadem pastura; et ad xii porcos, habentes unius anni ætatem. Et præter hæc dedi eis octo perticatas terræ in latum a fonte qui vocatur Birkelde usque ad viam [89b] quæ vadit de Bodeltun ad Richemund, ad egressum et regressum suum, itemque viii perticatas in latum ex alia parte ab eadem via usque ad berchariam suam. Hæc omnia dedi eis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, excepta dimidia marcha argenti, quam michi et hæredibus meis singulis annis persolvent ad Pentecosten, pro omnibus servitiis. Sed sciendum est quod quieti erunt monachi ab hac firma xx^ti^ annis pro x marchis argenti quas dederunt michi ante festum S. Martini in Anno D'ni M° c° lxx° iii°, quando hanc terram de me receperunt—scil., usque ad Pentecosten in A° D. M° c° xc° iiii. Finitis vero prædictis xx annis, solvent michi vel hæredibus meis singulis annis dimidiam marcham argenti ad prædictum terminum pro omnibus servitiis, ita quod nichil aliud michi vel hæredibus meis persolvent pro prædicta terra et pastura. Et quum Willelmus filius Umfridi, et Dolfinus, et Willelmus filius ejus, et Huctredus, et Robertus filius ejus, habebant singulas portiones infra prædictas xxv acras terræ et dimidiam, dedi eis escambium alibi in campo de Bodeltun ad valentiam, et ipsi, bona [90] voluntate sua, hanc donationem meam concesserunt, et manibus suis affidaverunt, coram subscriptis testibus, se nunquam in posterum reclamationem facturos super terram prædictam, nec per se nec per alium aliquem. Et ego

[1] Castle Bolton, or East Bolton. See next and following charters.

propria manu mea affidavi quod ego et hæredes mei servabimus et manutenebimus et warantizabimus hæc omnia monachis Rievallis sine malo ingenio, contra omnes homines in perpetuum, cum concessu et bona voluntate Sibillæ, uxoris meæ, et filiorum meorum, Rogeri et Ricardi et Werri, qui Rogerus et Ricardus hoc ipsum affidaverunt. His T. Radulfo, Abbate de S. Agatha; Radulfo et Nicholao, Canonicis ejusdem Domus; Rogero, Decano de Kateric; Alano, Capellano de Haukeswelle; Nicholao, Presbitero de Bodeltun; Ricardo, Persona de Haukeswelle; Everardo de Ros; Alano, Pincerna Comitis de Richemund; Thorphino filio Roberti; Radulfo de Valaine; Conano de Esch; Amalrico Constabulario; Radulfo filio Bude; Roberto filio Ernisii; Radulfo Magno; Thoma filio Stephani de Mirflet; Waltero de Bobi; Everardo de Haltham; Rogero Baventh; Abraham Cathermonie; Osberto de Ridmare; Thurkillo de Tunstal.

Further grant by the same donor of a house, with toft and croft, in Bolton, and also of land in the Common Field of the same vill, and large pasturage rights, with other matters.

CXL. [90^b] XCVII. . . . Acharius de Tunstal, . . . Notum sit vobis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis pro anima . . . et Conani, filii mei, unam domum in Bodeltuna,[1] cum tofto et crofto, juxta fontem qui vocatur Birkelde,[2] ad occidentalem partem ejusdem fontis, in quibus continetur una acra et tres perticatæ terræ. Præterea dedi eisdem monachis terram in campo prædictæ villæ, a via qua itur de Bodeltun ad Richemund[3] usque ad fossatum quod fecit frater Godricus ultra magnum truncum de Boul[4]—scil., octies xx^{ti} et iiii^{or} perticatas in longum, et xl in latum, a cilio montis de Depedale[5] versus occidentem, quæ simul faciunt xl^{ta} et unam acram. Itemque de cilio prædicti montis dedi eis totum latus ejusdem montis versus orientem usque ad aquam [91] quæ fluit in prædicta Depedale, per totum sicut

[1] There is no doubt that this is the Bolton which lies some nine miles south-west of Richmond. Under the Domesday names Bodelton and Alia Bodelton, in the Index Locorum to the Kirkby's Inquest volume, are given Castle Bolton, Low Bolton, and West Bolton, with the four mediæval forms, Parva Bolton, East Bolton, West Bolton, and Boulton in Wendesdale, all bracketed together, as in close connection with each other. Moreover, in Kelly's Directory of the North and East Ridings, East Bolton is given as an *alias* of Castle Bolton, West Bolton and Low Bolton not being named, as being only hamlets, and not townships. It may be assumed with safety that the Bodelton of the present deed is the principal place in the district. It must be observed that the editor of the Inquest places West Bolton in the parish of Aysgarth, Castle Bolton, as well as East or Low Bolton (for he identifies the prefixes), in Wensley parish. Kelly does not bear out the former statement.

[2] No modern place-name seems to represent this spring.

[3] Probably the present high-road from Redmire to Richmond marks this *via*.

[4] It is not impossible that the existing name Beldon—there is a Beldon beck and a Beldon bottom—may preserve a trace of this name.

[5] The name has disappeared.

terra eorum superius nominata tendit in longum. Hanc terram concessi monachis fossato et sepi claudere et uti pro eorum voluntate. Pasturam etiam in eadem villa de Bodeltun dedi eis ad iiii^{or} equos et xvi animalia, et ad oves quadringentas, et ad arietes xx^{ti} iiii^{or}, quarum ovium agni, postquam a matribus fuerint separati, per totam pasturam ejusdem villæ pascentur tribus ebdomadis sicut agni de Bodeltun. Dedi præterea antedictis monachis, ad aisiamentum fratrum suorum, sedem bercharíæ ad oves suas antenominatas in Campo villæ superius nominatæ, continentem in se xxx perticatas terræ in longum et xv in latum. Concessi etiam eis totam pasturam in Apedale,[1] ita quod non cædent ibi ligna nisi per licentiam meam. Non canis eorum ibi curret nisi ducatur. Porro aisiamenta sua per totum ubi homines mei accipiunt, tam ad focum quam ad sepes faciendas, et ipsi accipient. Concedo nichilominus eis molere bladum suum ad molendinum meum pro vicesima mensura quamdiu [91^b] bene molere potest, et quando voluerint. Sciendum est autem quod prædictæ quadringentæ oves per magnum centum[2] numerabuntur. Quæ oves, cum animalibus supradictis, pascentur in communi pastura ubicunque pecora prædictæ villæ pascuntur. Hæc omnia dedi eisdem monachis Rievallensibus, concessu et bona voluntate Sibillæ, uxoris meæ, et omnium hæredum meorum, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et consuetudine sæculari. Quæ omnia warantizabo eis—ego, videl., et hæredes mei, contra omnes homines in perpetuum. His T. Serlone, Abbate de Elemosina; Turstino, Abbate de Geroldonia; Hugone, Abbate de S. Laurentio; Johanne, Abbate de Jorevalle; Radulfo, Abbate de S. Agatha de Richemunde; Rogero, Decano de Cateric; Willelmo, Persona de Hornebi; Willelmo, Persona de Richemonde; Nicholao, Persona de Bodeltun; Everardo de Ros; Alano, Pincerna Comitis de Richemunde; Roberto filio Ernisii; Thoma, filio Stephani de Mirflet; Radulfo Magno; Waltero de Bobi; Everardo Altham; Andrea de Hakeforde; Laurentio de Hernebi; Radulfo filio Bude; [92] Rogero, Ricardo, Werri filiis ipsius Achari[i]; Achario[3] de Halnathebi; Willelmo filio Drogonis de Harum; Rogero de Multun; Willelmo Luvet; Odone de Hetertun; Ivone de Forset; Unfrido de Alvertun; Copsi de Wandesleia; Turkillo de Tunstal; Willelmo filio Edredi; Ivone filio Ernaldi; Willelmo filio Dolfini; Willelmo

[1] This name remains, and its position is such as rather to support the idea that Beldon may be connected with the ancient meres-mark called Boul.

[2] The "long hundred" of sixscore. Hardly obsolete in Cleveland fifty years ago.

[3] Written *Acharia*.

filio Unfridi; Uctredo filio Reiculdæ; Hugone filio Halthuri; Ricardo de Weremunde.

CXLI. ITEM CARTA ACHARII DE TUNSTAL.

Further grant by the same donor of a culture in Bolton, containing twelve acres, to the Convent.

XCVIII. ... Acharius de Tunstal ... Sciatis me dedisse ... Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis ... et pro salute animæ meæ, et Sibillæ, uxoris meæ, concessu et bona voluntate Rogeri, filii mei, ... in elemosinam, illam culturam duodecim acrarum terræ quam primo tenuerunt de me ad terminum—scil., illam quæ incipit a Birkelde, ex parte orientali de Bodeltona, ad australem partem viæ qua itur de Bodeltona ad Richemunde, et durat usque in rivulum de Depedala, et inde per descensum aquæ usque ad Rogum calcis,[1] tenendam in perpetuum, liberam et quietam ... Reddendo singulis annis michi et hæredibus meis duos solidos argenti et vi d., ad festum S. Martini, pro omnibus servitiis, et nichil amplius. Et, præterea, dedi eis in elemosinam illud parvum pratum quod Henricus de Bodeltona tenuit de me, juxta prædictam culturam. Hæc omnia [*warranty*]. Hæc autem fideliter, et sine malo ingenio tenenda in perpetuum manu mea affidavi, primo in manu Rogeri, de Katerich Decani, et postea in manu Radulfi de Valaines, in Curia Comitis de Richemund. His T. Thoma, Priore de S. Martino; Rogero, de Katerich Decano; Radulfo de Valaines; Alano, filio Briani; Rogero de Coiners; Alano Pincerna; [93] Conano de Hornebi; Thoma de Hakeford; Conano de Esch; Willelmo filio Gamelli; Thoma de Rungetona; Achario de Alnadebi; Alexandro, Clerico de Castello Bernardi; Rogero filio meo; Radulfo Bodan.

Confirmation by Ralph FitzRoger, so far as his fee was concerned, of the donation by Acharius de Tunstal to Rievaulx.

CXLII. XCIX. ... Radulfus filius Rogeri ... Sciatis me ... confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis ... in elemosinam, quicquid pertinet ad feudum meum de donatione Acharii de Tunstal in Bodeltona—scil., de terra culta, quam illi de fries-chiis[2] et bosco coluerint, septemdecem acras et dimidiam, et pasturam in territorio ejusdem villæ ad animalia xiii^{cim}, et equum unum, et porcos tres, et oves sexies viginti, et arietes sex, ubicunque pecora ipsius Acharii et hæredum ejus et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur, et omnia alia aisiamenta sua et libertates suas, ita plenarie et libere, sicut in cartis ipsius

[1] *Anglice*, a lime-kiln.

[2] I am unable to lay my hand on ote touching this word, which curred also in a previous But my recollection is that it denotes a damp locality where the growth is of rough, rugged herbage, tussocks, sweet gale, ling, etc., all mixed, as may be seen in the drier parts of many a moorside swamp or morass.

Acharii continetur, eisdem monachis [93b] concessi et confirmavi præsenti scripto, quantum ad me et hæredes meos pertinet. His T. Nicholao, Sacrista de Ripunia; Henrico Pincheneia, Canonico, et toto capitulo de Ripun; Rogero Britone; Radulfo filio Aldelini; Johanne de Crevequer; Huctredo de Stodleia; Rogero filio Aie; Radulfo de Nunnewick; Gilleberto Harenge; Bernardo de Ripun; Johanne Prudume[1]; Gerardo, Scutario meo.

William Fitz-Unfrid de Bolton grants to Rievaulx seven acres of land in Bolton adjoining the land given by Acharius de Tunstal.

CXLIII. . . . Willelmus filius Unfridi de Bodeltune . . . Notum sit vobis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in elemosinam, et pro anima avunculi mei, Gamelli, . . . septem acras terræ versus occidentem, juxta terram quam dedit eis Dominus meus, Acharius. Hanc ipsam terram sine ulla contradictione hæredum meorum habebunt liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio [94] et consuetudine sæculari. Hanc etiam donationem confirmat Acharius, Dominus meus, sigillo suo. His T. Rogero de Kateric; Nicholao, Presbitero de Boeltun; Willelmo filio Reginaldi; Ivone filio Aluredi; Radulfo filio Bude; Radulfo, nepote Acharii; Rogero filio Acharii; Ricardo filio Acharii; Werri filio Acharii; Copsi de Wandesleia; Turkillo de Tunstal; Daniele de Belgerbi.

Grant by the same donor of eight acres and three perches in Bolton, with assent to the grant of pasture made by Acharius de Tunstal.

CXLIV. CI. . . . Willelmus filius Unfridi de Bodeltune . . . Notum sit vobis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in elemosinam, . . . et pro anima Gamelli, avunculi mei, . . . octo acras et tres perticatas in campo de Bodeltun. Totam hanc terram sine ulla contradictione hæredum meorum habebunt liberam et quietam . . . Concessi etiam eisdem monachis totam pasturam quam Dominus meus, Acharius, dedit [94b] eis in campo ejusdem villæ, et dedi eis, quantum ad me pertinet . . . ita libere plenarieque Tenendam in perpetuum ad oves et animalia et pecora sua sicut idem Dominus meus, Acharius, eandem pasturam illis dedit et carta sua confirmavit. Hanc donationem meam [*warranty*]. His T. Hugone, Abbate de Sartis; Adam de Karrum, Canonico; Alexandro, Monacho de Sartis; Hugone filio Willelmi, Dapifero Everardi de Ros; Willelmo filio Briani de Helmesleia; Edmundo de Berechil; Ricardo de Wancugh[2]; Serlone de Mart[on].

[1] A name thoroughly familiar throughout the district in which this is written. This instance shows—and there are many others like it—that its existence long antedates the times of more recent French immigration, to which it has been attributed by amateur derivationists.

[2] This is utterly uncertain; indeed, it is not too plainly legible.

CXLV. CII. . . . Dolfinus de Bodeltun . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . pro redemptione animæ meæ, et uxoris meæ, et hæredum meorum, concessu Domini mei, Acharii, et concessu Willelmi, filii mei, tres acras terræ et dimidiam in Bodeltun, juxta terram quam Willelmus filius Unfridi dedit eisdem monachis, a parte occidentali, per eandem longitudinem. Has tres acras terræ et dimidiam dedi prædictis monachis in . . . elemosinam, liberas et quietas . . . Et quum proprium non habui, quando hanc donationem feci, sigillum, prece mea et prece testium subscriptorum, hanc donationem meam Dominus meus Acharius confirmavit, et sigillum suum ad hanc cartam apposuit. His T. Nicholao, Presbitero de Bodeltun; Radulfo filio Bude; Willelmo filio Unfridi; Radulfo de Bodeltun; Hugo filio Halthon.

Dolfin de Bolton, with the consent of Acharius de Tunstal, grants three acres and a half of land in Bolton to the Convent.

CXLV^A.[1] Omnibus . . . Ricardus filius Acharii de Tunstal[2] . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, omnes donationes quas Acharius, pater meus, dedit illis in territorio de Bodeltona, Tenendas inperpetuum in omnibus rebus et libertatibus suis, ita libere . . . sicut continetur in tribus cartis per Acharium, patrem meum, quas dedit illis de prædictis donationibus, scil.,

Confirmation by Richard Fitz-Acharius de Tunstal, of his father's three grants in Bolton to the Convent.

[1] This is the first of a series of charters, numbered consecutively CXLV^A to CXLV^X, all bearing direct reference to the subject-matter of the several preceding documents, or to other lands granted to the Convent in the same vicinity. The originals belong to Lord Bolton, to whom, for his great courtesy and kindness in permitting and facilitating the copying of the same, my very sincere acknowledgments are due. Most of the deeds have their seals still appended, many of them having two, and far the greater part of the said seals are in good preservation, not a few of them being in wonderfully good condition. And from the care bestowed upon them, they are safe from any harm save that inflicted by time.

[2] The Grantor is the second son of the Grantor of the three Charters numbered CXXXIX., CLX., CLXI. He had four brothers, Roger, the eldest son (named in Nos. CXXXIX., CXL., CXLIII., etc.), whose son Roger's name will be seen in the next deed; Werri, Jordan, and Conan being the other three. Of these the present Grantor had issue a daughter Ymania, Ymena, Ysmagina (the name appearing in other forms also), who was twice married, but seems to have died without bearing children, and a son Conan. Not only is no reference made to any other descendants of Acharius besides those already named, but it is an inference which it seems hard to evade, deducible from this series of documents, that, with the three grandchildren just named, the family died out. Certainly, General Plantagenet Harrison, at pp. 300, 301, would make it seem otherwise. But he has confused Acharius of Tunstal in Yorkshire with the family of Tunstal in Lancashire. He describes Achary as the giver of "the Grange of Bolton to the Abbot of Rievaulx," dating the gift in 1132, a date not agreeing too well with that quoted in No. CXXXIX., and he then assigns to him two sons, Alan and Walter, who are not only not the sons Acharius himself acknowledges in the charter just cited, but belong to the Lancashire family.

duas sub primo sigillo suo, et ternam[1] secundo sigillo suo, quæ est de duodecim acris terræ et de quodam parvo prato: de qua carta contradixeram illis Eboraci, in Curia Domini Regis. Et ego et hæredes mei adquietabimus et warantizabimus illis hæc omnia contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hæc omnia concessi eis Eboraci in Curia Domini Regis, coram Henrico,[2] Decano Eboracensi, et Radulfo[3] Archidiacono Hereford., et Willelmo de Stutevilla, et Hugone Bardulf, Vicecomite Eborac., [et] Henrico de Hicklingtona, Clerico Regis, tunc Justiciis Domini Regis. His Testibus. Petro de Ros,[4] Archidiacono Karleol.; Ernisio de Novavilla; Theoberto de Valeines; Wimaro filio Warneri; Thoma de Burg; Radulfo filio Radulfi de Nesham; Willelmo de Atona; Hugone de Bobi, tunc Sub-Vicecomite; Waltero de Bentona; Rogero de Laceles; Willelmo filio Gamelli; Conano de Esche; Adam filio Horm; Radulfo de Vado; Henrico de Karleolo; Hugone filio Arturi; Roberto de Bellerebi; Werrico et Jordano fratribus meis; et multis aliis.

[*Seal in white wax, perfect, bearing a bird.*]

Quitclaim by Roger Fitz-Roger de Tunstal, grandson of Acharius, to Richard FitzGuimar de Leyburn, of all the lands, etc., in East Bolton which had been held by his uncle Richard's daughter, Ymania.

CXLV[a]. Omnibus . . . Rogerus filius Rogeri de Tunstal, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me remisisse, concessisse, et de me et hæredibus meis, hac præsenti carta mea, inperpetuum quietum clamasse Ricardo filio Wemeri de Laybronne et hæredibus suis totum jus et clamium quæ habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in tota terra, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quam Ysmagina, filia Ricardi de Tunstal, avunculi[5] mei, habuit, die quo obiit, in villa et territorio de Est Boletona, tam in dominico quam in servitio—ita, scil., libere, quiete, solute et integre, quod nec ego, nec hæredes mei, nec aliquis successorum nostrorum in posterum, erga prædictam terram, nomine juris, aliquod jus vel clamium exigere vel vendicare possimus. Et

[1] This is No. CXLI., the identification being assured by the simplest notice of the subject and tenor of the deed. Unluckily, neither of the three charters mentioned is found among Lord Bolton's muniments. The fact, however, of the suit at law before the Judges Itinerant at York is an interesting detail.

[2] Henry Marshall was Dean of York from 1189 to 1194, when he became Bishop of Exeter. This dates the deed as executed before 1194.

[3] Ralph Foliot was Archdeacon (for the second time) in 1176. He died in 1195.—(Le Neve.)

[4] Peter de Ross was Archdeacon in 1180. He died in 1196.

[5] There can be little doubt that this is the correct reading, although the writing looks much more like *adwunch* than avunculi. It is self-evident that the Grantor of the present release and quitclaim is a lineal descendant, and therefore necessarily a grandson, of Acharius or Acharisius de Tunstal, or he could have had no right in the matter; and if so then Richard de Tunstal as his father's brother must be his "avunculus."

in hujus etc. Hiis T. Radulfo filio Rannulfi [1]; Rannulfo fratre suo; Gwyschardo de Schorum [2]; Hugone de Watlaus; Ricardo de Ribo [2]; Johanne Britone; Alano de Kaberge; et pluribus aliis.

[*Round seal in green wax, bearing what might be thought to resemble an arbalest or cross-bow.*]

CXLV^C^. Omnibus . . . Ricardus, filius Guymari de Layburne, . . . Noveritis me concessisse et . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Rivallensis, ac Abbati etc. pro salute . . . et ob devotionem et amorem specialem quem habeo erga monachos supradictos, in elemosinam, omnes terras et tenementa et redditus, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quæ habent de dono Acrisii de Tunstalle, Ricardi filii sui, et Wymaniæ,[3] filiæ ejusdem Ricardi, et eorundem confirmatione, in territorio de Est Bowelton—Tenenda et habenda prædictis monachis . . . de me . . . libere, quiete et solute ab omni terreno servitio, secta Curiæ, et omni alia quacunque sæculari demanda, per omnia, sicut in cartis et cyrographis prædictorum feffatorum suorum, quæ inde habent, plenius continetur. Et ego et hæredes [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Thoma de Colleville; Hugone de Thotisby [4]; Willelmo de Prestona; Willelmo filio Adæ de Bouweltona; Roberto de Tyndalle; Willelmo filio Thomæ; Waltero de Cliftona; Jordano filio Willelmi; et aliis.

Grant to Rievaulx by Richard FitzGuimar de Leyburn of all the lands, etc., conveyed to him by the last deed.

[*Perfect seal in green wax; vesica-shaped. Indorsed* "Conf° Ric. fil. Gwymary de omnibus t'ris et ten' etc."]

CXLV^D^. Omnibus . . . Petrus, filius Willelmi de Boeltona, et Ymena, filia Ricardi de Tunstal, uxor ejus, salutem. Noveritis nos dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et monachis de Rievalle . . . in elemosinam, totum molendinum nostrum aquaticum de Est Boeltona in Wandesleydale, cum tota secta sua, et cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, plenarie, sine retenemento, ita integre sicut Ricardus de Tunstal quondam illud tenuit, Habendum et tenendum dictis monachis libere etc. Et sciendum quod nos et hæredes nostri nunquam levabimus aliud molendinum, neque habebimus manumolendina [5] in territorio præ-

Grant to Rievaulx by Peter FitzWilliam de Bolton and his wife Ymania, Richard de Tunstal's daughter, of their mill in East Bolton, with exclusive privileges.

[1] This is the son of the Ranulf FitzRobert mentioned in a future deed, and the notes to it; see No. CXLV^K^. The next name is of interest in the same connection.

[2] The writing in either of these cases leaves room for doubt.

[3] Yet another form of this name.

[4] It is so written; but the presumption is that it is in error for Thorisby or Thoresby.

[5] This is a curious clause, a counterpart to which I do not remember having before met with. The abundance of querns still to be met with all over the country is a sufficient testimony to the fact that a protective clause of this kind might easily become necessary, if the grant of the mill were intended to continue to be of value.

dictæ villæ de Est Boeltona, nec permittemus aliquem alium levare molendinum aut habere manumolendina in eodem territorio, nisi prædictos monachos. Qui monachi libere et sine impedimento capient terram et glebas, ubi voluerint, ad stagna ejusdem molendini facienda et reparanda, quotiescunque opus fuerit. Et nos et hæredes [*warranty*]. In cujus etc. His T. Helya de Bellerby; Domino Ada de Alverton; Willelmo de Ridemer; Thoma de Wudehalle; Roberto de Suttona; Willelmo de Thuresby; Thoma filio Willelmi de Boelton; Willelmo filio Adæ de Boelton; Henrico filio Geve; Jordano filio Willelmi de Boeltona.

[*Both seals perfect; Ymania's as before; and the other also vesica-shaped, with the legend* S. PETRI DE BOLTVN.]

Grant and confirmation to Rievaulx by Peter de East Bolton and Ymania, his wife, of an annual rent of 2s. 6d., payable to them out of certain lands there, the gift of her father Richard.

CXLV[E]. Omnibus . . . Petrus de Est Bouilton et Ymenia, uxor ejus, salutem. Noveritis nos dedisse et . . . confirmasse B. Mariæ de Ryevalle et monachis . . . pro salute animæ nostræ [*sic*] in . . . elemosinam, red[d]itum duorum solidorum et sex denariorum, quos solebant reddere nobis annuatim pro terris in Est Bouilton, quos habuerunt ex donatione Ricardi de Tunstal, quas terras tenebunt et habebunt prædicti monachi, cum præfato red[d]itu, scil., duorum solidorum et sex denariorum, cum omnibus etc. . . . in . . . elemosinam, libere etc. Et ut hæc nostra donatio, concessio, et confirmatio rata sit etc. Hiis T. Thoma de la Wudhal; Ricardo de Preston; Radulfo filio Helyæ de Bellerby; Jordano de Est Bouiltona; et Reginaldo et Gervasio, fratribus ipsius Jordani; et aliis.

[*Both seals (in green wax) present; the lady's as before, her husband's somewhat defaced.*]

Ymania, widow of Peter de East Bolton, regrants to Rievaulx, in her widowhood, the rent of 2s. 6d. which was the subject of the last deed.

CXLV[F]. Omnibus . . . Ymenea, filia Ricardi de Tunstal, quondam uxor Petri de Est Boeltona, . . . Noveritis me, in ligia potestate liberæ viduitatis meæ, dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, annuum redditum duorum solidorum et sex denariorum, quos solebant reddere michi annuatim ad Pentecosten, pro terris in Est Boelton quas habuerunt ex donatione Ricardi de Tunstal, patris mei, sicut in carta ejusdem Ricardi continetur, quam inde habent. Præterea concessi et . . . confirmavi prædictis monachis et eorum successoribus . . . omnes terras, possessiones et tenuras quas habent de feodo meo per totum territorium de Est Boelton, Tenendas et habendas in liberam . . . elemosinam, . . . sicut in cartis donatorum suorum, quas inde habent, continetur. Et ego [*warranty*]. In

cujus rei etc. Hiis T. Thoma de la Wdehalle; Ricardo de Preston; Radulfo filio Helyæ de Bellerby; Willelmo de Ridmer; Willelmo filio Adæ de Boltona; Jordano filio Willelmi de eadem; Roberto filio Roberti de Thindale; et aliis.

[*Seal in green wax, perfect.*]

CXLV[G]. Omnibus . . . Ymena filia Ricardi de Thunstale, quondam uxor Petri de Est Boleton, . . . Noveritis me, in ligia potestate liberæ viduitatis meæ . . . confirmasse B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle . . . in elemosinam, annuum redditum duorum solidorum et sex denariorum, quem solebant reddere mihi annuatim ad Pentecosten pro quadam cultura terræ in Est Boletona, quam habuerunt de donatione Acharii de Thunstal, sicut in carta ejusdem etc. Præterea dedi eisdem monachis inperpetuum annuum redditum unius denarii quam solebant reddere Conano,[1] fratri meo, et ipse Conanus mihi in die Paschæ, pro quodam annuo redditu dimidiæ marcæ, quem habent ex donatione ejusdem Conani, sicut in carta ipsius, quam inde habent, plenius continetur. Præterea concessi et . . . confirmavi præfatis monachis . . . omnes terras, possessiones et tenuras quas habent de feodo meo per territorium de Est Boletona, Tenendas . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinenciis etc. sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius dari vel teneri potest. Et ego . . . warantizabimus etc. contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judæos, inperpetuum. In cujus etc. Hiis T. [Thoma][2] de la Wdehalle; Ricardo de Preston; Radulfo filio Radulfi de Bellerby; Willelmo de Ridmere; Willelmo filio Adæ de Boletona; Jordano filio Willelmi de eadem; Roberto filio Roberti de Tyndale; et aliis.

Ymania, widow of Peter de East Bolton, confirms to Rievaulx the previously named rent of 2s. 6d., another outrent of 1d., and all the lands, etc., of her fee held by the Convent.

[*Seal perfect. The same as in other deeds by the same lady.*]

CXLV[H]. Omnibus . . . Reginaldus de Bodelton, et Ymena[3] uxor ejus, filia Ricardi de Tunstal, salutem. Sciatis nos . . .

[1] This name is mentioned in two other deeds of the present series, and his identity is here set forth.

[2] This name is altogether omitted in the deed itself, but either CXLV[F] or CXLV[M] supplies it.

[3] This lady's name has been found recurring frequently in the preceding charters, and in somewhat varying forms, among which are Ysmagina as well as Ymenea, Ymania, etc. There is no authoritative reason for concluding that Reginald de Bolton is her second husband, and indeed from the fact that in the present deed, executed jointly by her husband and herself, she calmly contemplates the possible event of widowhood and another marriage, it might be suggested that she had some reasons for assuming the probability that she of the two would be the survivor. But still, that would not decide the fact that the possibly infirm present husband was the first of the two. From the tenor of the deeds the inference would seem to be the other way. There seems to be more reason in concluding that the Reginald de Bolton of this deed, the Reginald FitzWalter of No. CXLV[K]., and the Reginald Chubbe of No. CXLV[J]. are one and the same person.

Reginald de Bolton and his wife Ymania, Richard de Tunstal's daughter (named in several preceding deeds) confirm to Rievaulx her father's grant of three roods, and also all lands of her fee in East Bolton held by the Convent.

confirmasse Deo et S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . donationem Ricardi de Tunstal in territorio de Boeltona, scil., eas tres rodas terræ quæ jacent inter terram Ecclesiæ et portam dictorum monachorum, et illam partem terræ quam Colling[1] tenuit, quæ jacet inter terram Rogeri et terram Adæ, et illam partem terræ quæ jacet inter essartum Adæ et essartum Hextildis in orientali parte—Tenenda sibi . . . in elemosinam, sicut continetur in carta dicti Ricardi, quam ipsi monachi inde habent. Concedimus etiam eisdem monachis totum particulum [*sic*] quod est intra clausuram suam de Bodeltona; et præter hæc omnes terras et possessiones quas habent de feudo nostro per totum territorium de Bodeltona, Tenendas sibi et successoribus suis in . . . elemosinam, cum omnibus etc., sicut in cartis donatorum suorum . . . continetur [*clause of warranty*]. Et ego, Ymena, manu mea affidavi in manu Helyæ de Belreby quod si forte supervixero Dominum Reginaldum, maritum meum, nichil omnino de prædictis rebus repetam nec calumpniabo, set in libera viduitate et antequam virum accepero, faciam dictis monachis habere[2] confirmationem meam super omnibus prædictis rebus quæ in hac confirmatione continentur, et hoc sine omni dilatione et disturbatione. Hiis T. Reinaldo de Ridemer; Ricardo de Leibrunne; Helya de Bellerby; Thoma de Depedale; Laurentio de Prestona; Henrico filio ejus; Adam filio Emmæ de Boelton; Willelmo filio Ulfi de Boelton; et aliis.

[*Both seals perfect.*]

Grant by Richard de Tunstal to Rievaulx of the three roods in Bolton which his daughter Ymania confirms in the preceding deed.

CXLV[1]. Cunctis Christi fidelibus . . . Ego, Ricardus[3] de Tunstal, . . . Noverit universitas vestra me, Divinæ pietatis intuitu, dedisse et . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . illas tres rodas quæ jacent inter terram Ecclesiæ et portam prædictorum monachorum, et illam partem quam Colling tenuit, quæ jacet inter terram Rogeri et terram Adæ, et illam partem quæ jacet inter sartum Adæ et sartum Hithstildis, in orientali parte in territorio de Botheltona, in . . . elemosinam, Tenendas de me et hæredibus meis. Hanc autem terram ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Galfrido de Wille; Rogero de Tunstal[4]; Henrico Godan; Radulfo filio Alani; Reginaldo de Ridemer; Laurentio de Preston; Ricardo de Torelbi; Werri de Tunstalle[4]; Nigillo filio Gweimari; Ricardo Sodan; et multis aliis.

[*Seal perfect.*]

[1] This person will be identified in one of the charters which follow the present one.

[2] This is very barbarous latinity, but as there is a sort of rude construction, and it is possible to make sense, I leave the sentence as it stands in the original document.

[3] Son of Acharius de Tunstal.

[4] Brothers of the Grantor's.

CXLV[J]. Omnibus . . . Willelmus le Skrop,[1] salutem. Noveritis me . . . concessisse et . . . confirmasse B. Mariæ et Abbati et Conventui Ryevallis, in . . . elemosinam, illam bovatam terræ, cum mesuagio, tofto, et pertinenciis in Est Bolton, quæ habuerunt ex donatione Reginaldi Chubbe [2] et Ymanyæ, uxoris suæ. Remisi etiam eisdem et quietos clamavi, pro me et hæredibus meis in perpetuum, tres obolos, quos solebam percipere ab eodem, pro fine Wapentagii, pro prædicto tenemento, Tenendos et habendos prædictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus libere etc. . . . Et ego et hæredes mei, tam de sectis Wapentagii quam de omnimodis aliis servitiis, exactionibus, sectis Curiarum, contra omnes, ut nostram . . . elemosinam, warantizabimus. In cujus rei etc. Hiis T. Domino Hugone, Rectore ecclesiæ de Brauncepathe; Domino Roberto de Hereford; Domino Hugone de Aske; Arskulfo de Clesby, tunc Senescallo Rychemundiæ; Radulpho filio Radulphi del Wdehalle; Roberto de Tyndale; Willelmo Ruddekyn; et aliis.

William le Scrope confirms to Rievaulx a bovate of land, with appurtenances, in East Bolton given to the Convent by Reginald Chubbe and his wife Ymania, and quitclaims an annual rent of three halfpence payable to him out of the same.

[*Small round seal with indistinct device. Indorsed*—" Conf° Will. Scrop de una bov. t'ræ cum mes., tofto et p't. q°d h'uimus de Reginald Chubbe in Est Bolton, et quiet. clam. ejusd' de iii obolis q°s dedimus de p'dcõ. ten. pro fine Wap."]

CXLV[K]. Sciant . . . quod ego, Robertus le Lechur, filius Matildis de Botheltona, dedisse . . . Reginaldo filio Walteri, pro homagio et servitio suo, et pro pecunia quam michi dedit præ manibus, unam bovatam terræ in territorio de Est Botheltona, quam dirationavi super eundem Reginaldum, et Ymaniam, uxorem ejus, in Curia Ran[ulfi] filii Roberti [3] per breve de recto, Habendam et tenendam eidem Reginaldo et hæredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, in feodo et hæreditate, de me etc., Faciendo inde tantummodo forinsecum servitium, quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terræ in feodo ubi octodecim

Grant, for a pecuniary consideration, by Robert the Leech to Reginald FitzWalter of a bovate of land in East Bolton, which he gained in a suit at law from the said Reginald and his wife Ymania.

1 *Will. de Skrop.* Henry le Scrope, son of Simon le Scrope of Flotmanby, had a son William, who, as his father was of full age before 1205, may probably be the person here designated.

2 See No. CXLV[H]. and note.

3 Under Ribald of Middleham Dugdale says, but with manifest want of completeness and accuracy, that Ralph FitzRibald, marrying a daughter of Robert de Brus of Skelton, had by her two sons Robert and Ribald, and that he was succeeded by the former, who paid a fine of two hundred marks, 8 John. "To him succeeded Ranulph his son and heir, who, 7 John, gave two hundred marks for livery of the third part of the inheritance of William de Stuteville in Braham and Leyburne. This Ranulph translated the Canons of Swainby . . . to Coverham, near his Manor House of Middleham, departing this life in 1251." This personage is of course the Ranulf FitzRobert who is named here, and the Court designated, his baronial Court of Middleham.

carrucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis. Ego vero et hæredes [*warranty*]. Et in hujus etc. Hiis T. Ricardo Ryebef[1]; Reginaldo filio Willelmi; Hereberto filio Radulfi; Johanne filio Adæ; Willelmo filio Ulf; Ricardo filio Akaris[2]; Roberto filio Akaris[2]; Petro filio Gyle; et aliis.

[*Round seal in green wax, bearing a fleur-de-lys. Perfect.*]

Release and quitclaim by the widow of Robert the Leech to Rievaulx of the bovate of land which was the subject of the last deed.

CXLV^{L}. Omnibus . . . Cecilia, quondam uxor Roberti Lechur, salutem. Noveritis me, in libera potestate et in viduitate mea, pro salute animæ meæ, et animæ Roberti Lechur, quondam viri mei, remisisse et quietum clamasse Deo et monachis Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle quicquid juris habui vel habere potui, nomine dotis, in illa bovata terræ in villa de Est Bouelton, quam prædictus Robertus Lechur, quondam vir meus, vendidit[3] Reginaldo Chubbe, domino ejusdem villæ, sine omni reclamatione mei vel hæredum meorum inperpetuum. Et in hujus rei testimonium etc. Hiis T. Waltero, tunc Capellano de Ridemer; Willelmo, Domino de Thorebi; Roberto de Suttona; Henrico de Preston; Ada filio Emmæ de Bouelton; Thoma filio Petri de eadem villa; Henrico filio Geve; Roberto filio Acris[ii]; et aliis.

[*Seal perfect.* SIG. CECILIE VXOR. R. LECHVR.]

Release and quitclaim by Conan Fitz-Richard de Tunstal to Rievaulx of the yearly rent of 1d., which he used to pay to his sister Ymania, and which release she herself confirms in No. CXXVII.

CXLV^{M}. Omnibus . . . Conanus, filius Ricardi de Thunstal de Est Boletun, salutem. Noveritis me remisisse, concessisse, et quietum clamasse, pro me et hæredibus meis in perpetuum B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle annuum redditum unius denarii quem solebant reddere michi singulis annis, et ego, Conanus, Ymanæ, quondam uxori Petri de Est Boleton, et hæredibus suis, in die Paschæ, pro quodam annuo redditu dimidiæ marcæ quem prius eis dedi, sicut in carta mea etc. In cujus etc. Hiis T. Thoma de la Wdehalle; Ricardo de Preston; Radulfo filio Helyæ de Bellerby; Willelmo de Ridmer; Willelmo filio Adæ de Est Boleton; Jordano filio Willelmi de eadem; Roberto filio Roberti de Tyndale; et aliis.

[*Vesica-shaped seal like Ymania's, and quite possibly the same.*]

CXLV^{N}. Omnibus ad quos litteræ præsentes pervenerint vel . . .[4] Robertus, filius Akeris de Est Boltun, . . . Noverit uni-

[1] The orthography here is very doubtful. I do not think the reading satisfactory.

[2] Note the Acris in a preceding document.

[3] Written *Vendididit*.

[4] This clause is written *ad quos littere presentes pervenerit vel audiverint*.

versitas vestra me caritative, pro salvatione animæ meæ et antecessorum . . . dedisse . . . B. Mariæ de Rivallibus et monacis [*sic*] de Cysteus[1] ibidem Deo servientibus, et loco eorum de Est Bolton, terram meam totam quam habeo in territorio de Est Bolton:—scil., terram illam quæ vocatur Landesdale ad Wantegilebanc, inter rivulum de Wantegilebanc et Musethoutland[2] sicut jacet in longitudine et in latitudine, et jacet inter terram Dominæ Cassandræ et terram Henrici filii Give, unum capud extendens super terram de Rivallibus, scil., super Musehoutland, et aliud capud extendens super Wantegilebanc, Tenendam et habendam dictam terram dictæ Domui de Rivallibus libere . . . cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis tantæ terræ proven[ien]tibus, in . . . elemosinam, scil., pro auxilio et subsidio habendo illis et suis de dicta Domo de Rivallibus. Et si ita contingat quod dictus Robertus et hæredes sui versus dictam terram aliquid exegerint,[3] dictus Robertus, vel hæredes sui, vel quicunque ad dictam terram aliquid exegerint,[3] pacabunt dictæ Domui de Rivallibus xxx solidos argenti, et dicta terra quieta remaneat dicto Roberto et suis, sine aliqua contradictione. Et ego, Robertus, et hæredes mei, vel assignati mei, totam prædictam terram prædictæ Domui [de] Rivallibus et eorum loco de Est Bolton, sicut prædictum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus. In hujus etc. Hiis T. Willelmo de Thoresby; Ada de eadem; Roberto de Sutton; Petro, Clerico de Bolton; Thoma fratre suo; Willelmo filio Adæ; Helia fratre ejus; Jordano de Bolton, filio Willelmi; Helia Daunsel.

Grant by Robert FitzAkeris de East Bolton to Rievaulx of all his land in the said vill, with delimitation thereof.

CXLV°. Sciant omnes . . . quod ego, Robertus de Scraftona, et Cassandra, uxor mea, dimisimus et quietum clamavimus Deo et monachis Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, pro salute etc., in

Robert de Scrafton and his wife Cassandra quitclaim to

[1] A description of the monks of Rievaulx worth more than passing notice. William of Newburgh records that just before the foundation of Fountains Abbey, certain monks, at the invitation of Walter Espec, were sent, under the direction of St. Bernard, from Clairvaux into the district of Yorkshire; and it is in reference to this mission that in *Annal. de Petroburg.* the following statement is made: "Anno MCXXVIII ordo Cisterciensis primo venit in Angliam. Abbatia de Waverle fundata est, etc." But touching this statement the editor of the Memorials of Fountains writes in the Preface (p. xxiii), "Guided, however, by the Chronicle of Fountains, and a comparison of the terms he uses, in reference to the foundation of Rievaux, with those of the letter to the King, it would appear more probable that the mission sent by St. Bernard from Clairvaux was directed immediately into Yorkshire."

[2] The final element in this name is probably *outland*, in contradistinction to the 'thane,' or lords' *inland*, or demesne lands. *Muset* seems to defy conjecture as to either origin or meaning.

[3] *Exigerint* in either case.

Rievaulx all their right and claim in a certain half-acre of land in Bolton, which had been the subject of a suit at law.

puram elemosinam, totum jus et clamium quod habuimus vel habere potuimus de dimidia acra terræ in Bolton, unde Placitum fuit inter nos in Curia de Richemu[n]d; et totam communam particuli quod i[i]dem monachi clauserunt ad occidentem Domus suæ in eadem villa. Et ut hæc quieta clamatio rata maneat et firma, et sine malo ingenio[1] tenenda, affidavimus in manu Domini Hugonis [de] Magneby, quod nunquam per nos, neque per aliam personam, contra dictos monachos super hiis rebus calumpniam movebimus, et in hujus rei testimonium præsentem cartam sigillis nostris roboravimus, et eisdem monachis tradidimus in Curia de Richemund. Hiis T. Domino Ricardo Fitu,[2] tunc Constabulario de Richemund; Nicholao de Stapelton; Hugone de Magneby; Thoma de Otri[n]gtona; Willelmo Tinctore de Richemund; Helya de Bellerbi; et aliis.

[*Both seals present, and perfect, though small.*]

Peter FitzGille de Bolton, with the consent of his feudal lord, exchanges with Rievaulx a half-acre in one place for the like measure in another.

CXLV^P. Notum sit . . . quod ego, Petrus filius Gillonis de Bodelton, concessu et bona voluntate Domini mei, Ricardi filii Acharisii de Tunestal, escambiavi monachis de Rievalle unam dimidiam acram terræ in territorio de Bodeltona, illam, scil., quam habui inter culturas eorum a parte orientali grangiæ eorundem monachorum, et cadit super fossatum eorum, Tenendam . . . pro una dimidia acra terræ quam i[i]dem monachi dederunt et hæredibus meis et michi in escambiam pro ea, a latere, scil., occidentali culturæ suæ, quam habent a parte occidentali de Milnebec, et viciniorem terræ quam ipsi escambiaverunt Adæ filio Radulfi in eadem cultura, et pro duodecim denariis quos michi dederunt prædicti monachi in initio hujus cartæ; quam terram i[i]dem monachi warantizabunt michi et hæredibus meis . . . Et ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus ipsis prædictam terram quam[3] dedi eis in escambiam et adquietabimus etc. Hiis T. Nicholao, Capellano de Rihdemere: Willelmo, Clerico de Bodeltona; Ricardo filio Acharisii de Tunestal; Adam filio Radulfi de Bodelton; Henrico de Bodelton; Roberto filio Uhtredi de Bodelton; et tota parochia de Bodeltona.

[*Both seals still attached; one of them, namely that of Peter FitzGille, quite perfect, the other being a little broken.*]

CXLV^Q. Omnibus . . . Petrus filius Gillonis de Bodelton . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . .

[1] *Ingenia.*

[2] This name is so written as to be altogether uncertain. It might even be *s* and not *t*, and the initial letter is by no means plain.

[3] *Quas.*

cum assensu et bona voluntate Sigeride sororis meæ, et Acharii,[1] viri ejus, in . . . elemosinam, quicquid juris habui, et quicquid clamium, de terris et pascuis, et cæteris pertinenciis in bosco et plano et pratis, infra terras et pasturas et clausuras eorum, et infra parchum eorum de Depedale quem Acharius de Tunstal, pater Ricardi, Domini mei, dedit illis et cartis suis confirmavit, ita quod monachi tenebunt illa omnia plenarie et integre, libera et quieta etc. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenenda, et sine omni reclamatione in perpetuum, sive per nos sive per aliquem alium, ego et prædicta Sigerida, soror mea, et Acharius, vir ejus, manibus nostris affidavimus in manu Rogeri de Baventh, Constabularii de Richemunth. Hiis T. Godefrido de Luci, Jocelino, Archidiacono de Cicestr., Willelmo Vavasur, tunc Justiciis Domini Regis, apud Richemunth; Rainero, Vicecomite Ebor.; Rogero de Baventh, Constabulario de Richemunth; et Hugone, Clerico ejus; Roberto de Luci; Ricardo Malebisse; Hugone Malebisse; Gaufrido de Stapeltona; Hugone filio Arturi; Asketillo de Richmunth.

The same person as in the preceding deed grants to Rievaulx all his right and claim in the lands, etc., given to the Convent by Acharius de Tunstal.

[*Very fine seal, with floriated device, and bearing the legend* PERES LE FIZ.]

CXLV[R]. Notum sit . . . quod ego, Adam filius Radulfi de Bodeltona, dedi et quietum clamavi Deo et S. Mariæ et monachis de Rievalle de me et de omnibus hæredibus meis totam terram et quicquid juris et calumpniæ habui vel habere potui in terris eorum et libertatibus, et infra clausuram eorum de Bodeltona, quas tenent ex donatione Acharii de Tunstal, et tenuerunt illo die quo idem Acharius fuit vivus et mortuus, et sicut in cartis ejus continetur, ita quod nec ego, nec hæredes mei unquam reclamabimus aliquid juris in prædictis terris, vel libertatibus, vel clausuris eorum. Pro qua quieta clamatione prædicti monachi dederunt michi duas marcas argenti quando hæc carta facta fuit. Hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio

Adam Fitz-Ralph de Bolton quitclaims to Rievaulx all his right, actual or possible, in a certain enclosure which the Convent had by the donation of Acharius de Tunstal.

[1] It should be noted that this Acharius, notwithstanding the identity of name, is not the Acharius de Tunstal so often named in the present series of deeds. That personage has passed away, and his son Richard is now the feudal lord in his place. The date of the deed is approximately fixed by the occurrence of Archdeacon Jocelin's name, to which Le Neve appends simply the figures 1205, but with such notice of the times of his predecessors as to convince us that he was only newly made Archdeacon in that year. But further, the date of the deed cannot well be much later than the said year; for in No. CLXIII. Geoffrey de Luci is met with as a contemporary of Ranulf de Glanville, Roger de Moubray, and William de Vesci, while in No. CXXXIX. Roger de Baventh, twice mentioned in the present deed, is seen to be a contemporary of Acharius de Tunstal himself, the document itself bearing the date 1175 as that of its ratification.

tenenda in perpetuum manu mea affidavi, pro me et hæredibus meis, in manu Radulfi de Muletona, Dapiferi Comitis. Hiis T. Johanne, Capellano Ricardi Malebisse; Radulfo de Multona; Radulfo de Mara; Widone de Hellebec; Philippo filio Johannis; Roberto de Parham; Alano de Mara; Philippo Escroph; Adam de Bovington; Willelmo filio Ulf; et multis aliis.

The Grantor of the last deed, exchanges with Rievaulx land for land in different parts of Bolton.

CXLV[s]. Notum sit omnibus . . . quod ego, Adam filius Radulfi de Bodeltona, escambiavi monachis de Rievalle terram pro terra in territorio de Bodeltona—scil., unam perticatam terræ et dimidiam et sex rodefal, quæ incipiunt a parte orientali de Bittirkile, et inde extenduntur per mediam culturam eorundem monachorum usque desuper Hegberibanc, Tenendas in perpetuum, libere . . . pro una perticata et dimidia et sex rodefal quas i[i]dem monachi dederunt michi . . . in escambiam, in occidentali et exteriori latere culturæ suæ quæ jacet a parte occidentali de Milnebec: quam terram ipsi warantizabunt michi, etc. Et ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus eis prædictam terram quam pro ea dedi eis in escambiam, et adquietabimus . . . Et quia terra mea melius fimata fuerat quam terra illorum, dederunt michi prædicti monachi, in initio cartæ hujus, pro escambia ejusdem terræ, duos solidos. Hiis T. Nicholao, Capellano de Rihdemere; Willelmo, Clerico de Bodeltona; Ricardo filio Acharisii de Tunstal; Henrico de Bodeltona; Petro filio Gillonis de Bodelton; Roberto filio Uhtredi de Bodeltona; et tota parochia de Bodeltona.

[*Seals both perfect.*]

Aldus, daughter of Pate de East Bolton, in her widowhood, and with the consent of her son, William FitzUlf, quitclaims to Rievaulx all possible rights she had in the lands the Convent held in the said vill.

CXLV[T]. Sciant . . . quod ego, Aldus, filia Pate de Est Bodeltona, in viduitate mea, tradidi, in manu Willelmi filii mei et hæredis mei, totum clamium et totum jus quod habui in terris et possessionibus quas monachi de Rievalle tenent in Est Bodeltona. Et postea, communi consilio ejus et meo, et amicorum nostrorum, ego, Aldus, et prædictus Willelmus, filius meus, abjuravimus et quiete clamavimus totum clamium et totum jus quod habuimus in prædictis terris et possessionibus præfatis monachis in perpetuum: ita quod nos vel hæredes nostri nunquam aliquid reclamabimus in eisdem terris et possessionibus, per nos vel per alium. Et si aliquis ex successoribus nostris in hiis aliquid reclamaverit, nos et hæredes nostri warantizabimus et defendemus hæc prædicta præfatis monachis contra omnes qui de nostra progenie descendent. Et ut hæc omnia firma permaneant, et illibata, ego, Willelmus filius Ulfi, et prædicta Aldus, mater mea, præsenti scripto, et sigillorum nostrorum appositione, ea roboravimus. Hæc autem facta

sunt in Curia Domini nostri, Ricardi filii Acharii de Tunstal, apud eandem Bodeltonam. Hiis T. Petro, Presbitero de Richemund; Domino Ricardo filio Ac[h]arii de Tunstal; Werri fratre ejus; Willelmo de Bodeltona, Clerico; Roberto, Domino de Prestona; Laurentio de Prestona; Willelmo, Tinctore de Richemund; Ada filio Emmæ de Bodeltona; Petro filio Gille; Ricardo filio Sierithe[1]; Rogero de Prestuna; Petro de Jorevalle.

[*Seal in red wax, perfect, with the legend* SIG. WILL'I FILII VLFI.]

Settlement by the Dean, the Treasurer, and the Archdeacon of York, of a dispute between Rievaulx and Alexander the Clerk, parson of Bolton Chapel, touching certain tithes of corn in Bolton.

CXLVu. Omnibus . . . S[imon],[2] Decanus, H[amo],[3] Thesaurarius, et A[dam],[4] Archidiaconus Ebor. salutem. Noverit . . . causam quæ vertebatur inter Alexandrum, Clericum, ex una parte, et Abbatem et monachos Rievallis, ex alia parte, super decimis bladi illius terræ in Bothelton quæ jacet inter Depedale et grangiam de Rievalle, nobis a Domino Papa delegatam, ita amicabili compositione fuisse sopitam, scil., quod idem Abbas et monachi dabunt Adæ Clerico, tota vita sua, nomine earundem decimarum, pro bono pacis, tres solidos annuatim, solvendos in festo S. Martini, apud Capellam de Bothelton.[5] Hanc etiam compositionem fideliter tenendam coram nobis promiserunt Abbas et monachi in verbo veritatis, et Alexander Clericus in fidei religione; et nos eam auctoritate, qua in eadem causa fungebamur, sigillis nostris confirmavimus.

[*The seals of the Dean and the Treasurer are still attached to the document, and are in more than fair preservation.*]

Covenant between Thomas, Abbot of Rievaulx, and Sir Henry le Scrope, arranging the exchange of

CXLVv. Ceste endenture entre Thomas, Abbe de Ryvaus, par assent de soun Covent, de une parte, et Mouns. Henri le Scrope, dautre parte, tesmoigne qe come le dit Abbe par assent de soun Covent eyt done a Mouns. Henri le Scrope toutes les terres e tenementʒ, ove les apurtenaunces, qil[s] aveynt in Est Boulton en Wandeslaghdale e Bellerby, ensemblement ove la

[1] In CXLVq., which is a grant by Peter FitzGille, the preceding witness, Sigerida, is mentioned as his sister and the wife of a certain Acharius. This is the same name.

[2] According to Le Neve, Simon was Dean in 1194, and his successor, Maugerius, held the office in 1199.

[3] On the same authority Hamo was Treasurer in 1204, and also in 1215 and 1216. If this be authentic, and also the statement that Dean Simon vacated that dignity before or early in 1199, Hamo's predecessor having continued in office down to 1198 (Le Neve), this deed must date late in 1198 or early in 1199.

[4] Adam de Thornar was made Archdeacon of York in 1195.

[5] The church of Redmire, which I had mistaken for the chapel of Bolton, still stands in its early plain Norman simplicity. There is the old west bell-gable for one bell, the narrow Norman slits for light, rather than windows, on the south side, but none at all on the road side. It is one of the few churches of the period left unmutilated in its chief features by the merciless hands of the church-restorer.

certain lands, etc., in East Bolton, the property of the Convent, for certain lands, etc., in Neusam on Tees, the property of le Scrope.

comune qe les ditʒ Abbe e Covent aveynt en Bellerby, e se est obligeʒ, pour luy e ses successours, a garauntir les ditʒ terres e tenementʒ, e pastures, ove les apurtenaunces, au dit Mouns. Henri le Scrope e a ses heires: E le dit Mouns. Henri eyt done au dit Abbe e au Covent toutes les terres e tenementʒ, ove les apertenaunces, qe le dit Mouns. Henri avoyt in Neusum sur Tese, en le Evesche de Duresme, e se est oblige pur luy e pur ses heires, a garauntir au dit Abbe e a ses successours toutes les terres e tenementʒ, susditʒ en Neusum, e[1] le dit Mouns. Henri ad rendu au dit Abbe vynt e sis escrits, e la partye de une fyne touchauntʒ diverses pourchaces des terres e tenementʒ e pastures de Neusum: E le dit Abbe, par assent de soun Covent, ad rendu au dit Mouns. Henri guarauntʒ e cynkes escrits touchauntʒ diverses pourchaces des terres e tenementʒ en Est Boulton en Wandeslaghdale e Bellerby, dount le dit Abbe graunte pur luy e pur ses successours qe sil aveigne qe luy ou ses successours seyent enpledeʒ des asqunes terres ou tenementʒ qil avoynt des dit Mouns. Henri en Neusum susdite e sur ceo vouchent a garaunt le dit Mouns. Henri ou ses heires qe, apres le garauntye fete, Labbe ou ses successours porterent tieux escritʒ come valer porrount en defense du plee des vynt e sis escrits susditʒ, si mester seyt, issi neguident[2] qe les escritʒ demoergent en la garde Labbe e la Covent qe adounkes serrount: E le dit Mouns. Henri graunte pur luy e pur ses heires qe sil aveigne qe luy ou ses heires seyent enpledes des asqunes terres, tenementʒ, ou pastures qil avoyt du dit Abbe en Est Boulton e Bellerby susdites, e sur ceo vouche ou vouchent agaraunt le dit Abbe ou ses successours qe, apres le garauntye feit, le dit Mouns. Henri ou ses heires porterount tieux escritʒ, come valer porrount en defense du plee des guarant e cynkes escritʒ susditʒ, si mester seyt, issi neguident qe les escritʒ demoergent en la mayne le dit Mouns. Henri ou ses heires. En tesmoigne de cestes endentures a la partye demoeraunte vers le ditʒ Abbe e Covent le dit Mouns. Henri ad mys soun seal, e a la partye demoeraunte vers le dit Mouns. Henri les ditʒ Abbe e Covent ount mys lour comun seal. Doneʒ a Ryvaux le utisme jour Daverille Lan du regne le Roy Edward fiths le Roy Edward[3] utisme.

[*Very fine seal, broken a little at either apex.*]

[1] Written qe.

[2] The writing is doubtful. But it appears to be as printed.

[3] This date is of great interest, as it most clearly demonstrates the fact that in this year there was an Abbot Thomas, whose name, hitherto, has not been found on the list of Abbots of Rievaulx. There is an Abbot Thomas who professed obedience in February 1287, and died about 1300 or 1301. He was succeeded by an

CXLV[w]. Omnibus . . . Thomas,[1] Abbas de Rievalle, . . . Noveritis me, per assensum totius Conventus et Capituli nostri, dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti carta nostra confirmasse Domino Henrico le Scrope,[2] Militi, tria mesuagia, unam bovatam, et quadraginta acras terræ, triginta acras prati, viginti et unam acram bosci, cum pertinenciis, in Est Boulton in Wandeslaghdale, et unum mesuagium et viginti acras prati, cum pertinenciis, in Bellerby; et si plus habuimus in villis prædictis, dedimus ei totum superplusagium, scil., quicquid habuimus in villis prædictis, sine ullo retinemento. Dedimus etiam . . . eidem Domino Henrico totam communam pasturæ quam habuimus in villa et territorio de Bellerby, per speciale factum, ad certum vel incertum numerum aliquorum averiorum seu animalium, ita plenius et generaliter sicut eam habuimus, Habenda et tenenda, omnia prædicta terras et tenementa, cum suis pertinenciis, simul cum communa pasturæ in Bellerby, prædicto Domino Henrico, hæredibus et assignatis suis de Capitalibus Dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta . . . in escambium pro uno mesuagio, octo toftis, una bercaria, et quatuordecim bovatis terræ,[3] cum pertinenciis, in villa et territorio de Neusum super Tese, Episcopatu Dunelmensi. Et ego, Thomas, Abbas, et successores nostri omnia prædicta terras et tenementa, cum suis pertinenciis, et communam prædictam in Bellerby, prædicto Domino Henrico, hæredibus, etc. [*warranty*]. Præterea, per assensum totius Conventus et Capituli, remittimus et omnino de nobis . . . quietam clamamus dicto Domino Henrico . . . totam communam pasturæ quam habuimus in villa et territorio de Est Boulton in Wandeslaghdale, per speciale factum, ad certum vel incertum numerum aliquorum averiorum vel animalium, quietam de nobis . . . inperpetuum. In

Formal grant by the Convent to Sir Henry le Scrope of the lands in Bolton and Bellerby given in exchange for other lands at Newsam on Tees.

Abbot Henry in 1301 (probably), and he again gave place to Robert, who became Abbot in (?) 1303. In 1318, William, the fifth of the name, was Abbot; and thus the present Thomas was intermediate between him and Peter. The whole transaction is confirmed by entries in the Registrum Prioris et Conv. Dunelm. under date 26 March and 31 March 1315.

[1] One Thomas, as noted above, became Abbot in 1287 (iv nonas Februarii), and his successor seems to have replaced him in 1301. This, however, is Thomas, the second of the name. See note to last deed.

[2] This must be the great-grandson of the Henry le Scrope who is met with in the Whitby Chartulary as the Grantor of No. CLXVII. He was the son of Simon le Scrope of Flotmanby, and married Giliana, Juliana, or Julian, daughter of Roger Brun, Brune, or Burrigan, of Thornton. By her he had a son, William le Scrope, to whom were born two sons, Richard and William, the latter of whom had a son Henry, who died in 1336. Henry le Scrope, son of Simon of Flotmanby, was of full age in 1205, and as the date of the present document lies in 1315 it is obvious that it must have been the second Henry who was party to this convention.

[3] See next deed (No. CXLV[x].), which is a copy of Sir Henry Scrope's formal charter of grant of the lands and tenements here specified.

cujus rei testimonium præsenti cartæ, per assensum totius Conventus et Capituli nostri, sigillum nostrum commune est appensum. Hiis T. Dominis Johanne de Moubray, Radulfo filio Willelmi, Ricardo de Bernyngham, Militibus; Roberto de Eggesclive; Petro de Tyndale; Willelmo de Swynythwayt; Thoma de Preston; Thoma de Sheffeld; et aliis.

[*There is a very fine seal, hardly impaired by either time or usage, still pendent to this charter (of which there is also a duplicate, but bearing no seal) in Lord Bolton's collection. The variations between the two copies are too slight to call for notice, save only that in the list of witnesses* Eggescliff *is written for* Eggesclive, Swynythways *for* Swynythwayt.]

Henry le Scrope warrants the exchange with the Convent of certain lands, tenements, etc., of his in Neusam on Tees for the like of theirs in East Bolton according to the agreement in No. cxlv*.

CXLV*. [Dodsworth, vii. 5b] . . . Henricus le Scrop[1] . . . Noveritis me dedisse . . . B. Mariæ, et Religiosis viris, Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle, unum mesuagium, octo tofta, unam bercariam et quatuordecim bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, in villa et territorio de Neusum super Tese, in Episcopatu Dunelm. —scil., quicquid habeo in eadem villa in confectione hujus chartæ, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et proficuis quibuscunque, sine ullo retenemento, in escambium pro tribus mesuagiis, una bovata, et quadraginta acris terræ, triginta acris prati, viginti et una acris bosci, cum pertinenciis, in Est Boulton in Wandeslayedale, et uno mesuagio et viginti acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Belerby, Habendum dictis Abbati et Conventui de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et ego Henricus et hæredes mei [6] omnia prædicta [*warranty*]. . . . Hiis T. Dominis Thoma de Richemund, Johanne de Coigners, Militibus; Willelmo de Aselakby; Johanne filio ejus; Nicholao de Surteys; Willelmo de Syningthuait; et aliis.

Grant by Robert de Skirlaw of a parcel of garden-ground, formerly held by William FitzLeofric.

CXLVI. CIII. . . . Robertus de Scyrlage . . . Notum sit . . . quod ego, Robertus de Scyrlage, concessu et consensu hæredum meorum, concessi . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ [95b] Rievallis, in elemosinam, quandam particulam gardini quod fuit Willelmi filii Levrici,[2] continentem in longum lx pedes et in latum xx pedes, pro i d. annuatim, michi, Roberto, vel hæredibus meis reddendo — scil., ad festum S. Johannis Baptistæ in media

[1] On March 26, 1315, Sir Henry le Scrop makes the exchange specified in this document, and obtains the confirmation of the Bishop of Durham. On the 31st of the same month the Prior and Convent of Durham give their confirmation of the same.—(*Registrum Secundum*, p. 52.)

[2] No locality is assigned in the present document, but the name of the donor himself, and those of so many of the Testes, are sufficient to show in what district it must have been. Paull or Pagler, Easington, Rotsea, Sewerby, Waghen, are all in Holderness.

æstate. Concedo etiam quod in præfata gardini particula quodcunque eis placuerit ædificium ædificent, et ego et hæredes mei præfatam terram monachis prænominatis contra omnes homines guarantizabimus. Hujus donationis, et hæredum confirmationis et concessionis, Testes sunt isti:—Willelmus, Presbiter de Pagla; Simon filius Turkilli; Robertus de Esintona; Robertus filius Simonis de Sigillo; Willelmus de Rotese, Miles; Willelmus de Siwardebi, Miles; Osbertus de Wagna; Nigellus frater Bernardi Clerici; Stephanus Niger; Simon Blund; Henricus Murdac; Walterus de Lincolnia; Chnutus; Petrus filius Roberti de Esintona; Ricardus, serviens Bernardi.

Grant by Alard de Willerby to the Convent of three acres and a half of meadow at Willerby.

CXLVII. CIIII. [96] . . . Alardus de Willardebi . . . Notum sit vobis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in elemosinam, tres acras prati et dimidiam in prato de Willardebi, de dominio meo, per easdem divisas quas ego et Malgerus monachus fecimus. Hanc donationem feci prædictis monachis sub testimonio Gregorii, Prioris, et Capituli S. Mariæ de Bredlintona; et quia volui hanc donationem esse ratissimam et perpetuo stabilem, prece mea Dominus Prior prædictus de Bredlingtona sigillum suum cartæ meæ affixit. His T. Baldewino de Gant, et Gilleberto, Canonicis Bredlintoniæ; Gaufrido, Cell[er]ario de Bredlintonia; Roberto, Presbitero de Willardebi; Turoldo de Novavilla; Thoma filio ejus; Henrico fratre meo; Odone de Neutona; Serlone Talun; Roberto filio Victoris; Ernaldo; Roberto Joie; Willelmo de Tornetona; Ivone de Willardebi; Goldheuce [*or* hence].

Confirmation by Ranulf FitzWalter of a sale of land in the Common Field of Folkton by William FitzTheobald to the Convent of Rievaulx.

CXLVIII. CV. [96^{b}] . . . Rannulfus filius Walteri . . . Sciatis me concessisse et confirmavi . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . totam terram quam vendidit eis Willelmus filius Theobaldi in Campo Folketuniæ, liberam et quietam . . . sicut in carta ipsius Willelmi continetur. Quod si Willelmus aliquando supersederit servitium meum facere, ad ipsum Willelmum inde me capiam, et terra monachorum, et omnia quæ ad eos pertinent, quieta erunt. His T. Symone de Sigillo, et Alexandro Canonici[s] Ecclesiæ S. Petri; Roberto Schira; Roberto filio Symonis de Sigillo; Radulfo de Langetofth; Willelmo Fossard,[1] junior[e]; Johanne Seinter[2]; Alano filio Adæ; Rogero filio Alveredi; Adam filio Dolfini; Ketello, Presbiter[o] S. Martini; Gerardo filio Lewini; Alano filio Amfridi; Ricardo de Taulestun; Alexandro filio Orm.

[1] Fossardi.

[2] After Seinter, all the other witnesses' names are in the nominative instead of the ablative.

CXLIX. CYROGRAPHUM INTER NOS ET KIRKEHAM.[1]

Cyrograph of agreement between the Houses of Rievaulx and Kirkham, with mutual obligations, made in view of a projected cession by the latter in favour of the former.

CVI. Hæc sunt illa quæ concessimus et donavimus Monachis de Rievalle de possessionibus nostris, pro amore Dei et salute animarum nostrarum, et pro communi societate statuenda inter nos, pro pace et ho[97]nore Prioris nostri, et pro voluntate et desiderio advocati nostri—videl., Kirkeham, cum ecclesia et ædificiis nostris, et cum gardinis et ortis et molendinis nostris, et omnibus in eodem loco consistentibus, præter unum horreum, quod inde transferemus; et Hwitewella et Wivestou; et iiii carrucatæ terræ in Sixtendala, quas Advocatus noster adhuc tenet in manu sua; et de nostro instauramento i carruca et c oves, tali conditione, quod Advocatus noster dabit nobis totam Lintoniam et Hwersletorp, cum omnibus eidem[2] villæ pertinentibus, et ipse eas nobis adquietabit ex omni calumpnia et liberas faciet ex omni servitio. Et Prior noster et sui auxiliarii ædificabunt nobis Ecclesiam, Capitulum, Dormitorium, Refectorium, de spuor,[3] sufficienti magnitudine, et alias quascunque domos necessarias de alia materie—scil. Infirmatorium, Cellarium, Hospitium, Pistrinum, Stabulum, Granarium, Horreum,—et ibi nobis firmabunt bonum molendinum si fieri potest sine nimiis expensis. Ecclesiam co-operient de scindula[4] et regulares officinas claustri de ros.[5] Cartas autem et confirmationes Lintoniæ,

[1] This is a somewhat mysterious deed, which, with one or two others pertinent to the same matter, will be more fully considered in the Introduction.

[2] *Ejusdem.*

[3] So far I have been unable to ascertain positively what this term may imply or what may be its philological connection. "*De alia materia*," in the succeeding clause, seems too indefinite to found any certain conclusion on; although it might be advanced that at that date, brick not being in use for such purposes, the only two kinds of material possible were stone and wood, or possibly what is termed "post and pan," or some accommodation of it; and as we can only imagine stone would have been the material employed in the construction of the very most important buildings of the Conventual Edifice—namely, the Church, the Chapter-House, the Dormitory, and the Refectory—it seems almost to force upon us (though, I think, wrongly) the conclusion that by "spuor" may be understood "ashlar." But see Introduction.

[4] Shingles nowadays, or wooden substitutes for tiles or slates. Even to the present day buildings are roofed with shingles.

[5] This beyond all question means rushes, or possibly reeds. Rushes, locally called 'seves,' are in use to this day throughout this district, as thatching material. That they have been so used from time immemorial there is no doubt. In the Consuetudines Cotariorum de Hakenes, printed at p. 385 of the Whitby Chartulary, a part of the services due from each cotarius was "coopertorium metere," to mow rushes for thatch. Under the heading Ros, Ducange gives an extract dating in 1318 as follows—"pour les carpentages quel voudroit faire aus dites maisons et hosteils, nous li devons livrer sis milliers de Ros" (*Chart. Abb. S. Amandi*, Reg. 62, ch. 98). The great dorter at Ely was thatched until 1360.

et omnium possessionum nostrarum, adquirent nobis. Privilegium etiam Domini Papæ nobis impetrabunt, [97b] sine nostro labore vel expensa, ad tenorem illius privilegii quod nobis magis placuerit et sit canonicum in hac diœcesi. Sciendum etiam quod, in manu nostra, cum ecclesia parrochiali de Wivestou, i carrucatam terræ retinemus, quæ ad præfatam ecclesiam pertinet, et in qua ipsa ecclesia nostra stat in moram. Decimas etiam suas nobis dabunt monachi ubicunque terras excoluerint in ipsa parrochia, et in Hwitewella, et in dominicis Advocati nostri—videl., de omnibus rebus unde decima dari solet, nisi rationabili consideratione et ex nostro consensu eas adquietare valuerint.[1] Omnia mobilia nostra nobiscum, discedentes a Kirkeham, auferemus, i.e.,[2] cruces et calices, libros et vestes et omnia quæ ad ornatum ecclesiæ pertinent, necnon et fenestras vitreas[3] coloratas nobis retinemus, pro quibus illis albas faciemus. Tintinnabulum unum eis remanebit, quale voluerimus. Vasa etiam et utensilia et instrumenta domui necessaria, quæcunque inventa fuerint, sive in Kirkeham, sive in Hwitewella, nobis licebit pro nostra voluntate transferre. Hoc quoque sciendum est, quod nec a loco nostro voluimus discedere, nec Priorem nostrum amittere, donec ea, quæ inter nos constituta sunt, ad debitum finem producta fuerint.[4] Et si forte, infra annum [98] locum mutaverimus, res et redditus Ecclesiæ nostræ, sicut modo sunt, per annum integrum in manu et potestate nostra erunt, ad debita nostra adquietanda. Similiter etiam res et redditus Lintoniæ in manu monachorum ad construenda ædificia nostra. Hæc omnia, prout inter nos constitutum est, ipsi ad finem debitum producere satagent, salvis eorum conventionibus quas in terris nostris supradictis invenerint. Sciendum quoque quod omnes canonici et fratres de Kirkeham, qui in præsenti vivunt, tantum habebunt in Capitulo et Ordine Cisterciensi quantum ejusdem Ordinis monachus.

CL. CARTA STEPHANI MANGEVILAIN DE WASTO.

CVII. . . . Stephanus Mangevilain . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Rogeri, filii mei, et aliorum filiorum meorum, in . . . elemosinam,

Quitclaim to Rievaulx by Stephen Manuivelain of any rights he had in the waste below Pickering.

[1] It is so written; but it is more than questionable if it should not be written *voluerint*.

[2] What I have expanded by *i.e.* stands in the MSS. .*i*., or the letter *i* dotted on either side. There can be little doubt that it is rightly expanded.

[3] The fact of "painted windows" at this early period—during the life of Walter Espec—is a thing to be noticed.

[4] A most important saving clause, which, of all others, must not be excluded from careful attention.

quicquid juris habui in wasto subtus Pikering[1] infra divisas quæ continentur in cartis Regis Henrici, [98[b]] filii Matildis Imperatricis, quas dedit eisdem monachis de eodem wasto, et omnino quietam clamasse illis pro me et pro hæredibus meis, in perpetuum, totam calumpniam quam habui infra prædictas divisas, ita quod ego et hæredes mei nunquam faciemus aliquam reclamationem super aliquid quod continetur infra præscriptas divisas, nec per nos, nec per alium aliquem. Hanc elemosinam meam ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus illis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. His T. Willelmo de Atona; Alano Forestario, et Asketino fratre ejus; Radulfo de Bolebec; Waltero Bardolf; Radulfo Wastehose; Gaufrido de Alvestein; Ricardo de Angotebi, et Willelmo fratre ejus; Theobaldo de Wicham; Willelmo Boia; Alano, filio Gaufridi Forestarii; Alano Malekake; Petro Mallefrere; Alano, filio Alani Forestarii.

Confirmation by Roger Manuivelain of his father's relinquishment of rights made in the last deed.

CLI. CVIII. . . . Rogerus Mangevilain . . . Sciatis me confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . et hæredum [99] meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem Stephani, patris mei, quam dedit illis in wasto subtus Pikering, infra divisas quæ continentur in cartis Regis Henrici, filii Matildis Imperatricis, quas dedit illis de prædicto wasto, ita quod nec ego, etc. [*as in the last deed, except only that* prædictas *stands for* præscriptas, *and that there is a little alteration in the order of the witnesses' names, and that that of* Petrus Mallefrere *is omitted*].

Robert de Vado unites with his four brothers in foregoing all and every claim on the lands, etc., in Welburne granted to Rievaulx by Roger de Moubray.

CLII. CIX. . . . Radulfus de Vado . . . Noverit universitas vestra me et fratres meos, Radulfum et Ricardum et Gerardum et Gervasium, quietum clamasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in [99[b]] Curia et in præsentia Domini mei, Rogeri de Moubrai, et Nigelli filii ejus, quicquid calumpniabamur infra omnes divisas quæ continentur in cartis monachorum Rievallensium, quas habent de donatione Domini Rogeri de Moubrai, et Nigelli filii sui, de Welleburne, in boscis et planis et marescis, pro nobis et pro hæredibus nostris in perpetuum, et in omnibus aliis rebus. Et quum volui hæc præscripta per omnia rata esse et firma, ego et prædicti fratres mei juramentum super iiii[or] Ewangelia quod nunquam nos, non alius aliquis per nos, calumpniabitur quicquid infra prædictas divisas quæ continen-

[1] A number of deeds, more or less connected with the grant specified here, will be found from No. CLXXXIII. onwards, as well as later again in the collection. See No. CLXXXIX. and notes.

tur in præmemoratis cartis monachorum Rievallensium de præfato Rogero de Molbrai et Nigello filio ejus de Welburne sibi datis; et ut hæc stabilia sint, prece mea Dominus meus, Rogerus de Molbrai, et Nigellus filius ejus, cartam hanc sigillis suis signaverunt, cum sigillo meo. His T. Rogero de Molbrai, et Nigello de Molbrai, filio ejus; Normanno, Presbitero de Halgt[ona]; Roberto, Capellano Rogeri de Molbrai; Roberto de Busci; Willelmo de Daivilla; Hereberto filio Ricardi; Willelmo filio Engelram; Roberto Beler; Roberto de Beluuair; Petro de Surdeval, et Roberto de Surdeval, filio ejus; Willelmo de Harum; Willelmo de Mundevile; Jukelo de Alvertun; Petro de Neutona; Abraham de Nageltun; [99[1]] Huberto de Harum; Gilleberto de Musecotes; Roberto Travers; Umfrido de Alvertun.

CLIII. CARTA ROGERI DE MOLBRAI DE SEDATA CONTROVERSIA INTER NOS ET ALANUM DE RIDALE.[2]

Formal statement of the settlement of a claim made by Alan de Rydale *versus* the Convent of Rievaulx, and Roger de Moubray as their patron, decided after recourse to the wager of battle.

CX. . . . Rogerus de Molbrai . . . Noverit universitas vestra quod omnis controversia quæ vertebatur inter me[3] et Alanum de Ridale super moram quæ jacet inter Wellebrunam et Buleforde, et tendit usque ad Coldic—quæ, scil., communis est his tribus villis Wellebrune, Houetun et Buleforde, in hac forma est terminata, et in perpetuum sopita coram me et Curia mea, et multis vicinis meis et ministris Regis—David, scil., Lardener, et Odone de Neusum, et Willelmo Dod, et aliis pluribus, ex parte Vicecomitis:—Idem Alanus veniens in Curiam meam dicebat prædictam moram, et exitum monachorum Rievallis, quem in illa frussaverat, sui juris esse, et ad dominium suum pertinere, seque duelli certamine fidem dictis facturum. E con-

[1] The number 99 is repeated in the paging.

[2] See Nos. CXXXII. and CXXXIII.

[3] This may seem to be inconsistent with the heading, which states that the contention lay between Alan de Ridale and the Convent. But it will be seen, on a moment's consideration, that de Ridale's contention affected Roger de Mowbray's rights, and the validity of his grants, to Rievaulx. The entire deed is an exceedingly curious and interesting one, involving, as it apparently does, a *bona fide* appeal to arms to decide between the formal claims made by two parties in a purely legal contention. Whatever may be the balance of the influence we may be inclined to distribute between the compulsion of his friends and the forcible persuasion of the many "rounds" he had to fight, and blows to sustain, still it is evident that Alan de Ridale had the worst of it, and was forced to give in. And surely it is not a little significant that he should have had the hardihood to contend to such an extremity with so powerful a man as de Moubray, who, besides, appears to have been his feudal lord.

tra ego, asserens eam communem esse debere prænominatis tribus villis, et monachos debere præfatum exitum habere, sicut pater[1] meus, et mater mea, et ego liberius illum habueramus, et ipsum Alanum eundem exitum contra justitiam frussasse, quendam de liberis hominibus contra illum posui qui meam assertionem et jus [99[xb]] elemosinæ meæ defenderet. Igitur congredientibus illis, tandem, post multos assultus et ictus, compellentibus amicis suis, idem Alanus in ipso loco certaminis, coram omnibus qui aderant, quietum clamavit elemosinæ meæ, et Ecclesiæ ac monachis S. Mariæ Rievallis prædictis, exitum liberum in perpetuum, et etiam quietum clamavit illis quicquid continetur infra divisas quæ nominantur in cartis quas ego dedi præfatis monachis de donatione mea de Wellebrune et Houetun, tam in bosco quam in plano, et in omnibus aliis rebus, præter prædictam moram, ita quod ipse Alanus et hæredes ejus nichil omnino reclamabunt in perpetuum infra prædictas divisas. De mora vero præscripta ego et prædictus Alanus in hoc ibidem spontanee consensimus—quod xii legales milites eligeremus de vicinis nostris, et quicquid illi de eadem mora, juramento præstito, affirmarent, ratum irrefragabiliter haberemus, et ad hoc diem accepimus. Die vero statuta, ego et Curia mea, et multi de vicinis nostris, convenimus in sæpedicta mora, et ibidem per xii legales milites juratos, electos ab utraque parte, cognitum atque probatum fuit quod tota eadem mora hactenus fuerit communis, et esse debeat juris perpetuo prædictis tribus [100] villis,—Wellebrune, scil., Houetun, et Buleford; et in hoc idem Alanus consensit, et ideo quicquid operis ante fecerat in eadem mora ex sententia judicum ibi remansit, et sic per finem duelli tota controversia est terminata. Isti vero sunt milites qui pro sæpedicta mora juramentum fecerunt:—Willelmus de Steinegriva; Drogo de Harum; Petrus de Surdeval; Odo de Neuhus; Robertus de Benefeld; Willelmus de Bailol; Robertus de Steinegriva, frater Willelmi de Steinegriva; Bartholomæus de Toreni; Willelmus filius Engeleri; Hugo Holthorp; Stephanus de Killum; Turoldus de Novavilla. Ideo autem volui hanc actionem conscribi et sigillo meo signari, ut rei veritas tam præsentibus quam futuris innotescat, et præfatus Alanus et hæredes ejus non possint iterum in litem revocare ea quæ ordine judiciario et per finem duelli finem acceperunt, in perpetuum sopita. His T. de Ministris Regis a Vicecomite missis; David, Lardiner Regis; Gaufrido

[1] The said father and mother are both named in Roger de Moubray's grant, which may be taken as involving the matters of dispute mentioned in the present document. See No. LVII. There are other deeds also by the same Grantor which may be consulted.

Fossard; Odone de Neusum; Willelmo Dod; Ivone de Bolthebi.—De vicinis nostris: Richero de Walesauth,[1] et Willelmo fratre ejus; Jukelo de Alvertun; Petro de Surdeval; Willelmo de Magnebi; Roberto de Sproxtona; Symone de Steinegrif, et Henrico fratre ejus.—De Curia mea: Roberto Capellano; Nigello et Roberto filiis meis; Roberto de Daivilla; Hugone Malabestia; Radulfo de Bauvair, [100b] et Roberto fratre ejus; Thoma de Coleville; Roberto de Busci; Nicholao de Bellum; et multis aliis.

CLIV. cxi. . . . Rogerus de Molbrai . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, Welleburnam et Houetunam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, excepta Ecclesia de Wellebruna, cum vi bovatis terræ quæ pertinent ad eam. Quod si forte aliqui, sub nomine ecclesiæ prædictæ, aliquid ceperint in bosco, vel in plano, vel in pastura, aliter quam ceperunt antecessores eorum tempore Nigelli patris mei, ego et hæredes mei nullo modo id patiemur, sed monachis jus suum contra omnes warantizabimus. De decimis suis, hoc est, de Wellebruna, et de Houetune, si quis eos vexaverit, et decimas ab eis exigerit, nec ego nec hæredes mei inde intromittemus, nec aliquis per nos, vel quem inde retrahere poterimus, nec aliquem contra eos inde loquentem adjuvabimus vel manutenebimus. Hæc omnia firmiter tenere et sine malo ingenio perpetuo servare manu mea affidavi. His T. Roberto Capellano; Hugone Malebisse; Roberto de Bellocampo; Radulfo Chinun[2]; Petro Clerico.

Roger de Mowbray grants to the Convent Welburne and Houeton, exclusive of the benefice of the former, with warranty of the tithes of the said two places.

CLV. cxii. Rogerus de Molbrai . . . Sciatis quod ego adquietavi monachis de Rievalle divisas suas de Welleburna, sicut in carta matris meæ continentur erga Robertum de Daivilla, et ipse Robertus, in præsentia mea et hominum meorum, quietas eas clamavit pro se et hæredibus suis per escambiam quam illi dedi. His T. Magistro Suano, Priore de Noburc; Roberto Capellano; Roberto [de] Daivilla; Waltero Buhari; Nigello filio Domini; Roberto fratre ejus; Radulfo de Bellun; Olivero de Buthci; Roberto de Crevequer; Waltero de Carletun; Hugone Malebisse.

Ratification by Roger de Moubray of an arrangement as to the *divisæ* between Welburne and the lands of Robert de Daiville.

CLVI. CARTA ROGERI DE MOLBRAI DE OSEWALDESENGAS.

cxiii. Rogerus de Molbrai . . . Sciatis me concessisse donationem Hugonis Malabestiæ de prato quod dicitur Hoswald-

[1] It is not easy, from the manuscript only, to decide between Walesauth and Walesanth here.

[2] The orthography is by no means certain.

Confirmation by Roger de Moubray of Hugh Malebys' donation of Oswaldsengs to the Convent.

henge,[1] in territorio de Scaltun, et confirmasse Domui de Rievalle et fratribus ibidem, prout carta prænominati Hugonis de prædicta [101b] donatione testatur. T. Ricardo, Priore de Novo Burgo; Rainero, Canonico; Rogero de Cundi; Nicholao Capellano; Ricardo Sacerdote; Hugone Capellano; Rolando Haget; Hamone de Beler; Roberto de Molbrai.

Confirmation by Nigel de Moubray of his father's grant of Houeton to the Convent.

CLVII. CXIIII. . . . Nigellus de Molbrai . . . Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . sicut pater meus dederat et confirmaverat, totam Houetonam in bosco et plano, et pratis[2] et aquis et pascuis et divisis, sicut via quæ vocatur Meregate[3] jacet inter boscum de Kirkebi et [boscum] de Houetona, et vadit usque ad Watermor, et illinc sicut rectæ divisæ vadunt inter boscum de Faddemor et boscum de Houetona usque ad Hallewad, et similiter per omnes divisas quas melius et plenius habuit tempore Henrici Regis, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et sæculari exactione, in perpetuam elemosinam . . .[4] prædicti monachi pro omnibus consuetu[102]dinibus[5] persolvent. Ipse etiam Robertus Beler, me præsente et annuente, hanc prædictam terram, similiter ut ego, liberam et quietam in perpetuam elemosinam, voluntate spontanea, prædictis monachis dedit et concessit, excepto quod duas marcas argenti Robertus et hæredes sui a prædictis monachis annuatim recipient. Ego quidem et hæredes mei totum servitium quod Robertus et hæredes sui pro eadem terra facere debebant Deo et Ecclesiæ Rievallis quietum in perpetuum clamavi, et istam terram et prædictam conventionem monachis de Rievalle in perpetuum . . . warantizabimus et adquietabimus. His T. Roberto Capellano; Rogero de Flamevilla; Roberto de Daivilla; Hugone Malebisse; Roberto de Belvair; Roberto de Busci; Roberto Beler; Willelmo de Tikehill; Baldewino Clerico.

Confirmation by Earl Simon de S. Liz, and his Countess Aaliza, of Henry de Willerby's sale and grant to the Convent.

CLVIII. CXV. Comes Symon et Aliz Comitissa, uxor ejus, omnibus fidelibus hominibus suis, salutem. Notum sit vobis nos confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . totam donationem et venditionem quam fecit eis [102b] Henricus de Willardebi, libere et quiete tenendam, sicut in cartis et cyrographis ejusdem Henrici continetur. Concedimus etiam

[1] See above, No. LXXIV., p. 43, and notes.

[2] *Patris.*

[3] See above, No. LXVI. p. 38.

[4] After this word a line and a half has been deleted, and, nothing having been supplied in its place, the sense is imperfect.

[5] Written *consuetu* before the inserted numeral, and *etudinibus* after it.

eisdem monachis accipere terram et pasturam ubicunque voluerint de liberis hominibus nostris, tam de dono quam de emptione, ubi utile invenerint sibi, salvo per omnia servitio nostro; ita tamen ut monachi et tenuræ eorum et pecora nunquam vexentur nec inquietentur pro aliquo defectu servitii nostri qui evenerit, sed semper quieti sint, et res eorum, quamdiu in feudo ipso invenire poterimus unde servitium nostrum perfici posset. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus ut monachos prædictos et possessiones eorum ubique manutenebimus sicut nostras. His T. Acco,[1] Abbate de Valle Dei; Petro et Herveio, Monachis[2] ejusdem Domus; Juliano, Capellano Comitis; Herberto Constabulario; Roberto filio Hugonis de Tatresh[alle]; Mauritio Dapifero; Andrea de Muscham; Rogero filio Hugonis, et Willelmo fratre suo; Symone Canonico; Symone filio Comitis; Adam de Bovinctun; Roberto Rosel.

Confirmation by Aaliza de Gant, in her own right, of the grant of two bovates in Hunmanby, and of the grants made to the Convent by Ralph de Noville, and Ranulf FitzWalter, and other matters.

CLIX. cxvi. . . . Comitissa Aelicia de Gant . . . Noveritis me concessisse et præsentis meæ cartæ munimi[103]ne confirmasse Deo et S. Mariæ de Rievalle duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanebi, bene et honorifice, in perpetuam elemosinam, tenendas libere et quiete ab omni consuetudine et exactione terrena. Præterea, donationem quam Radulfus de Novilla fecit eis de una carrucata terræ in Strop., et donationem quam Rannulfus filius Walteri fecit eis in territorio de Folketun, concessi et . . . confirmavi plenarie per omnia—salvo, tamen, servitio meo et hæredum meorum de Radulfo et Rannulfo, et hæredibus eorum, ita ut monachi sint liberi et quieti de hoc servitio sicut eorum cartæ testantur. Hæc omnia concessi et confirmavi eis sicut in carta patris mei Gilleberti de Gant, et in carta Domini mei, Symonis, habetur. Propter hanc concessionem et confirmationem dederunt michi prædicti monachi duas marcas argenti. His T. Hugone, Abbate S. Laurentii; Juliano Capellano; Symone fratre Comitis[3]; Ricardo Luvet; Willelmo de Colevilla; Helia Foliot; Rogero filio Reinfrei; Symone Cam[erario]; Andrea de Muscham; Willelmo de Rothom[ago].[4]

[1] The orthography is not certain.
[2] Written *Mon'*=*Monachus*.
[3] *Com'*, and not *Coītis*. But there can be little doubt about the expansion.
[4] In vol. vii. of Dodsworth's MSS., fo. 101, is a charter by the same Grantor, fuller than this, but probably, from a comparison of the attesting witnesses, granted at or near the same time, which may fittingly be given here:—

CARTA ALIZ DE GANT, COMITISSÆ.

. . . Comitissa Aliz de Gant. Noveritis me concessisse . . . S. Mariæ de Rievalle, in elemosinam, duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanbi . . . quas pater meus Gillebertus de Gant eis dedit, et pasturam ad quingentas oves, et ad animalia quatuor carucarum grangiæ de Kamp pertinentium, per totum territorium de Hundemanbi ubicunque pecora

Confirmation by the same of Henry de Willerby's grant and sale, as before.

CLX. [103b] CXVII. Aliz de Gant, Comitissa, omnibus fidelibus hominibus suis, salutem. Notum sit vobis me . . . confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem et venditionem quam fecit eis Henricus de Willardebi libere et quiete tenendam, pro me et pro hæredibus meis, sicut in cartis et cyrographis ejusdem Henrici continetur. Concedo etiam eisdem monachis pro me et pro hæredibus meis accipere terram et pasturam ubicunque voluerint de liberis hominibus, tam de dono quam de emptione etc. [*as in last deed to the end*]. His T. Acco, Abbate de Valle Dei; Petro et Herveio, Monachis ejusdem Domus; Juliano Capel[104]lano Comitis; etc. [*as in* No. CLVIII.].

Grant by Ranulf Fitz-Walter of a carucate of land in Folkton, together with a certain culture, and pasturage for a thousand sheep.

CLXI. CXVIII. . . . Rannulfus filius Walteri.[1] Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, illam dimidiam carrucatam terræ quæ est in territorio Folketoniæ, quam tenuerunt de Waltero patre mei ad terminum, præter terram de Dedhilledale, quam retinui in manu mea, pro qua dedi eis in escambium sex acras terræ in latere orientali de campo, quas feci mensurare in præsentia mea per perticatas. Præterea dedi eis illam culturam quæ vocatur Ravenesdale, et pasturam ad mille oves, et ad animalia quæ terram prædictam colunt, in campis, in pratis et marescis ejusdem villæ, sine omni retinemento. Quare volo ut hæc omnia teneant et habeant de me et hæredibus meis, bene et in pace et plenarie, libera et quieta ab omni consuetudine et geldis et assisis, etc. His T. de tota donatione præter escambium. Roberto, Decano Ebor.; Johanne Archidiacono; Symone de Sigillo, Alexandro, Canonicis; Ricardo Medico; Rogero filio Alveredi; Gilleberto de Brideshale; Petro Presbitero; Alano filio Adæ; Thoma filio Petri; Amfrido filio Amfridi; Ricardo

ejusdem villæ pascuntur; quam quidem pasturam, cum aliis aisiamentis, Dominus meus, Comes Symon, cum consensu meo, præfato Monasterio libere donavit. Donationem etiam quam Radulfus de Novilla, etc. [*as in the text, to*] testantur. Præterea dedi, pro salute . . . Domini mei, Comitis Symonis . . . eisdem monachis liberum ingressum et egressum ad pasturam prædictam cum omnibus [*blank*] et animalibus prædictis, et liberum chiminum de grangia sua de Kamp ad Hundemanbi, sibi et hominibus et carris, carectis et animalibus suis, sine aliqua disturbatione mei vel hæredum, seu hominum meorum, per omnes vias et semitas per totam terram meam de Hundemanbi, exceptis bladis et pratis ante falkationem. Hæc omnia tenebunt præfati monachi imperpetuum ita pure, etc. Et propter hanc donationem, concessionem et confirmationem dederunt michi c solidos argenti, et ex gratia sua speciali fecerunt me sororem Capituli sui, tam in vita quam in morte. His T. Hugone, Abbate de S. Laurentio; Symone, fratre Comitis; Ricardo de Sutton; Willelmo de Colevilla; Elia Foliot; Andrea Muskam; W. de Rothom.; et aliis.

[1] See No. LXXXII., *supra*, p. 49.

filio Ordari; Helya, filio Gerardi de Fanecurt; Thoma de Everingham; Gaufrido Dearel.; Thoma filio Elvine; Roberto filio Symonis de Sigillo. His T. de escambio. Johanne, Abbate de Jorevalle; Symone, Presbitero de Folketun; Petro Scrope; Ivone de Bridesale; Symone de Staingrif; Gaufrido de Novavilla, et Radulfo fratre ejus; Johanne de Alneia; Thuroldo de Novavilla; Henrico de Boiethorpe; Willelmo filio Theobaldi; Alardo de Willardebi.

CLXII. CXIX.[1] . . . Beatrix,[2] uxor quondam Walteri filii Ivonis, salutem. Sciatis me confirmasse pro anima . . . viri mei, Walteri, donationem filii mei, Rannulfi, quam dedit monachis Rievallis in Fol[105]ketunia in pasturis et terris, sicut in carta prædicti filii mei continetur. Hanc donationem confirmo eis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. His T. Hamundo de Valeines; Magistro Roberto Scriptore; Roberto Chambord; Roberto Capellano; Briano Clerico; Drogone, et Willelmo filio ejus; Roberto de Sproxtona, et uxore ejus; Willelmo de Surdevals, et uxore ejus; Radulfo Biset, et uxore ejus; Odone Builefer[3]; Roberto filio Aldredi; Alwardo et Rogero, filius ejus.

Confirmation by Beatrix, widow of Walter Fitz-Ivo, of her son, Ranulph FitzWalter's donation to the Convent in Folkton.

CLXIII. CXX. . . . Rogerus de Clera . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, fossatum quod [i]idem monachi fecerunt inter vastum Regis subtus Pikering[am] et villam meam Wiltonam, et totam terram quæ est inter ipsum fossatum et prædictum vastum, et quicquid juris habui in præfato vasto, de me et hæredibus meis, in perpetuam elemosinam, per metas et divisas [105b] quæ continentur in carta Regis quam habent prædicti monachi de eodem vasto. Hæc omnia dedi eis et confirmavi coram Justiciis Domini Regis apud Donecastriam, ubi tunc temporis tenebantur assisæ—scil. Ranulfo de Glanvile, Godefrido de Luci, Johanne Cumin, Hugone de Gaherst, Alano de Furneaus, Willelmo de Bendinges. His T. Rogero de Molbrai; Willelmo de Vesci; Rogero de Stutevile; Willelmo de Stutevile; Radulfo de Albineio; Willelmo Fossard; Gaufrido de Trussebut; Everardo de Ros; Willelmo de Luveto; Willelmo Parnel; Radulfo de Valeines; Alano filio Roaldi; Henrico filio Hervei; Torfino filio Roberti; Reinero, Dapifero Rannulfi de Glanvile; Ada[4] filio Petri;

Roger de Clera surrenders any right he may have in the waste below Pickering, and approves the boundary between it and his territory of Wilton.

[1] Written CIX.

[2] See No. LXXXII., and the pedigree thereto appended.

[3] The orthography is more or less uncertain. But no other form seems preferable to this. An Odo de Buleford will be found below as a witness to No. CLXXX., which may lead to a suspicion of possible corruption. The personal name Builoth will also be found appended to the same document. If emendation be attempted, *Buleford* must have the preference.

[4] *Ade.*

Stephano de Meinil; Symone de Steinegrif; Roberto de Surdevalle; Willelmo de Heirun; Simone de Sproxtun; Willelmo de Atun; Radulfo de Bolebec; Gaufrido de Alvestein; Rogero Mangevilain; Waltero Bardulf; Gocelino de Aresci; Ingelram de Munceaus; Alano Malecake; Willelmo de Swinetun; Willelmo Boie; Alano Bucel.

Grant by Stephen de Meinill of a part of the woodland in Greenhowe, and also of a certain right of way, to the Convent.

CLXIV. CXXI. . . . Stephanus de Mainil . . . Sciatis me dedisse et . . . conf[106]irmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, . . . et pro salute animæ meæ et Johannæ,[1] uxoris meæ, . . . in perpetuam elemosinam, in territorio de Grenehou totum boscum ad occidentalem partem de Haggesgata[2] desuper eandem viam versus occidentem, usque ad divisas de Bildesdala, et ex alia parte usque ad divisas Majoris Broctoniæ, et præterea, eandem viam liberam sibi et hominibus et carettis suis. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis tenenda in perpetuum, libera et quieta . . . Ego autem et hæredes mei warantizabimus . . . His T. Adam, Capellano de Werveltona; Henrico de Meinil; Waltero filio Willelmi; Gaufrido de Bentona; Adam Britone; Gaufrido de Meinil; Willelmo Engelram; Alano filio Walteri.

CLXV. CARTA WILLELMI DE MANDEVILLA, COMITIS ESSEXIÆ, DE VASTO ET DE FOSSATO INTER NOS ET THORNETONA.

Surrender as in No. CLXIII. by William, Earl of Essex, and approval of the boundary line between the said Waste and his territory of Thornton.

CXXII. . . . Willelmus de Mandevilla, Comes Essexiæ . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . et pro salute animæ meæ et Hawis [106b] Comitissæ, in elemosinam, fossatum quod [i]idem monachi fecerunt inter wastum Regis subtus Pichering et terram meam de Torentona, et totam terram

[1] The first Robert de Meinill is said to have died during the time of Henry I.; that is, previously to 1135. And a certain Stephen de Meinill, a successor of his in the Whorlton Barony, died in 1191. So far, then, as these dates go, the supposition that there were two Stephens in succession after Robert, the one his son and the other his grandson, is not in the least invalidated. But in the current pedigrees the name of the wife of either Stephen—assuming there were two—does not seem to be given. This document preserves from its date (about 1180-1185) the name of a wife of the second Stephen, if really there were two, as is almost certain. But this is not all. In No. LXXII., Stephen de Mainil, certainly the second of the name, mentions his wife Sibilla, as well as his sons Robert and Henry—this latter being, it would seem, a witness to the present deed. Stephen, then, must have been twice married.

[2] There is a Hagg Wood in Greenhow still, and not out of neighbourhood to the road leading on to the boundaries of Bilsdale; and, besides that, lying in a part offering no inconsistency with what is stated in connection with the other limit named on the west.

quæ est inter ipsum fossatum et prædictum wastum, et quicquid juris habui in præfato wasto, de me et hæredibus meis, in perpetuam elemosinam, per metas et divisas quæ continentur in carta Regis quam habent prædicti monachi de eodem wasto. Hæc omnia dedi eis et confirmavi coram Justiciis Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, ubi tunc temporis congregati erant —scil. Ricardo,[1] Episcopo Wintonii, Galfrido,[2] Episcopo Helig', Rannulfo de Glanvilla, Ricardo, Thesaurario Regis, Michaele Belet, Rogero filio Raimfr[idi], Willelmo de Bendengges, Gileberto Pipart, Roberto Mantell'[3]; Ranulfo de Geddingges, Willelmo Ruffo. His T. Rogero de Stutevilla; Philippo de Kimbes; Johanne de la Rochele; Osberto de Glanvilla; Willelmo de Aubervilla; Willelmo de Otringham; Gerardo de Glanvilla; Gilberto de Colevilla; Gileberto Carbunel; Petro Grimbaud; Galfrido de Alvestain; Radulfo de Bolebec; Willelmo de Atona; Waltero Bardolf; Rogero Manuivelain; Alano Malekake; Waltero filio Arn[oldi]; Radulfo filio[4] Rostune[5]; Liolf de Chintorp; Roberto de Roucebi; Willelmo filio Leuche; Simone de Edbrixtona; Ricardo filio Odan[i]; Rogero de Clere; Theobaldo filio Pagani de Wicham; Henrico filio Hervei.

Grant of nine acres and a perch of meadow, at Layerthorpe, near York, by William de Etton to Rievaulx.

CLXVI.[6] . . . Willelmus de Etona . . . Sciatis me concessise . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . pro anima Gileberti patris mei, . . . in . . . elemosinam, pratum illud in territorio de Thorp quod pater meus dedit illis in liberam elemosinam—scil., novem acras et unam perticatam, xviii^to^ pedum, supra ripam Usæ fluminis in parte aquilonali prati de Thorp propius versus Eborum—Tenendas in perpetuum liberas et quietas . . . salva pastura mea et hæredum meorum, singulis annis, quando monachi fenum suum asportaverunt—ita, scil., quod ipsum pratum in pace ponent [107^{b}] quando voluerint singulis annis post medium mensis Martii. Ego autem et hæredes mei adquietabimus illis idem pratum de omnibus servitiis erga

[1] Richard Toclive *alias* More; elected in 1173, consecrated the following year. It is uncertain whether he died in 1187 or in 1188, or even the year following.—(Le Neve.)

[2] Geoffrey Ridel or Rydall; elected 1173, died 1189.

[3] The orthography uncertain.

[4] *Filius.*

[5] It is by no means certain that this is correctly copied. The form given is, however, the presumable form. The same personal name occurs again below, in No. CLXXXIX., with a different Christian name.

[6] Neither title nor number precedes the present deed. The numbering has been continuous up to the last, which is marked CXXII. This order of numbers is resumed at the top of f. 117, where CXXIII. presents itself. The writing and ink in the interspace appear to be the same as in the previous folios, with but few exceptions; the only difference observable being that on f. 110^{b} *et seq.* to f. 115^{b} the writing is closer and smaller.

omnes homines in perpetuum. Si autem ego vel hæredes mei aliquando recuperaverimus hæreditatem nostram de Hameltona, pro qua habemus in escambium prædictam Thorpe, ab Abbate et monachis de Selebi, et dimiserimus eandem Thorpe, cum prato, dabimus sine mora monachis Rievallensibus alibi escambium ad valentiam prædicti prati sui. His T. Ernaldo, Abbate de Meilros; Magistro Gaufrido de Duva; Gaufrido de Alvestein; Radulfo de Bolebec; Radulfo filio Radulfi; Roberto de Etona, fratre meo; Roberto filio Radulfi de Rudest[ain]; Thoma filio Radulfi de Etona; Rogero Manuivilain; Willelmo de Herun; Bartholomæo de Thoreni; Waltero de Bent.[1]; Ricardo de Hiltona; Alano Malekake.

Torphin de Allerston grants to Rievaulx, out of the land assigned to his wife as her dowry, a carucate of land in Allerston, subject to certain conditions, etc., specified.

CLXVII. [f. 102b] . . . Torphinus [108] de Alvestein, et Alanus filius ejus, et Matildis de Fribois, uxor ejus, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, i carrucatam terræ in Alvestein, quam ego, Torphinus, dedi in dotem prædictæ Matildi, uxori meæ, et hæredibus suis quos de me susceperit, cum concessu Alani, filii mei, sicut ipsa carrucata terræ jacet in campo de Alverstain, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in pratis et pasturis, et in omnibus aliis rebus, excepto quod, toftis ipsius carrucatæ retentis in manu nostra, in escambium dedimus illis v acras terræ in Gindala de ofnamis[2] nostris, et ex parte occidentali ipsius vallis xxvi perchatas ad ædificia sua.[3] In toftis quas fecimus de utlandis[4]

[1] Perhaps the same as Beintona, in No. CXXXII.

[2] This word has been already noticed. See above, No. LXXXVI. p. 52.

[3] It will be observed that the Grantor reserves the tofts appertaining to the carucate of land conveyed, giving in lieu thereof five acres of land in Gindale, and twenty-six perches elsewhere, specially intended as sites for the buildings made requisite by the retention of the aforesaid tofts. These tofts, it hardly need be said, were the plots of ground specially set apart for the ædificia of the villani and others occupied in the cultivation of the carucate now given away, but not given with it. Usually in the rear of each toft was a croft, a sort of home-field of varying dimensions—as indeed were the tofts also. In compensation, then, for these tofts and crofts, which were not allowed to accompany the land granted, were the acres in Gindale given, and—as is to be presumed—so many perches more in another place more convenient for the necessary buildings than Gindale was. Besides, it will be noticed, other compensating lands were given out of a series of building sites recently arranged from out of freshly enclosed soil near to Gindale, insufficient in themselves, it may be, but subsidiary to the new building sites given elsewhere, and, with them, adequate to all the requirements for the area of land granted.

[4] In reference to this word I will cite what I have already printed in the *Antiquary* for April 1886:—"The term itself, *outlands*, presupposes a contrast or antithesis to *inlands*, and this term at once suggests a reference to the state of things in Edward the Confessor's time, and before, when the 'lord of the manor was a *thane* or

dedimus eis tres acras et dimidiam perchatam in ipso ofnamo juxta prædictas v acras terræ in Gindala. Et præterea dedimus eis in territorio ejusdem villæ pasturam ad oves quingentas intra et extra, prope et procul, ubicunque pecora nostra et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur. Dedimus etiam eis iii acras terræ in parte orientali culturæ nostræ de Morhou[1] ad berchariam suam claudendas[2] sepi et fossato, et utendas sicut voluerint; et præterea ii acras terræ et dimidiam in wandaila nostra de Westdala, et pro stramentis quæ debuimus invenire ad berchariam illorum, dedimus illis unam acram prati in australi parte dominii nostri de Hella. Nos autem et hæredes nostri habebimus omni tempore medietatem faldiciæ[3] et fimi bercharia prædictarum ovium. Hæc omnia dedimus prædictis monachis tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta . . . exceptis xx sol. quos dabunt singulis annis Matildi de Fribois, et hæredibus ejus quos de me, Torphino, susceperit—scil., his terminis, octavo die ante festum S. Andreæ v sol.; octavo die ante Pascham v sol.; octavo die ante festum S. Johannis v sol.; octavo die ante festum S. Michaelis v solidos. Nos, autem, et hæredes nostri nunquam recolligemus alicujus pecora in pasturam prædictæ villæ præter eorundem monachorum, et nos et hæredes nostri adquietabimus et warantizabimus illis hæc omnia . . . His Testibus. Roberto, Decano Ebor.; Willelmo Capellano et Canonico; Jeroldo, Serlone, Symone, Mainardo, Stephano, Willelmo fil. Holdeberti, Willelmo de Baiocis, Canonicis Eboracensibus; Ricardo, Presbytero S. Wilfridi; Magistro Paulino; Waltero de Templo; Willelmo Tilemir; Gaufrido de Alvestain; Reinero Forestario; Alano Forestario, et Asketino fratre ejus; Stephano Manuvulain; Alano de Ridale; Raim[undo] de Romu[n]d[ebi]; Willelmo Emuaise.[4]

hlaford; the demesne land was the *thane's inland*, and the rest—the land in villenage—was the *geneatland*, or the *gesettes-land*.'—(Seebohm, p. 128.) The idea in this part of Cleveland, up to lately at all events, connected with the word *inland*, is that of enclosed, in contradistinction to unenclosed or common land. Probably the idea is one of survival, connected with that of the ancient Common field. But in the documents before us the 'outlands' (*utlandæ*) can only be the lands of the vill not in demesne, but all equally held by the grantor of the capital lord of the fee, and consequently under his control."

[1] The writing in the case of this name is not perfectly clear, but the copy is probably correct.

[2] This is so written; and as *utendas* follows, five words lower, I have thought it best to leave it as written. No doubt the acres had to be "enclosed" and "used," and for the purpose of enclosing the bercharia; and so the plural form must be correct.

[3] *Faldicia* is noticed elsewhere. See p. 75.

[4] See No. LXXXVI., which is almost precisely the counterpart to this deed, there being only a very slight variation as regards Testes. There is a copy of it in Dodsworth, vol. vii. ff. 92, 93.

CLXVIII. ITEM CARTA THORPHINI DE ALVESTAIN DE EADEM RE.[1]

Further Charter by the same touching the same matter.

. . . Thorphinus de Alvestain, et Alanus, filius ejus . . . Sciatis nos dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, in territorio de Alvestain pasturam ad oves D, intus et extra, prope et procul, ubicunque pecora nostra et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur; et ad berchariam earundem [109^b] ovium dedimus illis tres acras terræ in parte orientali culturæ nostræ de Morhou, claudendas sepi et fossato et [h]abendas sicut voluerint; et præterea duas acras terræ et dimidiam in wandalia nostra de Westdala, et pro stramentis quæ debuimus invenire ad berchariam illorum dedimus eis unam acram prati in australi parte dominici nostri de Hella. Nos autem et hæredes nostri habebimus omni tempore medietatem faldiciæ et fimi berchariæ prædictarum ovium. Hæc omnia dedimus eis tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta . . . Nos autem [*warranty*]. His T. Roberto, Decano Ebor; Willelmo Capellano, et Canonicis Jeroldo, Serlone, Simone, Mainardo, Stephano, Willelmo filio Holdeberti, Willelmo de Baius; Ricardo, Presbitero S. Wilfridi; Magistro Paulino; Waltero de Templo; Willelmo Tilemir; Gaufrido de Alvestein; Reinero Forestario; Alano Forestario, fratre ejus; Stephano Manuivelain; Alano de Ridale; Rand[ulfo] de Romund[ebi].[2]

Richard Fitz-Robert de Normanby grants all his land in Normanby, within certain limits, to Rievaulx.

CLXIX.[3] . . . Ricardi filius, Robertus de Normanebi.[4] Notum sit vobis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, totam terram [110] meam quam habui in Normanebi inter terram quam [i]idem monachi tenent de feudo Ricardi Lost et Flet, et inter domum monachorum et These, liberam et quietam . . . pro sex denariis quos [i]idem monachi reddent annuatim michi et hæredibus meis pro omni servitio. Et ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. His T. Waltero, Capellano de Estona; Adam, Capellano Stephani de Mainil; Waltero de

[1] The title is rubricated, as in former instances. But the deed is not numbered.

[2] In the Dodsworth MSS., vol. vii. fo. 92, is inserted copy of a charter headed "Carta Thorphini de Alvestein," which differs from this only in the omission of the name of the Grantor's son as a participator in the grant, and in the list of witnesses. Those are fewer in number, as well as entirely different. They are Willelmus de Ethun, Radulfus de Bolebec, Galfridus de Alvestein (presumably the nephew of the Grantor), Roger Manuivilain, Alanus Malecace, Willelmus de Cornebur. It may, most likely, be safely assumed that the Dodsworth copy is a copy of a somewhat earlier deed than this in the text.

[3] This deed is without either title or number.

[4] See No. CXVII.

Bemtona[1]; Jordano Pain; Bernardo de Broctona,[2] et Willelmo filio ejus; Rogero de Alvestain; Adam Bret[one]; Radulfo de Altaripa.

CLXX.[3] . . . Jocelinus de Herleseia. Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, in perpetuam elemosinam, tres acras terræ in territorio de Herleseia, ad orientalem partem ejusdem villæ, et ad australem partem culturæ Domini præfatæ villæ, sex pratis interpositis. Hanc terram dedi prædictis monachis, concessu et bona voluntate uxoris meæ, de cujus mar[it]agio prædicta terra est, et concessu filiorum meorum, [110^{b}] et concessu dominorum meorum, Gaufridi de Laceles et Rainaldi de Tunstal, liberam et quietam . . . in perpetuum. His T. Ernaldo filio Bence; Jukelo de Alverton; Ricardo de Crathorn; Roberto filio Brunne; Ernisio, famulo Domini Regis; Fermino de Herleseia; Willelmo, Presbitero de Herleseia.

Joceline de Harlsey grants three acres (specified) in Harlsey to the Convent.

CLXXI. CARTA REGIS RICARDI DE CUSTODIA ET PROTECTIONE SUA.

Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ [et] Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis . . . et omnibus ministris suis, Francis et Anglicis, totius Angliæ, salutem. Sciatis quod suscepimus in manum et custodiam et protectionem nostram Abbatiam et Abbatem de Rievalle, et monachos ibidem . . . et terras et res et omnes possessiones suas: et ideo præcipimus quod Abbatiam illam et Abbatem et monachos ejusdem Abbatiæ et omnes res et possessiones suas custodiatis et manuteneatis et protegatis, sicut nostras proprias, ita quod nullam injuriam vel contumeliam eis faciatis vel fieri permittatis. Et si quis eis super hoc in aliquo forisfacere præsumpserit, plenariam eis inde sine dilatione justitiam fieri faciatis. Et prohibemus ne ponantur in placito de aliquo tenemento[4] suo unde cartas habent dominorum vel donatorum suorum, vel venditorum suorum, nisi coram nobis, vel coram Capitali Justitia nostra. T. Baldewino, Archiepiscopo Cantuarii[5]; Willelmo de Mandewilla, Comite; Rannulfo de Glanvilla: [111] sexto die Septembris, apud Westmonasterium primo A° regni nostri.[6]

Charter of protection to the Abbey of Rievaulx by King Richard I.

[1] This may be either Beintona or Bemtona.

[2] Uncertain whether Broctona or Brottona.

[3] No title or number.

[4] *Tenamento.*

[5] Elected in December 1184; died at Acre in November 1190.

[6] 1189.

CLXXII. CONFIRMATIO[1] EJUSDEM DE OMNIBUS TERRIS NOSTRIS ET POSSESSIONIBUS OMNIBUS.

General confirmation by King Richard I. of the various grants hitherto made to the Convent.

Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Sciatis nos confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. M. de Rievalle . . . donationem Walteri Espec—scil. Grif et Tillestonam, et vallem qui dicitur Bildesdale, cum omnibus appendiciis et rebus eisdem terris pertinentibus, in bosco . . . et hæc omnia cum viis et semitis, et divisis quas Walterus Espec illis constituit et carta sua confirmavit. Præterea concedimus eis et confirmamus omnia aisiamenta in manerio prædicti Walteri—*i.e.* Helmeslach, sicut idem Walterus illis dedit et concessit—scil., materiem et ligna ad proprios usus, et pascua et pannagia, ab omni consuetudine libera et quieta, in omnibus boscis Walteri de Helmeslach, sicut idem Walterus liberius habuit ad suos proprios usus, et sicut gloriosus Rex Henricus, avus patris mei, et pater meus illis concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Hæc et omnia cætera quæ illis a fidelibus pia devotione concessa sunt eis concedimus libera et quieta ab omni consuetudine. Præterea, regia auctoritate et potestate a Deo nobis concessa, confirmavi eidem Ecclesiæ et eisdem monachis [111[b]] donationem Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi—scil. Crossebi et Cotonam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et per easdem divisas quæ juratæ erant præcepto prædicti Episcopi, secundum tenorem et formam cartæ ipsius Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi. Set et donationem Rogeri de Molbray illis confirmamus, id est quicquid est de feudo suo in Welleburna, et totam Houetonam cum omnibus rebus ad easdem terras pertinentibus, in bosco . . . et rectis divisis sicut idem Rogerus et Nigellus, filius ejus, illis concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt: item, ex dono Rogeri de Molbray, et ex dono Stephani de Mainil, et ex dono Hugonis Male-Bestie, Staintonam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, sicut continetur in cartis eorum: illam etiam carrucatam terræ in Welleburna quam Bertram de

[1] The title is rubricated. There is a copy of this Confirmation in the Patent Rolls, 3 Richard I., pt. 2, m. 20. The variations between the two copies are sufficiently numerous, but so many of them are so slight and unimportant that they need not be noticed in detail. The most striking or important are as follows:—Espeke, Especke for Espec; different cases of the possessive adjective *noster*, instead of corresponding cases of *meus*; Malebish' for Malebestie; Richton for Ricton; Gaunt for Ganth; Hestescaith for Hestecarth; Tesdal for Thesedale; Westerdal' for Westdale; the whole sentence touching the donation of Hugo de Baillol, which is omitted in the copy before us; Geremie for Jerhemie; tresdecem for x before acras in the notice of Robert Bruntofte's donation; et pecunia pro murdro, omitted in the present deed before murdris; parcorum for parcharum; tithingpeny for thidingepeni; and Gettington for Gaittington.

Bulemer, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, illis concessit, et carta sua confirmavit: ex dono quoque Everardi de Ros sartum et boscum de Helmeslach, per metas et divisas quæ in carta ipsius Everardi nominantur, et communem pasturam de Pockeleia, cum cæteris libertatibus, sicut idem Everardus hæc omnia illis dedit et . . . confirmavit, et sicut Rex Henricus, pater meus, hæc eadem concessit et confirmavit: item ex dono Roberti de Sproxtun, et Simonis filii ejus, sedem bercharıæ et quinquaginta acras terræ in territorio de Sproxtun, et pasturam ad oves cccc^tas^, et ad boves xl^ta^ viii^to^, ubique, sicut in cartis eorum continetur, et cætera aisiamenta et libertates, sicut idem Robertus et Simon illis dederunt et . . . confirmaverunt: de dono quoque Gilleberti de Ganth, duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanebi, cum omni communi pastura ejusdem villæ, sicut idem Gillebertus illis dedit et . . . confirmavit; ex dono Radulfi de Novavilla [112] unam carrucatam terræ in Rictona, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, sicut idem Radulfus illis dedit et . . . confirmavit: ex dono Odonis de Boltebi terram et wastinam de subtus Heste[l]carth, et communem pasturam de Boltebi et de Ravenestorp et Trillebi, sicut idem Odo illis dedit et . . . confirmavit; et terram [quam] Adam filius ejus illis dedit, et sicut idem Adam hæc omnia illis confirmavit, et sicut continetur in carta ejus et cyrographo, quæ facta fuerunt in Curia patris mei apud Danecastrum coram Rannulfo de Glanvilla, et cæteris Justiciis ejus: ex dono Willelmi de Stuttevilla quandam partem terræ in Mortona . . . sicut idem Willelmus illis dedit et . . . confirmavit: ex dono Roberti de Laceles, et Gaufridi, filii ejus, unam carrucatam terræ in Mortona, et unam culturam xv^cim^ acrarum, cum prato et cum omnibus aliis rebus ad easdem terras pertinentibus, sicut in cartis eorum continetur: ex dono A[c]harii de Tunstal totam terram, et totam pasturam intus et extra, per omnia, et omnia alia aisiamenta quæ dedit illis in Bodeltuna, sicut in cartis ejus continetur: ex dono Willelmi filii Umfridi, et Dolfini de Bodeltun, et Petri filii Gillonis, omnes terras quas dederunt illis in eadem Bodeltuna, sicut illis dederunt et . . . confirmaverunt: ex dono Walteri Engelram, et Willelmi, filii ejus, totas terras quas illis dederunt in Heslertona, cum communi pastura ejusdem villæ, in moris et marescis, et in omni alio loco pasturæ, intus et extra, per omnia, longe et prope, ubicunque pecora eorum et hominum suorum pascuntur, libere et quiete, cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis, sicut in cartis eorum continetur: ex dono Adæ filii Petri, et ex dono Mathæi filii Saxi, totas terras, et totas minerias ferri, et totum mortuum boscum in [112^b^] Sitlintun et in Floctona, cum pasturis et omnibus aliis

aisiamentis, sicut in cartis eorum continetur: item ex dono Adæ filii Petri terram quam dedit illis in Stainburgh, cum mineria et bosco et communi pastura sicut in carta ejus continetur: ex dono Ricardi filii Turstini, et Roberti filii ejus, et Ricardi Losth, terras et pasturas et pischarias, cum viis et semitis, et cum cæteris aisiamentis in Normannebi, sicut in cartis eorum continetur: ex [dono] Adæ filii Horm totam terram quam dedit eis in Pilleia[1] cum omnibus . . . : ex dono Bernardi de Baillol terram, et pischariam, et lapides in aqua et in terra, et turbas in loco assignato, et communam pasturam sumariis, cum cæteris aisiamentis, in Neuhusum, et præterea communem pasturam lx matribus equabus, cum nutrimento suo, per totam forestam ipsius Bernardi de Thesedale, et pasturam ad sexies xx^{ti} animalia sine secta, et ad xii vaccas et duos tauros, cum nutrimento suo, in una parte ejusdem forestæ, et duas bovatas terræ in villa sua de Mideltuna, . . . et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis quæ pertinent illis duabus bovatis in eadem villa, et in prædicta foresta; et præterea duas bovatas terræ in villa sua de West[er]dala . . . et communam pasturæ ejusdem villæ . . . quæ pertinent duabus aliis bovatis in eadem villa, et communem pasturam sexies xx^{ti} animalibus, sine secta, per omne territorium, et per totam forestam de Westerdale, cum cæteris aisiamentis, et hæc omnia ita plenarie sicut in cartis ipsius Bernardi continetur: ex dono Henrici filii Svani et Johannis Maleherbe ii acras terræ, cum pertinenciis suis, in territorio de Wirkisburg, sicut in cartis eorum continetur: ex dono Roberti filii Willelmi ii acras terræ in territorio de Wirkes[113]burg, sicut ejus carta testatur: ex dono Hugonis Malebestie terram quam dedit illis in territorio de Scaltona, cum cæteris aisiamentis, sicut in ejus carta continetur: ex dono Willelmi de Amundevilla terram quam dedit illis in Treford, sicut in ejus carta continetur: ex dono Jordani Paen et Alani Barn, et aliorum liberorum hominum de Broctona et de Kirkebi, terras et pasturas,[2] cum cæteris aisiamentis in Broctona et in Kirkebi, sicut . . . : ex dono Johannis filii Johannis Vinitoris terram quam dedit illis in Beverlaco, sicut . . . : ex dono Stephani de Mainil terram et boscum in territorio de Grenehou, sicut . . .: ex dono Gileberti de Atona et Willelmi, filii ejus, pratum de Thorpe sicut carta ipsius Willelmi testatur: ex dono Roberti Basseth et Jerhemiæ Archidiaconi, et Johannis, nepotis ejus, toftas et domos Eboraci in Mersc, sicut carta ipsius Johannis testatur: ex dono

[1] *Pilleiam.*

[2] There is a word at the end of the line here, or perhaps more, deleted; as also another or two at the beginning of the following line.

Jocelini de Herleshai terram in Herlesei sicut carta Gaufridi de Laceles, Domini ejus, testatur: ex dono Roberti Bruntofte decem acras terræ in Welleberge, sicut . . .: ex dono Walteri Engelram v bovatas terræ in Welleberge, cum pascuis et cæteris pertinenciis, et ex dono Willelmi, filii ejus, curtem berchariæ, sicut in carta ejus continetur. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicta Abbatia et monachi ejusdem loci omnes prædictas possessiones et elemosinas habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plenarie et integre et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietânciis suis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis et aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in stagnis et vivariis, mariscis et pischariis, grangiis et virgultis, infra civitatem et burgum et extra, et in omnibus aliis locis, et in omnibus rebus [113^b] solutas, liberas et quietas de sciris et hundr[ed]is, placitis et querelis, tallagiis, murdris et wapentachiis et temanetale,[1] scutagiis, geldis, danegeldis, hidagiis, assisis, essartis, de operatione castellorum et pontium et parcharum, et wardepeni, et de averpeni, et caragio, et de hundredepeni et de thidingepeni,[2] et de exercitibus, et de summonitionibus et auxiliis Vicecomitum et servientium suorum, et omnibus auxiliis et misericordia Comitatus, et de franco plegio, et quietas de omni teloneo et passagio et pontagio et pedagio et stallagio et lestagio, et de omni sæculari servitio et opere servili, et sicut gloriosus Rex Henricus, avus patris mei, et ipse pater meus, illis concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt omnia quæ illis data fuerunt tempore suo. T. Baldewino Archiepiscopo Cantuarii; Hugone, Episcopo Dunelm.; Hugone, Episcopo Lincoln.[3]; Johanne[4] Comite, fratre Regis; Willelmo, Comite de Mandevilla; Roberto, Comite de Leicester; Rannulfo de Glanvilla; Willelmo Marescallo. Data per manum Willelmi de Longo Campo, Cancellarii nostri, xvii die Sept. primo A° r. nostri, ap. Gaittongtonam.

CLXXIII. Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse . . . S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . et anima J[ohannis] fratris mei, . . . in . . . elemosinam, totum wastum meum et totam pasturam meam subtus Pikeringam, cum omnibus pertinenciis [114] suis, in pratis et pasturis et aquis et pischariis et molendinis, et in omnibus aliis rebus, per metas et easdem divisas quas Wapentach de Pikeringelith juravit ad proprium opus ejusdem gloriosi Regis, Henrici, patris mei, et in plenario Comi-

Confirmation by the same of his father's grant of the Waste below Pickering, with specification of boundaries, etc.

[1] This is written *Tamanetal'* in the Patent Roll, and is, of course, a corruption of Tenmantale.

[2] *Tithingpeny* in the Patent Roll.

[3] Previously Prior of Witham: 1186 to 1200.

[4] John Earl of Mortain or Moreton, afterwards King.

tatu Eborac., coram Justiciis ejus, recognovit—scil., quicquid est inter Alvestainbech et Tacherivelingam in longitudine, præter pratum de Eduiemersc—per has, scil., divisas:—A loco ubi Alvestainbec cadit in Derewentam sicut eadem Derewenta currit usque ad locum ubi Ria cadit in Derewentam, et inde usque ubi Costa cadit in Riam, et inde per Costam ad Tacheriveling, et inde per Tacheriveling usque ad fossatum monachorum, et inde per idem fossatum sicut currit Lund et cadit in Costham, et inde per Costham contra aquilonem sursum usque ad locum ubi Kiptoftsic cadit in Costham, et inde per Kiptoftsic sicut tendit usque ad Midsic, et inde per Midsic usque ubi Tornetunebec cadit in Midsic, et inde per Thornetunebec contra aquilonem usque ad fossatum quod circuit campum de Theokemarais, et inde per idem fossatum usque ad Blastam, et inde per siketum quod ibi est usque Midsic, et inde sicut Midsic descendit in Alvestainebec, et inde sicut Alvestainebec descendit in Derewentam. Hæc omnia dedimus illis per præscriptas divisas et concessimus similiter, ut infra ipsas divisas domos et bercharias ædificent et terram colant et exerceant per totum sicut eis placuerit. Quare volumus et Regia auctoritate, et a Deo nobis concessa potestate, concedimus, statuimus, corroboramus prædictæ Ecclesiæ et monachis hæc omnia nunc et in perpetuum optinenda in liberam elemosinam, bene et in pace, honorifice et integre et plenarie, sicut Rex Henricus, avus patris mei, ea tenuit in dominio suo die quo fuit vivus et mortuus, et sicut Rex Henricus, pater meus, hæc omnia illis dedit et cartis suis confirmavit, libera [114^{b}] et quieta de omni themanetale et danegelda et omnibus auxiliis et assisis et geldis, et omnibus consuetudinibus et occasionibus et placitis, et de omni terreno servitio quod nobis vel successoribus nostris pertineat. Et prohibemus ne aliquas infra prædictas [1] metas cum averiis intrare vel turbam fodere vel in aliqua re se intromittere ullo modo præsumat sine voluntate et licentia eorum super forisfacturam meam. T. Baldewino, Archiepiscopo Cantuar.; Waltero, Archiepiscopo Rotomagensi; Hugone Dunelm. Episcopo; Johanne,[2] Episcopo Norwic.; Johanne, Comite de Moreton, fratre Regis; Willelmo, Comite de Mandevilla; Rannulfo de Glanvilla; Willelmo de S. Johanne; Willelmo Marescallo. Data per manum Willelmi de Longo Campo, Cancellarii nostri, v^{to} die Sept., apud Westm., primo A^{o} r. nostri.

CLXXIV. Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Sciatis nos . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . in . . . elemosinam

[1] *Divisas* written in, and then dotted under as a mistake.

[2] John of Oxford, previously Dean of Salisbury: 1175 to 1200.

donationem Walteri Espec—scil., Grif et Tillestona, cum omnibus appendiciis suis et rebus eisdem terris pertinentibus, et valle[m] qui dicitur Bildesdale, cum pertinenciis suis, et hæc omnia cum viis et semitis, et divisis quas Walterus Espec illis constituit et carta sua confirmavit et divisit. Præterea concessi et confirmavi eis omnia aisiamenta sua in manerio prædicti Walteri Espec, id est, Hel[115]meslac, sicut idem Walterus Espec illis dedit et concessit—scil., materiem et ligna ad suos proprios usus, et pascua et pannagia ab omni consuetudine libera et quieta in omnibus boscis Walteri Espec in Helmeslac, sicut idem Walterus liberius unquam habuit ad suos proprios usus, et gloriosus Rex Henricus, pater meus, illis concessit, et carta sua confirmavit. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod omnes prædictas terras et tenuras Habeant et teneant in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietanciis suis, in bosco . . . et in omnibus locis, solutas et quietas de sciris et hundredis et wapentachiis et placitis et querelis et geldis et danegeldis et themanetale et auxiliis, et scutagiis et scottis et assisis et exercitibus et pontagiis et occasionibus et omni terreno servitio quod nobis vel successoribus nostris, vel prædicto Waltero, vel successoribus ejus, unquam pertineat, nunc et usque in sempiternum easdem terras et tenuras quietas et solutas clamamus et Regia auctoritate et a Deo nobis concessa potestate confirmamus, et illi prædictæ Ecclesiæ et monachis in eadem servientibus, hæc inconcusse illibateque in perpetuum optinenda concedimus, statuimus, corroboramus, et prohibemus ne quis omnino in prædictis boscis eorum forestam habeat nec venetur, sine licentia eorum, super forisfactura mea, sed teneant omnes terras suas et tenuras prædictas ita libere et honorifice sicut carta nostra testatur; et prohibemus ne quis eos in aliquo vexet vel disturbet, neque de aliqua terra vel tenura sua prædicta in placitum ponat nisi coram nobis. T. Baldewino, Archiepiscopo Cantuar.; Waltero, Rotomag. Archiepiscopo; Hugone, Dunelm. Episcopo; Comite Willelmo de Mandevilla; Rannulfo de Glanvilla; Willelmo Mareschallo. Data per manum Willelmi de Longo Campo, Cancellarii nostri, vi die Sept., apud Westm., primo A° r. nostri.

Confirmation by the same of Walter Espec's grant to Rievaulx.

CLXXV. CARTA REGIS RICARDI DE QUIETANTIA DIVERSARUM CONSUETUDINUM.

Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Vicecomitibus, Baillivis, et omnibus ministris totius Angliæ et Normanniæ et Portuum maris, et nominatim Præpositis de Hamptona, et de Hastinges,

Charter of immunity from the payment of divers customs, granted by the same King.

et de Dovra, et de Barbeft,[1] et de Cadumo,[2] et de Oistreham, et de Depa, et de omnibus aliis portubus maris, salutem. Volo et præcipio quod monachi et fratres Abbatiæ de Rievalle, et omnes res et homines eorum sint quieti de theloneo et passagio et pontagio et pedagio, et de omni alia consuetudine et sæculari exactione, de sciris, et de omnibus rebus suis quocunque, et de omnibus rebus quas emerint vel vendiderint vel deportari fecerint in nundinis et mercatis et in omni loco potestatis[3] nostræ, per terram et per aquam, ad proprios usus suos. Et prohibemus ne aliquis eos vel res vel homines eorum in aliquo vexet vel disturbet, quia tam ipsos quam omnia quæ illorum sunt, sicut res nostras proprias vel dominicas in manu nostra et protectione et custodia retinemus, nec ullatenus sustinere possemus si quis eos vel bona eorum vexaret, turbaret vel quocunque modo minueret, aut libertates a nobis vel ab antecessoribus nostris illis concessas interdiceret. Et prohibemus ne de ullo tenamento suo ponantur in placitum nisi coram nobis, vel coram Capitali Justicia nostra. T. Willelmo de Mandevilla; xv die Sept. apud Gattingtonam.

[Numbers CLXXVI., CLXXVII., *and* CLXXVIII. *involve a series of Memoranda, which, as found in the place they occupy, are altogether interpolations; and for that reason, as well as in consideration of their nature, they are relegated to the Appendix.*]

Charter of immunity from certain secular services granted to the Convent by King Edward I.

CLXXIX. Edwardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hyberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, ballivis Henrici, Comitis Lancastriæ,[4] de Pikeringa, salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates dilectis nobis in Christo, Abbati et Conventui de Ryevalle, per cartas progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, concessas, concessum sit eisdem quod illi et eorum successores in perpetuum sint quieti de operatione castellorum, pontium et parcorum, et nos cartas illas per cartam nostram jam confirmaverimus, et etiam de gratia nostra concesserimus eisdem,[5] [quod si] quo[a]d hæc, ipsi, vel eorum successores, aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum vel quietantiarum in dictis litteris contentarum

[1] Barbarfluet, Barbesfluctus, elsewhere. See No. CCII. *Barbeft* is evidently a clerical blunder.

[2] Written *Cademo*, and the *e* dotted under and *u* supplied above.

[3] *Postatis.*

[4] Henry of Monmouth, nephew of Edward I.

[5] The reading here is, after *eisdem*, "quod hæc ipse vel eorum successores," etc., which is so obviously corrupt that some emendation must be attempted. The reading suggested in the text appears to meet the necessities of the case, and is founded on the hypothesis that the scribe was led into the lapse by the twofold occurrence of the *quod*, missing out the *quod si* altogether, and writing *ipse* in inadvertence for *ipsi*.

hactenus usi non fuerint, iidem tamen Abbas et Conventus, et eorum successores libertatibus et quietantiis illis, et earum qualibet, plene gaudeant et utantur, prout in carta nostra prædicta plenius continetur, et vobis præcipimus quod ipsos Abbatem et Conventum de ejusmodi operationibus in Balliva vestra quietos esse permittatis, juxta tenorem cartarum et confirmationis et concessionis nostrarum prædictarum, ipsos contra tenorem earundem non molestantes in aliquo seu gravantes: et districtionem, si quis his contra præmissa fecerit, sine dilatione relaxetis eisdem. T. Meipso, apud Ebor., vi die Martii, A° r. nostri secundo.

CLXXX. [117] CXXIII.[1] Robertus de Ros . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . et S. Mariæ Rievallis, in . . . elemosinam, quicquid juris habeo et quicquid est de feudo meo in Theockemarais et Loftmarais,[2] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, concessu uxoris meæ et filiorum meorum, concessu etiam et bona voluntate Petri de Surdevaus et Willelmi, fratris ejus, quorum antecessores tenuerunt de antecessoribus meis quicquid est de feudo meo in Theockemarais; concessu etiam et bona voluntate hæredum Roberti Luvel, qui tenuit de antecessoribus meis quicquid est de feudo meo in Loftmarais. Hæc autem omnia concessi prædictæ Ecclesiæ et prædictis monachis libera et quieta . . . His T. Roberto Capellano; Roberto Clerico; Baldwino Builoth[3]; Rainaldo Forestario[4]; Petro de Surdevaus, et Willelmo fratre ejus; Waltero de Bart[ona]; Thoma de S. Petro; Patricio de Neutune; Willelmo Camerario; Roberto de Ernhale; Givone de Fademor; Nicholao Gurlel[5]; Willelmo filio Alb[erti]; Odone de Buleford; Thoma de Mideltun.

Surrender by Robert de Ros of any right or claim he may have had in Theokmarais and Loftmarais on the Wast below Pickering.

CLXXXI. [117b] CXXIIII. Noverint omnes . . . quod ego, Gocelinus de Arci, et sponsa mea, Helewisa de Clera, dedimus et sine omni reclamatione in posterum quietum clamavimus S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . si quid juris habebam in Loftmarais et in Theokemarais, pro xv marcis quas monachi nobis inde dederunt, et cartas quas de terris illis et de eodem jure habebamus monachis quiete habendas tradidimus. Post mortem vero sponsæ meæ, quia videbar monachis velle movere adversus ipsos querelam et calumpniam de terra illa, vel de conventionibus, dederunt michi iterum ii juvencas, ac postea xx s. et unam

Similar surrender by Jocelin D'arci and his wife Helewise de Clera.

[1] Both the original writing and the numbering are resumed here.

[2] See notes to CLXXXIX. for notice of these place-names.

[3] The orthography of the first syllable is not certain. It might be Binloth. The name occurs again below.

[4] *Ferestario.*

[5] It is not possible to be certain that the final letter in this name is the letter intended. It probably is.

vaccam, et ut, post obitum meum, tantum facerent pro me de beneficio spirituali in psalmis et missis quantum pro monacho vel converso Domus illius; ego vero Gocelinus, coram Roberto, Decano, et multis aliis, clericis et laicis, propria manu affidavi quod nunquam in posterum movebo adversus præfatos monachos de terra illa, vel de illis conventionibus, aliquam querelam vel calumpniam, vel per me vel per aliquem alium, sed [1] sicut frater Domus illius et benevolus juvabo illos et stabo cum [118] ipsis legittime et fideliter in eorum causis et negotiis. Et quia volui omnia ista in posterum fideliter et sine omni suspicione servari, rogavi Decanum quatinus ipse, ad omnia præfata attestanda, cum meo sigillo suum etiam sigillum litteris istis apponeret. Hii sunt Testes; Robertus Decanus; Symon Canonicus; Robertus Capellanus; Gaufridus, de Osbaldewic Presbiter; Ricardus Clericus; Alanus; Radulfus; Baldewinus Builote; Stephanus Killom; Radulfus de Moravilla; Ruald de Ormesheved; David, Herveius, Thomas, Rogerus Puldre, homines Decani; et multi alii.

Like charter from Peter de Surdevalle, and his brother William.

CLXXXII. cxxv. . . . Petrus de Surdevals, et Willelmus, frater ejus . . . Noverint omnes nos dedisse et confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis xii bovatas terræ in Theokemarais, cum pratis et pasturis et omnibus pertinenciis suis, Tenendas in elemosinam, sicut Robertus de Ros, Dominus noster, concessit et confirmavit—ita, scil., quod nos fratres, Petrus et Willelmus, et hæredes nostri guarantizabimus et acquietabimus hæc omnia [118^b] Domui Rievallis inperpetuum contra omnes calumpniatores. Hoc autem legaliter tenendum et fideliter observandum nos in manu Decani Ebor., coram Capitulo S. Petri, affidavimus, et carta nostra confirmavimus—sub uno, videl., sigillo, quum alter e nobis sigillum non habebat. His T. Rannulfo de Glanvilla, Vicecomite, et Osberto fratre ejus; Radulfo de Valeines; Willelmo de Staingrif; Roberto Capellano; Briano Clerico, et Jacobo filio ejus; Roberto de Sproxtun, et Ricardo fratre ejus; Roberto de Surdevals, filio Petri, et Radulfo, filio Willelmi de Surdevals; Drogo[ne] de Harum, et Willelmo filio ejus; Petro de Neutun.

Similar charter by William FitzLevoch.

CLXXXIII. . . . Willelmus filius Levoch [2] . . . Sciatis me quietum clamasse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, quicquid juris habui et calumpniæ in wasto subtus Pikeringe—scil., infra divisas quæ continentur in cartis Henrici

[1] Written *si*.

[2] The form of this name is very questionable. It may easily be a corruption of Leofric.

filii Matildis Imperatricis, quas dedit illis de prædicto wasto, et metas quas ipsi [119] monachi posuerunt, tam fossatis quam aliis signis, ita quod ego et hæredes mei numquam faciemus ullam reclamationem super aliquid quod[1] est infra præfatas divisas et metas imperpetuum, et ita quod, si aliquis unquam eis calumpniam moverit de his, ego, sicut frater ejusdem Domus, stabo cum illis ad dirationandum ea sine malo ingenio. Hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio servanda in perpetuum manu mea affidavi pro me et pro hæredibus meis. His T. [*none given*].

CLXXXIV. CXXVII. . . . Walterus Bardol[f] . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . in elemosinam, unam acram terræ in Ramescliva liberam et quietam . . . et præterea quietam clamasse illis de me et de hæredibus meis [119b] in perpetuum quicquid juris et calumpniæ habui in wasto subtus Pikaringe, a parte australi de Midsich versus Erneshou, et quicquid juris et calumpniæ habui alibi in eodem wasto, infra divisas quæ nominantur in carta Regis Henrici, filii Matildis Imperatricis, quam dedit eisdem monachis de præfato wasto, ita quod ego et hæredes [mei] nullam reclamationem faceremus in perpetuum super aliquid quod continetur infra prædictas divisas. Hanc elemosinam meam ego [*warranty*], quæ ut rata sit et firma in perpetuum, hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenenda in perpetuum manu mea affidavi, pro me et hæredibus meis, et hanc cartam posui manu mea super Altare S. M. Rievallensis. His T. Rogero, Abbate de Bellalanda; Nicholao de Traili; Richerio Walesanda; Henrico de Mainel; Symone de Steinegrif; Roberto, Clerico de Martona; Willelmo de Tamtun; Willelmo Esturmi; Ernaldo filio Bence[2]; Jukelo de Alvertona; Roberto Breth; Jordano Cusin; Ricardo de Sproxtun.

Like charter by Walter Bardolf.

CLXXXV. [120] [CXXVIII.][3] . . . Willelmus, Comes de Albemarlia . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, quicquid juris habui in Miclaholm, et quietam clamasse totam calumpniam quam habui super idem Miclaholm inperpetuum. Hanc elemosinam meam dedi eis Tenendam inperpetuum liberam et quietam . . . [*warranty*]. Ego etiam recepi eandem Domum in meam protectionem et

Similar charter of surrender by William Earl of Albemarle.

[1] *Qui.*
[2] *Bencel'.*
[3] The numbering is not actually continued, or inserted, in the case of this charter and that which follows next; but they are reckoned as numbered, inasmuch as the next deed but one is numbered CXXX.

custodiam, et monachos et conversos ejusdem Domus similiter, sicut fratres meos. Hanc donationem feci eis in Curia Domini Regis Angliæ coram Willelmo filio Aldelini, Dapifero ejus. His T. Symone, Comite de Hontedona; Saero de Quinci.

CLXXXVI. CARTA ASKETINI DE TORNETUN DE VASTO.

Similar charter by Asketine FitzRoger de Thornton.

[CXXIX.] ... Asketinus de Thornatune [120^{b}], filius Rogeri ... Sciatis me dedisse ... Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis ... quicquid juris habui in Micleholm, et in wasto Regis subtus Pikaringa, sicut juratum fecit eisdem monachis, liberum et quietum pro me et hæredibus meis, et quietam clamavi eisdem monachis inperpetuum pro me et pro hæredibus meis totam calumpniam quam habui in Miclaholm, et in prædicto vasto, sine ulla reclamatione in posterum ... Hæc omnia tenenda fideliter et warantizanda prædictis monachis ... manu mea affidavi, et cartam hanc posui manu mea super Altare S. M. Rievallensis. Hoc ipsum affidavit Jolanus filius meus. His T. Alano, fratre meo, cujus sigillo munivi cartam meam hanc, quia proprium sigillum non habui. Hugone filio Samuelis, Clerico; Roberto, Clerico de Sproxtun; Drogone Clerico; Willelmo filio Briani; Willelmo de Harun; Radulfo Magno; Asketino de Sproxtun; Henrico filio Thockeman, et Drogone fratre ejus; [121] Roberto de Edestun; Huberto de Herun; Willelmo Dapifero; Henrico Coco; Roberto Peregrino; Amfrido Pellifico; Roberto filio Aldredi.

Like charter by Alan Forester, son of Roger de Thornton.

CLXXXVII. CXXX. ... Alanus Forestarius, filius Rogeri de Thornatune ... Sciatis me dedisse ... Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis in ... elemosinam, quicquid juris habui in Micleholm, et in vasto Regis subtus Pickaringe, sicut juratum fuit eisdem monachis, liberum et quietum in perpetuum pro me et hæredibus meis; et quietam clamavi eisdem monachis in perpetuum pro me et hæredibus meis totam calumpniam quam habui in Micleholm et in prædicto wasto, sine omni reclamatione in posterum. Hæc omnia tenenda fideliter et warantizanda etc. [*as in last deed*]. Hoc ipsum affidavit Alanus, filius meis. His T. [*as in last deed*].

Similar deed by Hugh Brun.

CLXXXVIII. CXXXI. ... Hugo Brun ... Sciatis me quietum clamasse de me et de hæredibus meis ... Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis ... in ... elemosinam, quicquid juris habui in Micleholm, et alibi in wasto subtus Pikaringe intra divisas etc.

[*as in No.* CLXXXIV., *except that for* quæ ut rata sit etc., *is written* et ut hæc elemosina mea rata sit prædictis monachis in perpetuum et firma, hæc omnia fideliter etc. *to* hæredibus meis, *where follows*] et quod fidelis ero prædictæ Domui, et cartam hanc super Altare S. M. Rievallis manu mea posui. His T. Magistro Gaufrido de Duva; Hugone, Capellano de Helmeslac; Magistro Willelmo filio Theodorici; Thoma, Diacono de Helmeslac; Roberto, Clerico de Sproxtun; Willelmo filio Briani; Henrico filio Theochemanni; Willelmo de Pokeleia; Willelmo Dispensario; Radulfo de Beauvair; Symone, homine Petri de Ros; Roberto et Thoma fratribus ejus; Gilleberto filio Willelmi; Roberto filio Aldredi; Willelmo le Monie; Rogero le Enuaise; Willelmo filio Baldewini; Theod[orico] filio Edolf; Willelmo filio Portarii.

CLXXXIX. CARTA TORPHINI DE ALVESTAIN ET GAUFRIDI NEPOTIS EJUS DE JURATORIBUS VASTI.

Important and authoritative statement by Torphin de Allerston, and his nephew Geoffrey, touching the boundaries of the Waste below Pickering, as recognised by a jury of the principal men of the district, headed by the Wardens of the said Waste.

CXXXII. . . . Thorphinus de Alvestain et Gaufridus, nepos ejus, salutem. Sciatis quod isti homines juramento recognoverunt proprium wastum Regis esse ab Alvestainbech usque Tacriveling—scil., Rainaldus Forestarius, et Hugo Boia, et Alfwinus Hert, qui tres custodes fuerunt ejusdem wasti, et post eos [122ᵇ] juraverunt Thorold de Novavilla, et Gillebertus de Atuna, et Radulfus Luvel de Grisetorpe, Willelmus filius Normanni de Ecbrictestuna, Asketillus Malecaca, Gamel de Rodestuna, Theobaldus de Martuna, Gamel de Roaldesbi, Cospatricius frater ejus, Ricardus filius Rogeri de Thornetona, Eugenaldus[1] de Wiltona, Theodoricus de Sextendal, Theobaldus filius Pagani de Wicham, Thor filius Acce de Snegintona, Rogerus filius Ucce de Rolestuna, Hugo filius Walthephi de Rolestuna, Stephanus Manievilain, Walterus Bardulf, Liulfus de Kintorne, Ricardus de Galmetona, Willelmus filius Ketelli, Ricardus Rollevilain, Stephanus filius Gamel de Pikaringa, Robertus de Bonefelde, Walterus filius Arnaldi de Aselacbi, Willelmus filius Rostune,[2] Lucas de Neutona, Godefridus de Neutona:—

[1] The form of this name is a matter of uncertainty. The perplexity occasioned by the difficulty of distinguishing between *u* and *v* in the old writing is upon the decipherer in two places in this name.

[2] There is no distinct space left between *filius* and *Rostune* here, nor is there anything to suggest omission. Rostune may be a personal name, but as there is a place called Ruston (in the parish of Wykeham) in the close neighbourhood of the places furnishing distinguishing appellatives to many of the persons named in this list, the presumption almost is that some Christian name is omitted before Rostune.

Isti omnes, ut diximus, juraverunt, et nos cum ipsis, proprium esse wastum Regis ab Alvestainbech,[1] usque ad Tacrivelingam,[2]

[1] The boundary here given is one the general run of which is perhaps, on the whole, fairly easy to make out. And yet on trying to make out its details it is found to be beset with manifold difficulties and perplexities. It is impossible to give the questions involved adequate consideration in the present series of notes; but an attempt will be made to deal with them in a manner more or less adequate in the Introduction. Of that part of the entire boundary involved by the stream to the name of which this note is appended, it may at least be said that it is altogether clear and unmistakable.

[2] Not the slightest trace of this name has rewarded the search made for it. And unfortunately there are other names similarly involved, as to which the same sort of remark, however qualified in some one particular or more, has necessarily to be made. One remark, however, it seems requisite to make in connection with Tacriueling—assuming that to be the correct reading of the name: it might be Tacrineling—and that is that Allerston Beck and Tacriueling are clearly intended to represent or denote the eastern and western limits of the grant or grants involved. This will stand out more evidently if we refer to the document containing the fullest delineation of the boundary under notice, and that is No. CCX., or Henry the Second's Charter of Confirmation, which, so to speak, consolidates the mass of charters which go to the completion of the grant of the "Vastum subtus Pickeringam." The document referred to, after noticing that the *metæ et divisæ* concerned had been formally sworn to by the Wapentake of Pickering-Lith, goes on to specify as follows:—"scil., quicquid est inter Alvestainebech et Tacriueling in longitudine, præter pratum de Eduiemerse—per has, scil., divisas: a loco ubi Alvestainebech cadit in Derewentam, sicut eadem Derewenta currit usque ad locum ubi Ria cadit in Derewentam; et inde ubi Costa cadit in Riam; et inde per Costham ad Tacriueling, et inde per Tacriueling usque ad fossatum monachorum, et inde per idem fossatum sicut currit Lund et cadit in Costham; et inde per Costham contra aquilonem sursum usque ad locum ubi Kiptoftesich cadit in Costam, et inde sicut Kiptoftesich tendit usque ad Midsich, et inde per Midsich usque ubi Thorntonebech cadit in Midsich; et inde per Thornetonebech, contra aquilonem, usque ad fossatum quod circuit campum de Theokemarais, et inde per idem fossatum usque ad Blastam; et inde per sikettum quod ibi est, in Midsich, et inde ut Midsich descendit in Alvestainebech, et inde sicut Alvestainebech descendit in Derewentam." Now, it is to be observed that the boundary is coincident with the Costa from its confluence with the Rye as far as Tacriueling, and that then it deviates from the waterline hitherto followed, and threads Tacriueling itself (whether it be a thread of water, or a longitudinal depression of the land, or an artificial bank), until it arrives at a dike made by the monks themselves, following that dike alongside the Lund until the Costa is once more reached. The question of course is, "On which side of the Costa is this digression made?" The most probable answer seems to be, "On the west side"; and that it is quite within the range of probability that Tacriueling was near what is now called Tranmere Hill, and that what is now Ackland Beck represents the ancient Lund; and perhaps this last suggestion is not robbed of any probability by the circumstance that its course is very circuitous, and that "sicut circuit Lund" is the reading, instead of "sicut currit Lund," in the Patent Rolls copy of King Richard's Confirmation which we have in CLXXII.; and this, besides the fact that the Ackland Beck takes its course through what is marked on the map as "Lund Forest." But, however this may be, the boundary, after having rejoined the Costa, proceeds northwards along the line of the

et ita, scil., sicut Midsich[1] tendit de Alvestainbech usque ad divisas inter Theokemarescum et Thornetun, et inde per ipsas divisas inter Theokesmarescum et Thornetun usque in Midsich, ita quod totum territorium de Theokemaresco clauditur in wasto, et inde per Midsich[2] usque [123] in Kip-

said stream until it reaches the drain or slow stream called Kiptoftsich, the course of which it follows until it reaches another like drain called Midsich, which drain again soon finds its way into Thornton Beck. This last feature enables us to identify the Midsich of the boundary as the Midsyke Drain of to-day, which lies something less than two miles nearly due south of Pickering. And this is a feature which probably enables us to identify the Kiptoftsich of the *divisa;* for there is a Toft Drain as well as a Toft-Swang Drain communicating with Midsyke towards the west, and reaching close to the Costa on the east. It may not be possible to decide whether the one or other of these "drains" may represent the old Kiptoftsich; but there can be little doubt that the modern Wintofts is the survival of the ancient Kiptofts, and that the boundary we are pursuing took its turn to the east in its close vicinity. Arrived at Thornton-beck, it will be noted that the boundary-line turns up the course of the stream, or towards the north, continuing in that direction until it strikes the dike or bank which encloses the Theokemersc "campus." This name Theokemersc or Theokemarais is lost. But from the present document we find that Thornton and Theokemarescus were conterminous: and, by inference from No. CLXIII., that, in part at least, the latter abutted upon Wilton; and hence the deduction is that the lost Theokemersc may be found again in what is now called Thornton Marshes. But it becomes necessary, here, to draw attention to the fact that there are clearly two slow drains or sykes involved in the present delineation, both called Midsich, the one of them flowing into Thornton Beck, the other into Allerston Beck. With this latter we are no further concerned here, than as far as its connection with Theokemersc is concerned. The next mere or boundary-mark mentioned is Blasta, of which no trace seems to be left. I should guess it to have been not far from the angle formed by the incidence of the modern Carr Drain, flowing between Thornton and Wilton, with the "Friar Dike," which is the northern boundary of Loft Marshes, and literally "descendit in Alvestainebech." And, following this stream to the point of its confluence with the Derwent, we reach the place from which the boundary started. But there is still one matter remaining to be noticed, and that is the exception made in No. CCX. in the words "præter pratum de Eduiemersc." The following extract from No. CXC., or William de Vesci's charter "de Wasto," gives the necessary explanation, and, besides that, leads on to an approximate identification of Eduiemersc: "Ex occidentali parte rivuli qui de Derewenta se extendit versus Pickaringam, dedi eisdem monachis quicquid habui inter Costam et Riam et Kyptoftesich et præfatum rivulum . . . præter pratum quod vocatur Eduiemersch, quod certis divisis coram me a liberis hominibus meis, cum prædictis monachis, discriminatum est—salvo ponte et via mea," this same bridge being described in No. CXCII. as Pons de Houm, and known as Howe Bridge to this day; the rivulet which "directs itself towards Pickering" being, beyond question, what is now called the Tramper Sewer. In this vicinity, then, Eduiemersch has to be looked for, as regards its local habitation.

[1] This is the western Midsich; the name lost.

[2] This is the Midsich, now Midsyke, to the west of Thornton Beck. It may be observed that in this case the boundary given proceeds the other way about.

toftesich, et ita per Kiptoftesich usque in Costam, et ex altera parte de Costa usque in Tacriuelingam. Infra has divisas nominatas habebat Eustachius filius Johannis dimidiam carrucatam terræ et pratum quoddam—scil., in Eduicmersch,[1] de quo prato singulis annis fenum auferre potuit, pro quo annuatim iiii s. solvebat socagio Regis de Pikeringe, nec aliquid amplius habuit in wasto, neque pasturam neque turbariam. Hæc juravimus et hoc testari parati sumus.

Surrender, with a reservation, by William de Vesci of whatever rights he may have had in the Waste below Pickering.

CXC. cxxxiii. . . . Willelmus de Vesci . . . Noveritis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, quicquid juris habui in Wasto subtus Pikaringam, ab orientali parte illius rivuli qui currit ad occidentalem partem juxta domus eorundem monachorum, quæ constructæ fuerunt tempore secundi [123b] Henrici, Regis Angliæ, Tenendum in perpetuum libere et quiete, et in pace et honorifice, sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sine omni communa et retenamento. Ex occidentali vero parte prædicti rivuli—qui, scil., de Derewenta se extendit versus Pikaringam, dedi eisdem monachis quicquid habui inter Costam et Riam et Kyptoftesich et præfatum rivulum liberum et quietum . . . et ad utendum eo prout voluerint, præter pratum quod vocatur Eduiemersch, quod certis divisis coram me a liberis hominibus meis cum prædictis monachis discriminatum est, salvo ponte et via mea. Hoc autem sciendum est quod ego et hæredes mei non patiemur alicujus pecora pasci inter prænominatas aquas et Kiptoftesic et prædictum rivulum, nec etiam cuiquam hominum meorum, præter animalia tantum dominicarum carrucarum mearum de Malt[ona] et Langet[ofte], qui utrique inter easdem divisas, tam in pascuis quam in pratis monachorum, ablato feno suo, pascentur; et præter pecora monachorum prædictorum quæ pascentur ibi omni tempore per omnia, tam in præfato prato meo, quando fenum fuerit ablatum, quam in terra reliqua. [124] Inter Costam vero et prædictum rivulum ego et homines mei capiemus singulis annis sexcentas caretatas turbarum ad focariam. Hanc donationem et elemosinam meam ego et hæredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus prædictis monachis . . . in perpetuum. His T. Rogero, Archiepiscopo Ebor.; Gregorio, Priore de Bredlintonia; Johanne filio Letoldi, Archidiacono; Jeremia Canonico; Magistro Roberto filio Stephani; Roberto filio Willelmi; Bernardo Clerico, nepote Bernardi de Rippelei; Roberto de Gant; Everardo de Ros; Rannulfo filio Walteri; Thoma de Everingaham; Willelmo

[1] The Eustace FitzJohn here mentioned is the father of the William de Vesci, the author of the Charter which was just now under notice.

Latimer; Willelmo filio Galonis; Willelmo Basset; Adam filio Roberti Truite; Willelmo de Laceles; Guarino de Vesci; Radulfo filio Ricardi filii Loswardi; Gilleberto de Briddeshale; Gerivario [1] Clerico.

Quitclaim by Stephen de Manuivelain, and his son Roger, of any right they might have in Mickleholm on the Waste below Pickering.

CXCI. CXXXIIII. Noverint . . . quod ego, Stephanus Mangevilain, et Robertus, filius meus, concessu hæredum nostrorum, quietam clamavimus, sine omni recla[124ᵇ]matione in posterum, S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . quicquid juris habuimus in Micleholm, pro duabus marcis argenti, quas monachi dederunt nobis. Hanc conventionem fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenendam monachis Rievallensibus in perpetuum ego et Rogerus, filius meus, manibus nostris, affidavimus, pro nobis et pro omnibus hæredibus nostris, in manu Hugonis Malebisse, et quum volui hanc conventionem firmiter stare et nulla ambiguitate notari, sigillum Petri de Surdevals apposui cum sigillo meo ad hanc cartam pro testimonio. His T. Willelmo, Clerico de Kirkebi; Hugone Malebisse; Roberto de Bonefeld [2]; Roberto de Surdeval; Alexandro Barre; Ernaldo filio Ricardi de Thornetun; Roberto, Clerico de Kirkebi; Johanne Coco.

Confirmation by King Henry II. of an agreement between Rievaulx and Malton Priory touching the pasturage of Eduiemersch.

CXCII. CXXXV. Henricus, Rex Anglorum, et Dux Normannorum . . . Sciatis quod tota controversia quæ vertebatur inter Monachos Rievallenses et [125] Canonicos de Maltona super pastura de Eduimersch, coram me, per precem et consensum meum amicabili compositione in hunc modum terminata est:—monachi, scil., præfati concesserunt antedictis canonicis ut habeant in pastura sua in Wasto subtus Pikaringam in perpetuum boves xxx, quibus colant terram suam de Maltona, et duos tauros, et xxx vaccas, quarum vituli, cum fuerint anni unius, de prædicta pastura removebuntur:—Quæ pastura est illa infra has divisas concessa ad prædicta animalia:—In longum a ponte de Houm usque ad Kiptoftesic, et in latum a Costa usque ad rivulum qui currit juxta domos monachorum a parte occidentali et tendit versus Pikaringe. Præterea concesserant ut canonici habeant infra præscriptas divisas turbas sufficienter ad proprios usus Domus suæ, quas solebant habere a Willelmo de Vesci, et pratum quod habent de eodem Willelmo in Eduiemersc. Canonici vero quietam clamaverunt in perpetuum monachis totam calumpniam quam habuerunt super wastum subtus Pikaringam. T. Willelmo filio Aldelini,

[1] The orthography quite uncertain.

[2] This name is written *Bonefeld* in two places, and *Benefeld* in two others. Both forms, therefore, are allowed to stand.

Dapifero; et Johanne,[1] Decano de Salesb.; et Magister Waltero de Cust[ances]. Apud Stanfordam.

Attestation by the Bishop of Moray and the Abbot of Mortuum Mare as to the settlement of a dispute about the pasturage of Eduimersch, between the Houses of Rievaulx and Malton, argued before themselves.

CXCIII. [125b] CXXXVI. Symon, D. G. Murefensis Episcopus, et Ricardus, eadem Gratia Abbas de Mortuo-mari, omnibus . . . Sciatis quod tota controversia quæ vertebatur inter monachos Rievallis et canonicos de Maltona super pastura de Eduimersc coram nobis, qui præsentes affuimus per præceptum Domini Regis Angliæ, et coram multis aliis viris honestis, in hunc modum amicabili compositione terminata est:—Monachi, scil., præfati concesserunt antedictis canonicis ut habeant in prædicta pastura in perpetuum boves trium carrucarum suarum quibus colant terram suam de Maltona—scil., numero xxxta,[2] et vaccas xxxta, quarum vituli erunt cum matribus in eadem pastura usque dum habeant ætatem anni unius, et tunc inde removebuntur. Canonici vero quietam clamaverunt in perpetuum totam calumpniam quam habuerunt super Wastum subtus Pikaringe de omnibus aliis rebus in perpetuum. His T. [*none given*].

CXCIV. [126] HENRICUS REX SENIOR DE RIEVALLE.

Confirmation by King Henry I. of Walter Espec's grant to the Convent of Rievaulx.

CXXXVII. Henricus, Rex Anglorum . . . Sciatis me concessisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ . . . de Rievallibus, pro Dei amore et salute . . . et pro statu regni mei, novem carrucatas terræ quas Walterus Espec eis dedit . . . in elemosinam—scil., terram de Grif, ubi sunt iv carrucatæ, et terram quæ vocatur Thillestona, ubi sunt v carrucatæ cum omnibus . . . per divisas et metas quas Walterus Espec eis fecit et statuit . . . Et præter hæc concedo eis omnia aisiamenta sua in manerio Walteri prædicti de Helmeslac, sicut Walterus ea eis dedit . . . scil., materiem et ligna ad proprios usus suos, et pascua et pannagia, ab omni consuetudine quieta, in omnibus boscis Walteri de Helmeslac, sicut idem Walterus liberius habuit ad suum proprium opus. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod ipsi bene et in [126b] pace . . . teneant, et quiete de omni themanetala et Danegeldo et omnibus auxiliis . . . quod michi vel Waltero, vel successoribus meis vel suis, unquam pertineat, nunc et usque in sempiternum eas eis quietas et solutas clamo, et Regia

[1] No early Dean of Salisbury named John is mentioned by Le Neve.

[2] This is an entry of interest as showing what the number of oxen to a team was at Malton. Where the same subject came under notice on previous occasions (see pp. 65 n., 73), the number specified was the normal number of eight.

auctoritate et a Deo . . . confirmo, et illi prædictæ Ecclesiæ et fratribus in eo Deo deservientibus hæc inconcusse, illibateque in perpetuum obtinenda concedo, statuo, corroboro. Testibus subscriptis, in quorum audientia hæc carta facta, lecta et concessa fuit:—scil. Willelmo,[1] Archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, et Rogero,[2] Episcopo Sarum, et Alexandro,[3] Episcopo Lincoln., et Henrico,[4] Episcopo Winton., et Roberto,[5] Episcopo Hereford., et Bernardo,[6] Episcopo S. David., et Johanne,[7] Episcopo Rovec., et Algaro, Episcopo Constanc., et Johanne, Episcopo Sagiarum, et Gaufrido, Abbate S. Albani, et R. de Sigillo, et N. nepote Episcopi, et Roberto, Comite Gloecest., et Willelmo, Comite Warrenne, et Stephano,[8] Comite Moritoniæ, et Rannulfo, Comite Cestriæ, et Roberto, Comite Legr., et Milone [de] Gloecest., et Umfrido de Buh[ari], et Roberto de Curci, et Eustachio filio Johannis, et Pagano fratre suo, et Willelmo Maltravers, et Gaufrido filio Paganelli, et Jordano Painel, et A. de Ver. [127] Apud Windresores, juxta domum Gundewini Cortinarii, in hora bosci; Incarnationis Domini nostri M° c[°] xxxiii°, peracta feliciter in Christo.

Charter of immunity from King Henry I. to Rievaulx from payment of tolls and other such dues.

CXCV. CXXXVIII. Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Justiciis et Baronibus et Vicecomitibus, et omnibus ministris totius Angliæ et Normanniæ, et Portuum maris, et nominatim Præpositis de Hamtona, et de Hastinges, et de Dovre, et de Barbar' fluct., et de Cadomo, et de Ostreham, et de Diopa, salutem. Præcipio quod equi et omnes res et homines Abbatiæ de Cistello, et monachorum Abbatiarum quæ de Cistello descendunt, sint quieti de theloneo et passagio et pontagio, et omni alia consuetudine, quocumque venerint. Et nullus eos super hoc injuste vexet nec disturbet, super x librarum forisfactione. T. Cancellario,[9] et R. de Sigillo, et Johanne Mar[eschallo]. Apud Wdestoc.

[1] William de Curbellio, 1123 to 1136.

[2] Roger, the King's Chancellor, 1103 to 1139.

[3] Alexander, nephew of Bishop Roger of Salisbury, 1123 to 1147.

[4] Henry of Blois, previously Abbot of Glastonbury, King Stephen's brother, 1129 to 1171.

[5] Robert de Betun, formerly Prior of Lanthony, 1129; consecrated 1131; ob. 1148.

[6] Bernard, the Queen's Chancellor, or Chaplain, was nominated by the King, and ordained priest 18th Sept. 1115, and consecrated next day. "During his prelacy this See lost its Archiepiscopal powers, and its bishops have ever since been suffragans to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The time of his death is not known."—Le Neve. The present Confirmation shows that he was still living in 1133.

[7] John I., Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1125 to 1137.

[8] Afterwards King.

[9] No name is specified. See commencement of next document.

CXCVI. [127] CARTA REGIS HENRICI SENIORIS DE DANEGELD ET TEMANETALE PRO RIEVALLE.

King Henry I. confirms the nine carucates given by Walter Espec, and grants immunity from the payment of Danegeld on account of them.

CXXX.[1] Henricus, Rex Angl[iæ], Episcopo Sarrum, et Cancellario, et Baronibus Scaccariæ, salutem. Sciatis quod[2] ego, pro Dei amore, salute animæ meæ et parentum meorum, clamo quietas monachis de ordine Cistellorum qui sunt apud Rievall[em] ix carrucatas terræ de Danegeld et themantale, et auxiliis et assisis, et omnibus rebus quæ super eas venerint, nunc et in sempiternum, et sic testatur carta mea quam habent. Et ii solidi de Danegeld, id est Themanetale,[3] quoquo anno eveniebant super illas ix carrucatas, et de illis ii solidis eas[4] ex toto quietas clamo in æternum. Et Walterus Espec qui eas eis dedit de dominio suo de tanto sit quietus versus me; et similiter de omnibus assisis sit Walterus quietus quæ super illas ix carrucatas evenerint. Testibus. Archiepiscopo Cantuariæ, et Episcopo Const[ances], et Episcopo Sag[iarum]. Apud Windesor.

CXCVII. CARTA HENRICI REGIS JUNIORIS DE PRIVILEGIO RIEVALLENSIUM.

Henricus,[5] Rex Anglorum . . . Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis . . . donationem

[1] The last deed is numbered CXXXVIII. The present number is consequently entirely wrong. The charter which stands next in order has transverse lines passed through it, as if with the object of crossing it out; and then the deed next in order is numbered CXXXIX.; as it would have been in due sequence if neither the present document nor its successor had been inserted.

[2] Written *quam*, or possibly meant for *quum*.

[3] This identification of themanetale (tenmantale) with Danegeld is of a nature to call for attention. It is noted on p. 196 of "The Whitby Chartulary," at the close of certain remarks on the word "themantel" in the quotation "constituit sibi dari de una quaque carucata terræ totius Angliæ duos solidos, quod ab antiquis nominatur temantale." But in the present case it will be observed that there are nine carucates of land concerned, and that the total impost on the whole only amounted to two shillings. As to this, Bishop Stubbs, while noticing the fact that the Danegeld had been "increased heavily" by the Conqueror, indeed "trebled in 1084, six shillings being exacted from each hide of land instead of two, the usual sum raised under the Anglo-Saxon kings," goes on to say —"Monasteries possessed in many cases immunity from Danegeld; in other cases they had special commutations; a large extent of land frequently 'defendit se,' that is, was held responsible, or rated, as one hide."—*Constitutional History*, i. 382. It would appear, then, that the abated amount previously chargeable on these nine carucates was by this charter entirely remitted.

[4] Namely, the carucatas.

[5] As already noticed, the document is not numbered, and is crossed out with diagonal scores.

General confirmation by King Henry II. of all grants already made to the Convent, which are fully specified.

Walteri Espec—scil., Grif et Thillestonam, cum omnibus appendiciis eisdem terris pertinentibus . . . et vallem quæ dicitur [128] Bildesdala, et hæc omnia cum viis et semitis, et divisis quas Walterus Espec illis constituit, et carta sua confirmavit et divisit. Præterea concedo eis et confirmo omnia aisiamenta in manerio prædicti Walteri—*i.e.* Helmeslec, sicut Walterus illis dedit et concessit—scil., materiem et ligna ad proprios usus, et pascua et panagia ab omni consuetudine libera et quieta in omnibus boscis Walteri, de Helmeslec, sicut idem Walterus liberius habuit ad suos proprios usus, et sicut gloriosus Rex Henricus, avus meus, illis concessit et . . . confirmavit. Præterea . . . confirmo eidem Ecclesiæ et eisdem monachis donationem Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi—scil., Crossebi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, secundum tenorem et formam cartæ ipsius Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi. Sed et donationem Rogeri de Molbrai illis confirmo, i.e., quicquid est de feudo suo in Wellebrune, et illam culturam quæ est inter Wellebrune et Houetune, cum omnibus . . . et rectis divisis, sicut idem Rogerus illis concessit et confir[128ᵇ]mavit; similiter terram de Steintona cum omnibus appendiciis suis . . . sicut idem Rogerus . . . confirmavit: illam etiam carrucatam terræ in Wellebruna quam Bertram de Bulemer . . . concessit: de dono Canonicorum Eboracensium Santburnam,[1] cum pertinenciis suis, sicut ipsi Canonici confirmaverunt: de dono quoque Gilleberti de Gant duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanebi, cum omni communi pastura ejusdem vallis, sicut idem Gillebertus dedit . . .: ex dono Roberti de Novavilla, unam carrucatam terræ in Rictuna, sicut idem Robertus dedit et . . .: ex dono, præterea, Odonis de Bolthebi wastum de Hesteskeith, sicut ipse Odo eis concessit . . . Hæc et cætera omnia, quæ illis a fidelibus rationabiliter concessa sunt, eis concedo libera et quieta ab omni consuetudine et themanetale et Danegeld, et sciris et hundredis, et placitis et omni terreno servitio, sicut gloriosus Rex Henricus, avus meus, illis concessit et . . . confirmavit de omnibus quæ illis data fuerunt tempore suo. His T. Theobaldo,[2] Archiepiscopo Cantuar.; Hugone, Episcopo Dunelm.; Roberto,[3] Episcopo Lincoln.; Philippo, Episcopo Baiocensi; Ernaldo, Episcopo [129] Luxovii; Gualtero,[4] Episcopo Ces-

[1] The orthography is not quite certain, but there is not much uncertainty attaching to the reading.

[2] Theobald, Abbot of Bec, elected 1138, died 1161.

[3] Robert de Chesney, 1147 to 1167-8.

[4] "Walter Durdent, Prior of Canterbury, having been elected Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was consecrated by Archbishop Theobald, Oct. 3, 1149. He died Dec. 7, 1159." So far Le Neve. Dr. Freeman (*English Towns and Districts*, p. 235) writes, "Chester, though not an ancient episcopal see, has had, like

trensi; R.[1] Episcopo Rofensi; Thoma Cancellario; Johanne,[2] Thesaurario Ebor.; Johanne de Saleberi, Clerico Archiepiscopi; Ricardo de Hastinges, Magistro Fratrum de Templo; Willelmo fratre Reg[inaldi]; Reginaldo, Comite de Cornuwala; Roberto, Comite Leghec.; Henrico de Estsexa, Constabulario; Guarino filio Geroldi Camerarii; Eustachio filio Johannis. Apud Westmonasterium.

Charter by Henry II. taking Rievaulx and its possessions under the Royal protection, and giving them certain immunities and forest privileges.

CXCVIII. CXXXIX.[3] Henricus Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ . . . Sciatis me recepisse in mea propria manu et custodia et protectione Domum de Rievalle, et monachos, et omnes fratres in ea Deo servientes, et omnes terras et res et possessiones eorum sicut meam propriam elemosinam. Et volo et firmiter præcipio quod omnes terras et tenuras suas habeant et teneant in perpetuum, et libere et quiete et honorifice et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietanciis suis in bosco, solutas et quietas de sciris et hundredis et wapentachiis et placitis et querelis et geldis et Danegeldis et themantale et auxiliis et [129b] scutagiis et assisis et exercitibus et occasionibus, et omni terreno servitio et sæculari exactione: Et in boscis eorum nullus habeat forestam vel fuget sine licentia et voluntate eorum, super forisfacturam meam: sed

the Oxfordshire Dorchester, the curious fate of being at different times the seat of two distinct bishopricks. At the time of the local conquest in 1170, Chester contained no monastic house; like Shrewsbury, it was a stronghold of the seculars, who possessed two important churches, one within and the other without the walls. Within the city was the church of St. Werburh, from which the first Norman Earl Hugh removed the secular canons, rebuilt the church, and turned it into a Benedictine Abbey. A little before this, Peter, the first Norman Bishop of Lichfield, following the same policy as Remigius at Dorchester and John of Tours at Wells, removed the seat of his bishoprick from little Lichfield to greater Chester. He fixed his throne in the minster of St. John without the walls. . . . The stately Norman work which still remains in the church is most likely due to this bishop. For his successor, Robert of Limesay, moved his throne again from St. John's to Earl Leofric's minster at Coventry. Still the Bishops were often spoken of as Bishops of Chester, and St. John's kept up a kind of vague claim to be looked on as a third cathedral church alongside of Coventry and Lichfield."

[1] There was no Bishop of Rochester at the date required, whose initial was R. As Hugh Pudsey, the second witness to this Confirmation, was elected in 1152-3, and Bishop Walter of Chester died in 1159, the date of the document lies between those two years. But, according to Le Neve, Walter, brother of Archbishop Theobald, was elected Bishop of Rochester in 1147-8, and did not die until July 1182. We have therefore the alternative of supposing that the Rievaulx scribe had miscopied the initial R, or else that Le Neve's authority, *Chron. Gervasii*, was in error. The last hypothesis can hardly be maintained.

[2] John succeeded Hugh Pudsey, on his elevation to the See of Durham, in this dignity in 1154, and retained it till 1163.

[3] The numbering is resumed at this point.

teneant omnes terras et tenuras suas ita libere et honorifice sicut cartæ Regis Henrici, avi mei, et meæ testantur. Et prohibeo ne quis eos in aliquo vexet vel disturbet, neque de aliqua terra vel tenura sua in placitum ponat nisi nominatim præcepero, vel coram me ipso. T. Roberto[1] Lincoln., et Gill[eberto][2] Hereford., Episcopis; Gaufrido Comite, et Man[a]s[se] Biset, Dapifero. Apud Norhamptonam.

CXCIX. DE PROTECTIONE ABBATIS SILVANI.

CXL. Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ . . . Sciatis quod suscepi Silvanum, Abbatem de Rievalle, et ipsam Abbatiam, et omnes terras et tenuras et res suas in meam manum et custodiam et protectionem, et ideo volo et firmiter præcipio quod ipsum et prædictam Abbatiam, et omnes terras et tenuras et res et possessiones suas, tam de ecclesiastico quam de laico feudo, custodiatis et manuteneatis et protegatis, ita quod nullam eis injuriam vel contumeliam faciatis, [130] vel fieri permittatis. Et si quis eis super hoc in aliquo forisfecerit, plenariam eis sine dilatione justitiam faciatis. T. R[ogero],[3] Archiepiscopo Ebor. Apud Caddomum.

King Henry II. takes Abbot Sylvanus and the Convent under his special protection.

CC. CXLI. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ . . . Archiepiscopo Ebor. et Justiciariis et Baronibus et Vicecomiti et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de Eboracensi-scira, salutem. Sciatis me recepisse in manu mea et protectione Abbatiam et monachos de Rievallibus, et omnes res suas. Quare præcipio et prohibeo ne quis eis injuriam vel contumeliam faciat super x librarum forisfacturam, quia quicunque eis injuriam vel contumeliam fecerit michi ipsi fecisse noverit. T. Teobaldo Archiepiscopo Cantuar.; Thoma Cancellario. Apud Westmonasterium.

Charter of protection by King Henry II. to Rievaulx.

CCI. PRIVILEGIUM DE RIEVALLE.

CXLII. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ . . . Præcipio vobis quod custodiatis et protegatis et manuteneatis Abbatiam de Rievalle, et omnes res et possessiones monachorum illius Abbatiæ, quia illam suscepi in manu mea et custodia et protectione protegendam et defendendam, [130b] tanquam

Charter of protection by the same King.

[1] Robert de Chesney; consecrated in 1147; died 1167-8.

[2] Gilbert Foliot, Abbot of Gloucester, 1148, and translated to London in, 1162-3.

[3] Roger of Bishopsbridge was consecrated in 1154, and died in 1181.

meam propriam et specialem elemosinam. Et prohibeo ne super hoc eis injuriam vel contumeliam faciatis vel fieri permittatis. Et si aliquis eis in aliquo forisfecerit, sine dilatione eis plenariam justitiam faciatis, ne, pro defectu justitiæ, oporteat eos michi conqueri. T. Gaufrido,[1] Archiepiscopo. Apud Burum.

Grant of immunity from various customs and dues from Henry II.

CCII. CXLIII. Henricus Rex Angliæ, et Dux Normanniæ . . . omnibus ministris totius Angliæ et Normanniæ, et Portuum maris, et nominatim Præpositis de Hamptona, et de Hasting[es], et de Dovera, et de Barbesfluctu, et de Cadamo, et de Ostreham, et de Diopa, salutem. Præcipio quod equi et homines, et omnes res Abbatiæ de Rievalle, et monachorum ibidem Deo servientium, sint quieti de theloneo et passagio et pontagio, et omni alia consuetudine, quocumque venerint. Et nullus eos super hoc injuste vexet vel disturbet super x l. forisfactura. T. Theobaldo, Archiepiscopo Cantuar.; Ernaldo, Episcopo Luxovii; T[h]oma Cancellario; Comite Regin[aldo]. Apud Lincoln.

Confirmation by King Henry II. of Roger de Mowbray's grants in Welburne and Houeton.

CCIII. Henricus,[2] Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ . . . mi[131]nistris et omnibus fidelibus suis, . . . Sciatis me confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . donationem Rogeri de Molbrai—scil., quicquid est de feudo suo in Wellebrune, excepta[3] ecclesia ejusdem villæ, cum sex bovatis terræ. Simili-

[1] Geoffrey Plantagenet, a natural son of Henry II., was elected Archbishop of York in 1189, although not consecrated until nearly two years later. Henry II. died in July 1189. Consequently this confirmation must date from the earlier part of that year. There is then the difficulty that Le Neve states that Geoffrey's election dates 15th Sept. 1189, or more than two months after the King's death. It is not easy to suggest a satisfactory explanation of the discrepancy. Perhaps, however, the following suggestion by Mr. W. Brown of Arncliff Hall may not be without value. Premising that he can find no Archbishop Geoffrey contemporaneous with Henry II., and adverting to the fact that there were two places called Bures or Burum at which King Henry is known to have been, the one, Bures-le-Roi, and the other Bures simply, and that, with one exception, only the former is to be understood when Burum is mentioned in connection with the said King, he goes on to say that Henry II., in July 1171, made a charter at Buroum, which Eyton takes to be Bures-le-Roi, in favour of Newstead Abbey, to which Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Canterbury, was witness. This same Geoffrey was also witness to a charter by the younger King Henry (who predeceased his father), at the same time and place. In both these charters Geoffrey is the first witness. Can the "Archiepiscopo" in No. CCI. be a mistake for "Archidiacono"? Bures-le-Roi is, I take it, the Bures St. Mary's of the present day, and derived its older name from the fact that Eadmund, King of the East Angles, was crowned there, according to the testimony of Geoffrey de Fontibus.

[2] This charter again is not numbered, and besides is crossed out with diagonal scores.

[3] *Excepto.*

ter concedo eis et confirmo Houetonam, cum prædicta Wellebruna, cum omnibus rebus ad easdem terras pertinentibus . . . et divisis sicut idem Rogerus de Molbrai illis concessit. Et ideo volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædicti monachi habeant et teneant has prædictas terras bene et in pace . . . et in omnibus rebus solutas et quietas de sciris et hundredis et wapentagiis, et placitis et querelis et geldis et Danegeldis et temanetale et auxiliis et exercitibus . . . in . . . elemosinam. His T. Rogero, Archiepiscopo Ebor.; Roberto, Lincoln., Hugone, Dunelm., Ricardo, Cestr., Episcopis[1]; Roberto, Comite Legr.; Gaufrido Comite; Ricardo de Luci. Apud Notingaham.

CCIV. CARTA REGIS HENRICI DE COTUM.

[131^b] CXLIIII. Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ . . . Sciatis me confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . tres carrucatas terræ—scil., Cotum, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quas Hugo, Episcopus Dunelm., eis concessit in elemosinam . . . Et ideo volo et præcipio quod prædicti monachi habeant et teneant illas tres prædictas carrucatas terræ, ita bene sicut carta Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi, testatur. T. Rogero, Archiepiscopo Ebor.; Gaufrido,[2] Archidiacono Cantuar.; Ricardo, Archidiacono Pictavensi; Roberto, Decano Ebor.; Johanne filio Letoldi,[3] Archidiacono Ebor.; Comite Hugone de Norfolc.; et Hugone de Bello Campo; Radulfo de Glanvilla, Vicecomite Ebor.; et Roberto de Stutevilla. Apud Wintonam.

Confirmation by the same King of the grant from the Bishop of Durham as to Cotum.

CCV. [132] CXLV. Henricus, Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse S. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Rievalle . . . in elemosinam, duas carrucatas terræ quæ dicuntur Kilverdemersch . . . Præterea do eis et confirmo totam meam pasturam per totum wastum subtus Pikeringa per metas et easdem divisas quas wapent[achium] de Pikeringelid juravit, et in Comitatu Ebor., coram Justiciis meis, recognovit. Quare volo et firmiter

Grant by King Henry II. of the two carucates called Kilverdmersch, and confirmation of the grants touching the Waste below Pickering.

[1] Notices of these episcopal Testes will be found appended to No. CXCVII.

[2] "Geoffrey Ridel. He was employed by King Henry in his quarrel with Becket, and was consequently excommunicated by the Archbishop. He was promoted to the see of Ely in 1174."—Le Neve. But see p. 146, n. 1.

[3] John FitzLetold is enumerated by Le Neve among the Archdeacons of "York or West-Riding," but his name is out of place; for he is put before Hugh de Stotevagina, who is said to have held the office in 1138. Archbishop Roger, the first witness, was consecrated in 1154, and Archdeacon Geoffrey became bishop in 1174; consequently the date of this confirmation lies between those two years, and thus a distantly approximate date is afforded for John FitzLetold's occupancy of the office of Archdeacon.

præcipio quod hæc omnia habeant et teneant sicut meam propriam elemosinam, bene et in pace . . . T. T[heobaldo], Cantuar. Archiepiscopo; Ricardo,[1] London., Henrico,[2] Winton., Hil[lario],[3] Cicestr., Episcopis; Willelmo,[4] fratre Regis; Reginaldo, Comite Corn[wal.]; Roberto, Comite Legrec.; Willelmo, Comite Gloecest.; Ricardo de Luci; Willelmo de Braose; Manasse Biset, Dapifero; Henrico filio Geroldi, Camerario; Johanne Mald[uit]. Apud Romesiam.

King Henry II. charges the Sheriff to secure the formal recognition by the proper authorities of the grant of Henry I. of the Waste below Pickering, made to the Convent.

CCVI. [132b] CXLVI. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ, . . . Vicecomiti et ministris suis de Eboracensi-scira, salutem. Præcipio vobis quod sine dilatione faciatis recognosci per legales homines de Wapentac et de Foresta de Pikeringis[5] Wastum subtus Pikeringam[5] quod Henricus, avus meus, habuit in dominico suo die qua fuit vivus et mortuus; et, sicut recognitum fuit tunc fuisse, ita, sine dilatione et plenarie et juste habere faciatis monachos de Rievalle, et nullus eis inde aliquam injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Et nisi feceritis Comes Legec.[6] faciat. T. Cancellario; Hag'tru.; Ern.[7] Apud Cadomum.

Injunction by King Henry II. to the Sheriff not to permit any interference with the Convent's rights and folds in the waste aforesaid.

CCVII. CXLVII. Henricus, Rex Angliæ, et Dux . . . Vicecomiti de Eborasira, et ministris suis de Pickeringelea,[8] salutem. Præcipio vobis quod non patiamini quod aliquis injuste vexet Monachos de Rievals[9] de elemosina mea quam eis dedi subtus Pikeringe sicut carta mea testatur. Et prohibeo ne aliquis eis inde, vel rebus suis vel berchariis suis quas habent in prædicta elemosina mea, super hoc aliquam injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Et si quis eis forisfecerit vos eis inde rectum faciatis. Teste. Comite Gaufrido.

[1] Richard de Beaumes or Belmeis, consecrated 1152; died 1162.

[2] Henry of Blois, King Stephen's brother, 1129 to (probably) 1171.

[3] "Hilary was nominated to the Bishopric of Chichester in 1146, and consecrated in 1148. He died in 1169."—Le Neve.

[4] He was the King's youngest brother. It is supposed that in contemplating the Conquest of Ireland, Henry intended that kingdom for his brother William, for whom no provision had been made by their father, Geoffrey of Anjou. Henry's brother Geoffrey had succeeded their father in his patrimonial domains, but was driven out of them by Henry in 1156.

[5] Both these names are plainly written. The first may be a form of the name, or, what is more likely, only a clerical error.

[6] This is so written; Legr. or Legrc. is more usual.

[7] Nothing can be made out touching these names.

[8] Pickering Lithe or Lythe has long been the recognised name for the Wapentake or county division embracing the Pickering district. In all probability this is an ancient phonetic effort to reproduce the said form.

[9] It is so written.

CCVIII. JUSSUM REGIS DE WASTO.

CXLVIII. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux . . . Justiciis, Vicecomiti, et forestariis suis de Pikeringe, salutem. Præcipio vobis quod faciatis mona[133]chos de Rievals habere et tenere bene et in pace, libere et quiete et juste, totam pasturam de Wasto de subtus Pickeringe sicut illam eis dedi et . . . confirmavi, et sicut Rex Henricus, avus meus, illa[m] tenuit in dominio suo. Et faciatis pontes et semitas et vias de eodem wasto esse sicut solebant tempore Regis Henrici, avi mei. Et prohibeo ne quis eis inde injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. T. Cancellario. Apud Cahucium.

Another like charter from the same King.

CCIX. CXLIX. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux . . . Vicecomiti et Ballivis suis [de] Eboracensi-sira, salutem. Præcipio quod Abbas et monachi de Rievalle habeant et teneant pasturam suam in Wasto sub Pickeringa bene et in pace sicut eam ipsis dedi et . . . confirmavi. Et prohibeo ne quis eos gravet vel vexet, aut injuriam vel molestiam eis faciat de berchariis vel fossatis eorum, aut aliis aisiamentis suis quæ habent. Sed si quis hoc in aliquo forisfecerit, plenariam eis inde sine dilatione justitiam faciatis. T. Henrico, Episcopo Baiocensi. Apud Burum.

Further charter of the same character from the same monarch.

CCX. CARTA REGIS ANGLIÆ DE THEOKEMARAIS.

CL. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux . . . [133ᵇ] Archiepiscopis . . . Sciatis me dedisse et . . . confirmasse . . . S. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Rievalle . . . pro anima gloriosi Regis, Henrici, avi mei, . . . in . . . elemosinam totum Wastum meum, et totam pasturam meam subtus Pikeringam, . . . per metas et easdem divisas quas Wapentach de Pikaringalith [1] juravit ad meum proprium opus, et in plenario Comitatu Ebor., coram Justiciis meis, recognovit—scil., quicquid est inter Alvestanebech et Tacriueling in longitudine, præter pratum de Eduiemersc—per has, scil., divisas:—a loco ubi Alvestainebech cadit in Derewentam, [et inde] sicut eadem Derewenta currit usque ad locum ubi Ria cadit in Derewentam, et inde usque ubi Costa cadit in Riam, et inde per Costham ad Tacriueling, et inde per Tacriueling [134] usque ad fossatum monachorum, et inde per idem fossatum sicut currit Lund et cadit in Costham, et inde per Costham contra Aquilonem sursum usque ad locum ubi Kip-

Renewal of grant of the Waste so often named with specifications and boundaries.

[1] Here the true form of the name appears. See above, No. CCVII. (p. 148), and note.

toftesich cadit in Costham, et inde sicut Kiptoftesich tendit usque ad Midsich, et inde per Midsich usque ubi Thorntonebech cadit in Midsich, et inde per Thorntonebech contra aquilonem usque ad fossatum quod circuit campum de Theokemarais, et inde per idem fossatum usque ad Blastam, et inde per sikettum quod ibi est usque ad Midsich, et inde sicut Midsich descendit in Alvestainebech, et inde sicut Alvestainebech descendit in Derewentam. Hæc omnia dedi eis per præscriptas divisas, et concessi similiter, ut infra ipsas divisas domos et bercharias ædificent, et terram colant et exerceant per totum, sicut eis placuerit. Quare volo, et regia auctoritate, et a Deo michi concessa potestate concedo, statuo, corroboro prædictæ Ecclesiæ et monachis, sicut nunc et in perpetuum optinenda, in liberam elemosinam, bene et in pace, honorifice, integre et plenarie, sicut Rex Henricus, avus meus, ea tenuit in dominico suo die quo fuit vivus et mortuus libera et quieta de omni temanetala et Danegelda, et omnibus auxiliis [134b] et assisis, et omnibus consuetudinibus et occasionibus et placitis, et de omni terreno servitio quod michi vel successoribus meis unquam pertineat. Et prohibeo ne aliquis per dictas metas cum averiis intrare et turbam fodere, vel in aliqua re se intromittere aliquo modo præsumat, sine voluntate et licentia eorum, super forisfacturam meam. T. Rogero, Archiepiscopo Ebor.; Ricardo, Episcopo Winton.; Rogero,[1] Episcopo Wig[orn]; Hugone, Episcopo Dunelm.; Roberto, Comite Legerc.; Hamone, Comite de Wareinna; Symone Comite; Ricardo de Luci; Rainaldo de Curtenai; Willelmo filio Aldelini, Dapifero. Apud Westmonasterium.

CCXI. CONFIRMATIO REGIS DE SARTO EVERARDI DE ROS.

Confirmation by King Henry II. of the grant made to the Convent by Everard de Ros.

CLI. Henricus, D. G. Rex Angliæ et Dux . . . Sciatis me concessisse et . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . omnia subscripta quæ Everardus de Ros rationabiliter eis dedit . . . viz. totum sartum ipsius Everardi, et boscum ad oc[135]cidentem de Helmeslach per has divisas—scil. a vado molendini de Sproxtun sicut fossatum illorum vadit sursum usque ad supercilium montis, et tendit inde recta linea usque ad Rogum qui est juxta prædictum sartum, et inde sicut idem fossatum circuit sartum, claudens juxta se versus sartum quodlibet lignum viride, et venit usque ad vallem quæ venit de Gerardedale per latus montis, usque ad prædictum

[1] Roger, son of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, was elected 1163-4, consecrated 1164, and died in 1179.

sartum, et inde sicut idem fossatum vadit transversum Gerardedala, et jungitur fossato illorum quod venit de Barra quæ est inter terram cultam et Parvam Haiam de Thilestone, et sic totam Gerardedale versus Grif per divisas prædicti sarti usque ad antiquam viam qua homines venientes de Grif solebant ire ad molendinum de Sproxtuna, et inde usque ad Sparagata, et inde per Sparagata usque in Riam, et inde per aquam de Ria cum tota aqua ipsius Everardi, usque ad vadum molendini prædictum de Sproxtuna. Omnia quæ continentur infra has divisas confirmo prædictis monachis Tenenda in perpetuam elemosinam, libera et quieta . . . sicut prædictus Everardus dedit eis et concessit, et [135b] carta sua confirmavit. Præterea concedo eis et confirmo communem pasturam de Pokeleia sicut idem Everardus dedit eis in bosco et plano, intus et extra, per omnia libere et quiete, ad oves et cætera pecora sua. Concedo etiam quod habeant ibi materiem et ligna ad suos proprios usus in omnibus boscis ejusdem villæ, et pascua et pannagium ab omni consuetudine quieta, et cætera omnia aisiamenta sua, sicut liberius et quietius Walterus Espec aisiamenta sua eis dedit . . . in territorio de Helmeslach, et sicut Robertus de Ros, pater supradicti Everardi, et idem Everardus, cartis suis eis confirmaverunt. Et sicut inter ipsos monachos et sæpe nominatum Everardum convenit, concedo quod Everardus et hæredes sui nunquam recolligent alicujus Religionis homines in prædictam pasturam de Pokeleia, præter eosdem monachos; et si voluerit ipse Everardus aliquando aliquid amplius alicui dimittere de prædicta villa, illis libentius et citius dimittat quam aliicunque hominum, et pro minori pretio. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædicta Ecclesia S. Mariæ de Rievalle et monachi . . . omnia prædicta habeant et teneant in libera et pura elemosina, libera et quieta ab omni [136] terreno servitio, et ab omnibus auxiliis et assisis et geldis . . . sicut data sunt eis et concessa, et cartis donatorum confirmata, et sicut carta præfati Everardi testatur, quod ea omnia ipse et hæredes sui manutenere et warantizare eis debent . . . in perpetuum. T. Hugone, Episcopo Dunelm.; Magistro Johanne Cumin; Hugone Murdach; Rannulfo de Glanvilla; Willelmo de Stutevilla; Reginaldo de Curten[ay]; Michaele Belet. Apud Gnareburghe.

CCXII. PRIVILEGIUM REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI.

CLII. Henricus, Rex Angliæ et Dux . . . Sciatis me confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. M. Rievallis, . . . donationem Walteri Espec—scil., Grif et Tillestonam, et vallem [136b] quæ dicitur

eneral confirmation by King Henry II. of all grants so far made to the Convent.

Bildesdala, cum omnibus appendiciis . . . et hæc omnia cum viis et semitis, et divisis quas Walterus Espec illis constituit et confirmavit et divisit. Præterea . . . confirmo omnia aisiamenta in manerio prædicti Walteri, i.e. Helmeslac, sicut idem Walterus eis dedit et concessit—scil. materiem et ligna ad proprios usus, et pascua et pannagium . . . in omnibus boscis Walteri, de Helmeslac, sicut idem Walterus liberius habuit ad suos proprios usus, et sicut gloriosus Rex Henricus, avus meus, illis . . . confirmavit. Hæc et cætera omnia quæ illis a fidelibus pia devotione[1] concessa sunt eis concedo libera et quieta ab omni consuetudine. Præterea . . . confirmo eidem Ecclesiæ et eisdem monachis donationem Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi—scil., Crossebi et Cotum . . . et per easdem divisas quæ jurata sunt præcepto prædicti Episcopi secundum tenorem et formam cartæ ipsius Hugonis, Dunelm. Episcopi. Set et donationem Rogeri [137] de Molbrai illis confirmo, i.e.[2] quicquid est de feudo suo in Wellebruna, et totam Houetonam, cum omnibus rebus . . . rectis divisis, sicut idem Rogerus et Nigellus, filius ejus, illis concesserunt . . .: item ex dono Rogeri de Molbrai, et ex dono Stephani de Mainil, et ex dono Hugonis Malebestiæ, Staintonam: illam etiam carrucatam terræ in Wellebrunna quam Bertram de Bulemer . . . illis concessit . . .: de dono quoque Gilleberti de Gant duas bovatas terræ in Hundemanebi, cum omni communi pastura ejusdem villæ, sicut idem Gillebertus eis dedit . . .: ex dono Radulfi de Novavilla unam carrucatam terræ in Rictona . . . sicut idem Radulfus illis dedit: ex dono præterea Odonis de Bolthebi, terram et wastinam de subtus Hestescaith [137b] et communem pasturam de Bolthebi et Ravenesthorp et de Trillebi sicut idem Odo eis dedit . . .: et terram quam Adam filius ejus dedit, et sicut idem Adam hæc omnia illis confirmavit et sicut continetur in carta ejus et in cyrographis quæ facta fuerunt in curia mea apud Danecastrum[3] coram Rannulfo de Glanvilla, et cæteris Justiciis meis: ex dono Willelmi de Stutevilla quandam partem terræ in Morthona, sicut idem Willelmus illis dedit: ex dono Roberti de Laceles, et Gaufridi filii ejus, unam carrucatam terræ in Mortona, et unam culturam quindecim acrarum, cum prato, . . .: ex dono Acharii[4] de Tunstal totam terram et totam pasturam, intus et extra, per omnia, et omnia alia aisiamenta quæ dedit illis in Bodeltuna sicut . . .: ex dono Willelmi filii Unfridi, et Dolfini de Bodeltona totas terras quas dederunt illis in eadem Bodeltona . . .: ex dono

[1] An erasure is very perceptible here, and these two words have been supplied in a very modern hand.

[2] Written *ee.*

[3] *Danecastrum.*

[4] *Acharie.*

Walteri Engelram, [138] et Willelmi, filii ejus, totam terram quam illis dederunt in Heselertona, cum communi pastura ejusdem villæ in moris et in marescis, et in omni alio loco pasturæ intus et extra . . . ubicumque pecora ejus et hominum suorum pascunt, libere . . .: ex dono Adæ filii Petri totam terram, et totam mineriam ferri, et totum mortuum boscum, in Sitlintona et in Floctona, cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis: similiter ex dono Mathæi filii Saxi totam terram, et totam mineriam ferri, et totum mortuum boscum, in prædictis villis, . . .: item ex dono Adæ filii Petri terram quam illis dedit in Steinburch, cum mineria et bosco, et communi pastura . . .: ex dono Ricardi filii Turstini, et Roberti, filii ejus, et ex dono Ricardi Lost, terram et pasturam et piscarias, cum viis . . . in Normanebi . . .: ex dono Bernardi de Baliol, terram et piscariam et lapides, et in aqua et in terra, [138b] et turbas in loco assignato, et communem pasturam sumariis, cum cæteris aisiamentis, in Nehusum : ex dono Adæ filii Orm, totam terram quam illis dedit in Pilleia . . .: ex dono Henrici filii Swani, et Johannis Malherbe, duas acras terræ, in territorio de Wirkesburc, sicut . . .: ex dono Roberti filii Willelmi, in territorio de Wirkeburc duas acras terræ . . .: ex dono Roberti de Sproxtona, et Symonis, filii ejus, sedem bercariæ et terram in territorio de Sproxtona, et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ . . .: ex dono Hugonis Malabestie, terram quam dedit illis in territorio de Scaltona: ex dono Willelmi de Mundavilla, terram quam dedit illis in Trefordia: ex dono Jordani Paen, et ex dono Alani Barn, et terras et pasturam quam dederunt illis in Broctona: ex dono Johannis filii Johannis Vinitoris, [139] terram quam dedit illis in Beverlacho . . . Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod prædicta Abbatia, et monachi ejusdem loci, omnes prædictas possessiones et elemosinas Habeant et teneant bene et in pace, et libere, in stagnis et vivariis, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus aliis locis, et in omnibus rebus, solutas, liberas et quietas de schiris et hundr[ed]is, placitis et querelis, tallagiis, murdris et wapentachiis, et temanetale et scutagiis, gheldis, Danegeldis, hidagiis, assisis, essartis, de operatione castellorum, pontium et parcarum, et wardepeni, et de averpeni, et carragio, et de hundedepeni et de thidingpeni, et quietas de omni theloneo et passagio, et pontagio et stallagio et lestagio, et de omni sæculari servitio et opere servili, et sicut gloriosus Rex Henricus, avus meus, illis [139b] concessit et carta sua confirmavit, de omnibus quæ illis data fuerunt tempore suo. His T. Theobaldo, Archiepiscopo Cantuar.; Hugone, Episcopo Dunelm.; Roberto, Episcopo Lincoln.; Filippo, Episcopo Baiocensi; Ernaldo, Episcopo Luxoviensi; Waltero,

Episcopo Cestrensi; Radulfo, Episcopo Rofensi; Thoma Can-cel[l]ario; *Johanne*, Thesaurario Ebor.; Johanne de Salesbiri, Clerico Archiepiscopi; Ricardo de Hastingas, Magistro Fratrum de Templo; Willelmo, fratre Regis; Reginaldo, Comite de Cornewala; Roberto, Comite de Legecestria; Henrico de Est Sexa, Constabulario; Henrico filio Geroldi Camerarii; Eustachio filio Johannis.[1] Apud Westmonasterium.

Confirmation by the same King of Bernard de Balliol's grants in Teesdale and Westerdale.

CCXIII. CLIII. Henricus, D.G. Rex Angliæ et Dux Normanniæ . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, . . . omnia subscripta quæ Bernardus de Balliolo rationabiliter dedit eis et [140] carta sua . . . viz., communem pasturam lx matribus equabus, cum nutrimento suo, per totam forestam ipsius Bernardi in Thesedale, et pasturam ad sexies xx^{ti} animalia sine secta, et ad xii vaccas et duos tauros, cum nutrimento suo, in una parte ejusdem forestæ, secundum quod determinatum est in curia ipsius: et duas bovatas terræ in villa sua de Middeltona, . . . et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis quæ pertinent duabus aliis bovatis in eadem villa, et omnia aisiamenta in prædicta foresta sua, sicut ipsa carta testatur et in eadem carta determinatum est: et duas bovatas terræ in villa sua de Westerdala, cum . . . communi pastura . . .; et communem pasturam sexies xx^{ti} animalibus, sine secta, per omne territorium et per totam forestam suam de Westerdala, . . . Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod ipsa Ecclesia de Rievalle et monachi omnia supradicta habeant et teneant bene et . . . de ipso Bernardo, et de heredibus suis, libera et soluta et quieta ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et exactione seculari, in . . . elemosina.—Reddendo ipsi Bernardo et heredibus suis duas marcas argenti annuatim, unam ad Pentecosten, et alteram ad festum S. Martini, pro omnibus servitiis, sicut dedit eis et concessit, et sicut carta ejus testatur. T. R., Archiepiscopo Rothom.; G. Præposito Beverlacensi, Cancellario; Henrico[2] Rege, filio meo; Radulfo, Abbate de Parco de Lude; Thoma, Priore de Dunestaple; Rogero, Capellano meo; Rogero le Bigod; Rogero de Stuteville; Hugone de Creissi; Willelmo de Stuteville; Roberto filio Bernardi. Apud Clarendonam.

[1] These witnesses are the same as in No. CCXII, the only variation being that some of the names and designations are more fully given here than there.

[2] The King's second son. He was crowned King by his father's command, in 1170, but leagued with his brothers against his father. He died in the [illegible] in 1183.

CXIV.[1] [141] Bertram de Bulemer . . . salutem cum Dei benedictione. Sciatis me dedisse in escambio Aschetillo,[2] filio Gospatrici de Bragebi, xi bovatas terræ in Flacstune, pro una carrucata terræ quam tenebat de feodo meo in Wellebrun. Itaque volo et concedo quod ipse Aschetillus et hæredes sui teneant [illas] xi bovatas in feodo et hæreditate de me et de hæredibus meis, et cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus, et eodem servitio quod faciebant de prædicta carrucata terræ de Wellebrun, et nullo modo crescet[3] aliquid servitium quod michi vel hæredibus meis pertineat propter iii bovatas terræ de incremento. Et ego et hæredes mei warantizabimus Aschetillo et hæredibus suis illam terram contra illos quorum terra fuit et contra omnes alios. Hoc escambium feci, Testibus, Aschetillo, filio meo, qui illud escambium concessit; et Domino Ailredo, Abbate Rievallis, et Domino Mauricio; et Roberto de Buissei, et Serlone.

Ratification by Bertram de Bulmer of an exchange of land between himself and Aschetil FitzGospatric.

CCXV. [141[b]] In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis, Bernardus de Bailol[4] universis S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, pro salute animæ Domini mei Henrici, Regis Angliæ, et omnium parentum suorum, et pro animabus patris mei, et matris meæ, et Jocelini[5] avunculi mei, et pro salute animæ meæ et Agnetis[6] uxoris meæ, in elemosinam, communem pasturam ad lx matres equas, cum nutrimento suo, per totam forestam meam de Theisadala per has divisas—scil., ad australem partem a Graigetknottes usque at Wlvelaikeburne, et inde sicut Wlvelaiburne[7] cadit in Egesburne[7] usque in Theisam, exceptis pratis

Grant by Bernard de Baliol to Rievaulx of wide pasturage in Teesdale, with other privileges, and of land and pasturage in Westerdale.

[1] No title is prefixed to this deed, and it is not numbered. It is, besides, written in a smaller hand, and with paler ink.

[2] Aschetil FitzGospatric appears as a witness to No. CIV. (another charter by the author of the one before us), besides being named in it as being the former tenant of the carucate of land thereby transferred to the Abbey. There can be no doubt that the said carucate is the land for which the eleven bovates here named were given. For, on that conclusion, the expression "propter iii bovatas terræ de incremento" is fully explained. Aschetil gave up eight bovates and receives eleven in exchange for them.

[3] *Crescent.*

[4] According to an entry in Dodsworth quoted by Mr. Longstaffe in his "Pedigree of Baliol, Barons of Gainford," etc., a Wimundus de Baliol was father of Bernard, Guy, Josceline, and Hawise. Of these, Guy, by his wife Dionisia, was father of Hawise, Bernard, and Joceline. This Bernard again was father of another Bernard, who was the grantor of the present Charter. In other words, he was son of the founder of Barnard Castle.

[5] Joceline Baliol, brother of the first Bernard.

[6] Agnes de Pincheneia. See No. CXIV., wherein not only the wife Agnes, but the father Bernard, are both specifically named.

[7] The orthography in the case of either of these two names is probably defective. Wlfuelaikeburne is, I think, certainly the correct spelling of the former, and Egles-

et bladis meis et hominum meorum, ex parte aquilonali, a Graigretknottes[1] usque ad divisas Episcopi Dunelm., et inde versus occidentem quantum foresta mea durat versus Westmereland, ita quod pulli et pultræ, quando fuerint duorum annorum, inde removebuntur. Et præter hæc dedi eis pasturam in una parte ejusdem forestæ ad sexies xx animalia sine secta, et ad xii vaccas et duos tauros, cum nutrimento suo, ad opus pastorum suorum infra Egleshope[2] et Hodeshope, per has [142] divisas :—Ex parte aquilonali de Mideltona a capite de Snelesgile[3] super Langeschaghe[4] usque ad Wlvelaikeburne, et a Wlvelaikeburne per transversum Egleshope usque ad Graigetknottes, et sicut divisæ sunt inter me et Episcopum Dunelm. superius versus aquilonem, quantum foresta mea durat. Item ex parte meridiana a capite Snelesgile per Gaitecastel us[que] ad rivum de Hodeshope, per filum aquæ superius versus aquilonem usque ad divisas forestæ prædicti Episcopi, quantum foresta mea durat, ita quod vituli et vitulæ ipsarum vaccarum, quando fuerint duorum annorum, inde remo[ve]buntur. Quare vaccæ, cum tauris suis, et nutrimento suo, libere pascentur in communi pastura de Mideltona ubicunque pecora ejusdem villæ pascuntur, quando pastores eorum voluerint. Et in eadem

hope, nearly as certainly, that of the latter. As regards the element *laike*, it may be observed that it occurs in other local names in the same vicinity, and so there is little doubt that it has some special significance. I have met with the term *cocklaik* or *cocklake* in the same sense as *cockshut* or cockshoot (see Yarrell's *British Birds*, ii. 588) or cock-road; the meaning being the route or line of flight taken by the woodcock in its passage to its feeding ground in the evening; and *ulflaik*, as meaning a place frequented by wolves, suggests a by no means impossible explanation of the name before us. See notes and below. But, on the other hand, it is necessary to advert to the fact that in No. CXVI., of which the present deed is, in many respects, a reproduction, the name is spelt Wlfuelaickeburna, and that is Wolf-well-oak-burn, and in all probability this is the preferable reading.

[1] This is written Gragretenottes in No. CXVI., which is sufficient to show that the earlier form in the present deed, or Graigetknottes, is misspelt. Knot is a northern provincial word for a rounded rocky summit, and the name may be so explained.

[2] This name is found still in existence some six miles north-west of Barnard Castle, and a mile or so distant from the Tees. And there is another *hope* in the same vicinity, but further to the north, which may, quite possibly, as being in close proximity to a stretch of moorland named "Monkmoor," supply the habitation of Hodeshope.

[3] Snaisgill is a local name found in the same neighbourhood, and, whether the corruption exhibited in that form be due to the country folk or the nomenclators of the Ordnance Survey, there is no reasonable doubt that it represents the name Snelesgile. It is worthy of passing note that the same prefix is not an unknown one in the formation of local names. Thus there was a mediæval Snelesgriff in the parish of Guisborough, not to mention others.

[4] Langeshage in No. CXVI. This is simply Langshaw in our present speech. All these names occur in the vicinity of Middleton in Teesdale

pastura inter Egleshope et Hodeshope habebunt domum longitudinis x perticarum et latitudinis xx pedum, et canes et hortos sicut voluerint infra clausuram suam, quæ semper erit magnitudinis cujus fuit tempore quo carta hæc facta fuit. Et facient in eadem pastura faldas animalibus suis, et clausuras ad fenum faciendum quantum voluerint, et ubi eis placuerit et utilius fuerit. Et in pastura equarum habebunt faldas ad equos illaqueandos, et facient ibi fenum quantum voluerint, et ubi eis placuerit, sine defensa facienda antequam falcaverint: [142ᵇ] sed postquam falcaverint, libere custodient et colligent fenum suum: et habebunt longitudinis x perticarum domum, et latitudinis xx pedum in plano ad caput de Kauesete,[1] juxta ubi Ethresgilebec cadit in Theisam versus orientem, et circa v^{que} acras terræ claudendas sepi et fossato, et utendas sicut voluerint, a festo S. Martini usque ad initium mensis Aprilis, ad equos et pullos suos et pastores; et reliquo tempore frater eorum, et duo servientes qui equos custodierint, ibi erunt per noctes, et diebus requiescent et comedent quando opus fuerit, et curam agent clausuræ suæ et domus, ne pereant; et ubi fenum suum comportaverint, claudent illud sepi sufficiente, et libere ducent fenum suum ad prædictas domos animalium et equorum, et vias carettis emendabunt. Concedo etiam in foresta mea ligna et materiem et opertorium[2] ad prædictas domos, et ad faldas, et ad focariam, et alia aisiamenta ad suos proprios usus in eisdem locis, et ut libertatem habeant per totam terram meam eundi et redeundi, et ducendi res suas et pecora ad pasturam, et reducendi. Præterea dedi eis duas bovatas terræ in villa mea de Mideltona plenarie, cum . . . et pasturam intus et extra, ubicunque pecora ejusdem [143] villæ pascuntur, ad iii equos et x boves et ad sexies xx^{ti} oves, quarum agni, post separationem, inde removebuntur, et ad viii^{to} vaccas, cum tauro et nutrimento suo, cum quibus ibunt in prædictam pasturam animalium quando pastores eorum voluerint, ita quod vituli et vitulæ, cum fuerint duorum annorum, inde removebuntur. Præterea dedi eis pasturam ad sexies xx^{ti} animalia

[1] The orthography of this name is so uncertain that it is almost idle to speculate upon what it is intended to represent. Whether the third letter is *n* or *u*, and the penultimate *c* or *t*, cannot be decided by the writing. *Sece* would be meaningless in such a position, and *sete* would not; and it is not at all an unusual final element in place-names occurring a little more to the north. Thus, such names are not uncommon in the Furness Coucher. The termination is Norse in its origin, and still lives in Norwegian *sæter*.

[2] *Co-opertorium* is the word usually employed in connection with roofing, and especially with thatching, materials. It is perhaps open to question whether or no the word applied here may be intended to denote what, in No. CXLIX., is called *scindula*.

sine secta, et ad xii^cim vaccas et duos tauros, cum nutrimento suo, ad opus pastorum suorum, per omne territorium et per totam forestam meam de Westerdale, ubique, longe et prope, sine retenamento, excepto pratis et bladis, ubi, post ablatam vesturam, libere utentur pastura sicut homines ejusdem villæ, ita quod vituli et vitulæ vaccarum, cum fuerint duorum annorum, inde removebuntur: et ad prædicta animalia habebunt juxta Wulvedalebec[1] subtus Hogthaith[2] domum et clausuram, et cætera omnia [aisiamenta] ibi et alibi in pastura et foresta, sicut concessi eis inter Egleshope et Hodeshope; et in eadem villa dedi eas duas bovatas terræ plenarie, cum stauramento, et aliis pertinenciis et aisiamentis, sicut concessi eis in Mideltune, et habebunt ad pastores animalium suorum unum logiam longitudinis xv^cim pedum et ejusdem latitudinis. Et est sciendum quod hæc logia e[143^b]rit in superiori parte de Eskletes,[3] et quod prædictus frater, cum duobus servientibus, frequentabit supradictam domum equorum, sicut præscriptum est, sine majori familia et sine occasione. Si vero in his pasturis pecora eorum metas statutas transierint, sine facta custodia, homines mei avertent ea sine molestia. Si autem facta custodia transierint, homines mei ducent ex eis duo ad proximam villam meam secundum legem patriæ. Si vero in pratis vel bladis inventa fuerint, secundum modum imparcabuntur. Pedicas vero ponent ad capiendos lupos[4] ad considera-

[1] The modern form of this name is Wooddale beck; and it is noteworthy that in another part of the same district, about six miles distant north-east, the same mediæval name is corrupted into the same modern form — to be sure, with diversities of spelling. I refer to Wooddale, near Stonegate, which in the Brus Partitio is written Ulvdale.

[2] A manifest corruption of Hogthwaith or Hogtwaith. Its site may be determined by that of the farmstead known as Thwaites or Waites House, near Wooddale House in Westerdale Head, and about two miles north of Esklits.

[3] The source or origin of the river Esk. It is close on the boundary line between Farndale East and Westerdale. The termination is doubtless closely connected with Welsh *lli* (in the plural *llit*) a gush, flood, stream. The word is found in more than one place in local names in this northern district, and among other instances one is found not far from Rievaulx itself.

[4] In addition to the two local Ulfdales or Wolfdales noticed in a preceding note, there is, on the moorland ridge lying between Great Fryup and Danby, and not more than three to four miles east of Wooddale in Westerdale, a houe or grave-mound called Wolfpit. In this there is a large excavation of a totally different aspect from the cavities usually found in such hills, and which are due to the non-scientific openings made in search of the supposed valuables contained in the barrows. The name is certainly not of modern imposition, and it is now very many years ago —I daresay twenty years before I became acquainted with such sources of information as the present charter—that in a story I wrote for publication in a Boys' Magazine I made this hill the scene of a struggle with a wolf. Doubtless, it was, in

tionem Forestarii mei, et ad summonitionem ejus removebunt, octo diebus ab eo præmoniti, et quicquid in illas inciderit meum erit præter pecora eorum. Et pastores eorum libere utentur cornibus in eisdem pasturis propter bestias et latrones.[1] Hæc omnia dedi eis in . . . elemosinam, libera et soluta et quieta . . . Tenenda in perpetuum, Reddendo michi et hæredibus meis annuatim ii^{as} marchas argenti, unam ad Pentecosten et alteram ad festum S. Martini, pro omnibus servitiis. Hæc omnia dedi eis ita libera sicut aliqua elemosina potest unquam dari melius et liberius et quietius; et ego et hæredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus prædictis monachis [144] hæc omnia . . . et adquietabimus omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus. Et quia volo ut hæc elemosina mea firma sit semper et stabilis, ego ipse et xii^{cim} liberi homines mei manibus nostris affidavimus in manu Willelmi de Mundevilla hæc omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio servanda in perpetuum. Set et Ecclesiam Ebor., in cujus Capitulo hanc affidationem feci, ego et prædicti homines mei horum omnium testem inter me et eosdem monachos constitui, ita ut si ego vel hæredes mei ab hac dotatione et hujus cartæ tenore deviare temptaverimus, ipsa Ecclesia ad hæc exequenda nos ecclesiastica revocet disciplina. His T. Rogero Ebor. Archiepiscopo.[2]

CCXVI. TRANSCRIPTUM CARTÆ DE KIRCHAM.[3]

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus Espec, dedi et concessi Canonicis de Kircham ecclesiam de Kircham, cum una carucata terræ et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus: et ecclesiam de Gartona, cum una carucata terræ et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et nominatim campum quem flattum S. Michaelis vocant: et ecclesiam de Kirkebi in Cran-

Copy of the Foundation Charter of Kirkham Priory.

reality, the position occupied by a *pedica* of the description mentioned in the present deed.

[1] Another striking feature, if not of the times, yet at least of the condition this wild country then was in, at the date of this charter, or before 1180. And perhaps the circumstance under comment loses none of its interest when we bear in mind that, besides this grant to Rievaulx, grants fully as extensive, and probably more valuable, were made to the Templars in the same parish.

[2] No other witness's name is added to this.

[3] It may, at first sight, seem out of rule to find a deed recording the conveyance of large, and virtually foundational, grants to another Religious House in the Cartularium of any Abbey whatsoever. But we have already become aware, on the perusal of No. CXLIX., that there were business transactions between the two houses of Rievaulx and Kirkham of a special as well as noteworthy description. The full consideration of this matter, as already intimated in a note to the charter (or rather deed) just adverted to, must be deferred for the present.

dale, cum una carucata terræ et cum omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus: et ecclesiam de Helmesle, cum una carucata terræ et cum omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et tres toftas—scil., toftam Canonicorum, et toftam Presbiteri, et toftam Aldredi; et in Kircham xx^ti^ iiii^or^ acras terræ quæ sunt inter boscum et aquam de Derewenta, et meum novum gardinum, et mansuram quam Radulfus Presbiter ibi habuit; etiam proprii porci Canonicorum ibunt in boscum meum de Kircham sine pannagio, cum suo nutrimento; et segetem suum ad molendinum meum molent sine molitura, et decimum denarium habebunt de firma molendini. Præterea concessi eis septem carucatas terræ de Wiuestoue, cum toto instauramento quod fuerit in eadem villa post decessum meum, ubi in vita mea eis dare noluero. Et pro decima quinque caruca[ta]rum de Tillestona, et pro decima iiii^or^ carucatarum de Grif,[1] et pro omnibus quæ Canonicis pertinebant, quæ modo habent Abbas et monachi Rievallenses, donavi eis meum purprestum de Kircham, et domos meas, et molendinum et prata mea, et omnia quæ habui inter boscum et aquam, et piscationem de aqua de Kircham et de Husum; et totam villam de Witewelle, cum ix carucatis terræ, in bosco et in plano et in omnibus [145] quæ villæ pertinent; et in Sextendale iiii carucatas terræ et, post decessum meum, alias iiii^or^ carucatas, quas habeo in manu mea de octo quæ sunt in eadem villa, nisi in vita mea eis dedero, et hoc cum toto instauramento quod ibi erit in die illa; et apud Helmesle ibunt animalia et pecora Canonicorum cum animalibus et pecoribus Walteri Espec in una pastura, et ubi Walterus accipiet boscum ad suas necessitates ibi et Canonici accipient: etiam homines Canonicorum habebunt communem pasturam cum hominibus villæ, et porci Canonicorum et hominum suorum, qui nutriti sunt in hiis terris suis supranominatis, erunt in bosco de Helmesle sine pannagio: set et Canonici habebunt pannagium; et Canonici habebunt decimam cervorum et porcorum et caprarum, et ferarum silvestrium, quæ Walterus et posteri sui capient; et similiter volatilium[2] quæ capientur per suas riverias; et decimas denariorum de firmis suis, et de mala[3] maneriorum, et nominatim de Husum, et de

[1] A fact of very considerable importance, as illustrative of one part of the relations between Rievaulx and Kirkham, is here brought to the front. Previously to the foundation of Rievaulx the tithes of the lands at Griff and Tilston then bestowed on the rising Abbey, had belonged to Kirkham.

[2] I think the inference is that the term is meant to imply waterfowl; at least the presence of waterfowl, in addition to what we are more accustomed to think of as "game birds."

[3] But the merest guess at the meaning of this word can be made. It may be a latinised form of the modern word *meal*, meaning that which immediately results from the process of grinding, and before it is exposed to the processes by means of which it becomes flour.

molendino de Husum quod factum est apud Rudell. super ripam aquæ de Derewente, et meas domos de Eboraco, et decimam Lintoniæ: et in Norhumberland, totum manerium de Titlingtona, et ecclesiam de Hildertona, cum omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus; et ecclesiam de Neutona in Glendale, cum omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et totam terram Ulfkilli Clerici: et ecclesiam de Karram super Tvedam flumen, cum omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et totam villam de Karram, cum omnibus eidem villæ pertinentibus, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pasturis, piscinis, molendinis, et in divisis et in consuetudinibus ejusdem villæ; et totam terram Ulfkilli Clerici, quam de me tenebat in eadem villa, sicut alii liberi homines ejusdem villæ, per easdem divisas: et [145b] omnes meas dominicas decimas, et nominatim decimam denariorum de censu terrarum mearum in Norhumberland. Et si dedero alicui aliquam ex terris illis, semper decima remanebit Ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis de Kircham. Hæc omnia supradicta concessi et donavi Priori et Canonicis S. Trinitatis de Kircham, ita bene et quiete, libere et honorifice, sicut melius et liberius unquam habui, cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus, et sicut Canonici ejusdem Ordinis liberius et quietius habent; et concedo ea esse quieta de omnibus terrenis servitiis quæ michi et successoribus meis pertinent, salva dignitate Ecclesiæ S. Petri de Ebor., et Archiepiscopi ejusdem Ecclesiæ, et salva dignitate Ecclesiæ S. Cuthberti Dunelm., et Episcopi ejusdem Ecclesiæ. His T. [*none given*].

CCXVII. CYROGRAPHUM INTER NOS ET WILLELMUM DE ROS.

Final Concord between Abbot Roger of Rievaulx and William de Ros concerning forest and other rights within the limits of Walter Espec's original grant to the Convent.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Westm., a die S. Hilarii in quindecim dies, A° r. Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, sextodecimo, coram Stephano de Segrave, Roberto de Lexintona, Willelmo de Ebor., Magistro Roberto de Scherdelawe, Radulfo de Norwico, et Adam filio Willelmi, Justiciis, et aliis Domini Regis fidelibus . . . Inter Rogerum,[1] Abbatem de Rievalle, querentem, et Willelmum de Ros,[2] impedientem, de quatuor carucatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Grif, et de quin-

[1] Roger II., previously Abbot of Wardon. He is said to have become Abbot in 1224. The present document is dated in 1232. This seems to be the fine referred to in No. VIII., to which fine, so referred to, Abbot Roger was a party. The date of the transactions involved in No. VIII. appears to have been 1251-2, or about twenty years later than that of the present fine.

[2] Son of the second Robert de Ros. He appears to have succeeded to the barony of Helmsley in 1226-7.

que carucatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Tillestona, et de communa pasturæ et bosci in Haumelak et Pokeleia, unde idem Abbas questus fuit quod prædictus Willelmus voluit habere forestam infra easdem novem carucatas terræ, . . . et in boscis qui pertinent ad ipsas novem carucatas terræ, et posuit ibidem forestarios suos ad custodiendum feras qui sunt in boscis et terris ipsius Abbatis, infra divisas et bundas earundem novem carucatarum, cum pertinenciis, et quod idem Willelmus impedivit ipsum Abbatem habere communam herbagii et pessonæ[1] ad averia sua, et communam buscæ et mairemii in boscis de Haumelak et de Pokeleia, contra cartam Roberti de Ros, patris ipsius Willelmi, cujus hæres ipse Willelmus est, et unde placitum warantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit [146] inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Willelmus recognovit et concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod prædictæ novem carucatæ terræ, cum pertinenciis, et bosci qui ad easdem novem carucatas terræ pertinent in boscis, pl[anis], moris et omnibus aliis locis, simul cum es[s]arto et pertinenciis suis, quæ habent ex dono Everardi de Ros, de cætero sunt omnino deaf[f]orestatæ inperpetuum, ita quod idem Willelmus et hæredes sui nunquam aliquid juris exigent infra metas et bundas prædictarum novem carucatarum terræ cum[2] boscis et assarto . . . nomine forestæ, nec in boscis ad prædictas novem carrucatas terræ pertinentibus, nec etiam capient ibidem aves aeriantes, nec ponent ibidem custodes vel forestarios suos, sed idem Abbas et successores sui habebunt custodes et forestarios suos ad custodiendum boscos et terras infra easdem novem carucatas terræ et assartum, cum pertinenciis. Et easdem feras, et omnimodam salvaginam,[3] capiant per canes et leporarios suos, et per arcus et sagittas, et omnibus aliis modis quibuscunque poterunt, pro vôluntate eorum, sine omni impedimento vel contradictione ipsius Willelmi, vel hæredum suorum, et hominum suorum. Concessit etiam idem Willelmus prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis com[m]unam herbagii et pessonæ et communam buscæ et maeremii in omnibus boscis et tenuris de Haumelak et de Pokele, exceptis veteri Parco ad orientem de Haumelak, et alio Parco ad occidentem de Haumelak qui dicitur La Haye, et bosco qui dicitur Plocw[u]de, in quibus parcis et bosco dictus Abbas et successores sui nullam communam habebunt; set in omnibus aliis boscis et tenuris de Haumelak et de Pokeleia habebunt communam buscæ et maeremii ad omnes proprios usus suos libere, quiete, et sine omni contradictione dicti Willelmi vel hæredum suorum et hominum

[1] See notes to No. VIII.
[2] Written *et*.
[3] See above, notes to No. LXII. p. 36.

suorum. Et idem Abbas et successores sui habebunt communam herbagii et pessonæ in omnibus prædictis boscis et tenuris de Haumelak et Pokeleia, exceptis prædictis boscis de Plocwude et duobus parcis, ut prædictum est, ubi nullam communam habere debent, ad omnimoda animalia et pecora sua, exceptis capris, cum libero introitu et exitu hominum, animalium et pecorum suorum, et ad cariandum quod necessarie habeant, sine aliquo impedimento. Omnes autem prædictæ novem carucatæ terræ, cum omnibus boscis suis, et prædictum assartum, cum pertinenciis, habebunt et tenebunt idem Abbas et successores sui, et Ecclesia S. Mariæ de Rievalle, sub sua propria custodia in omnibus, sicut prædictum est, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietam ab omni sæculari servitio et exactione in perpetuum. Et idem Willelmus et hæredes sui warantizabunt . . . Et pro hac recognitione, concessione, warantia, fine et concordia idem Abbas dedit prædicto Willelmo cc^tas^ marcas argenti. [146^b^] Postea, coram Domino Rege et ejus concilio, apud Westm., a die Paschæ in quindecim dies, quia prædictus Abbas dixit quod, a fundatione Domus suæ, ipse et omnes prædecessores sui ante confectionem prædicti finis, et semper postea usque nunc fuerant in seisina scindendi husasium [1] in hyeme ad boves et vaccas et oves suas, colligendi nuces, comburendi brueriam [2] in pastura infra prædictos boscos, et faciendi carbones ad usus suos proprios, et de hoc optulit se super patriam, et prædictus Willelmus noluit ponere se inde super patriam, nec idem Abbas per prædictum finem de hiis habendis exauditur, consideratum est quod prædictus Abbas possit scindere husasium in hyeme ad boves et vaccas et oves suas, nuces colligere, brueriam comburere in pastura infra prædictos boscos, carbones facere in prædictis boscis ad usus suos proprios, ita quod non possit prosternere plures arbores in una placia sine modo [3] per diversa loca; et Willelmus in misericordia.

CCXVIII. [147] CLXXIII. Turstinus,[4] D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus, dilecto in Christo filio, Waltero Espec, et universis parochianis suis, . . . Divini studio cultus et fraternæ caritatis affectu promoveri quisque debet episcopus ecclesiarum et monasteriorum quæ in dyocesi sua sunt curam gerere, et quæ eis ad sustentationem servorum Dei de elemosina fidelium collata

Confirmation by Archbishop Thurstan of Walter Espec's grant of Foundation.

[1] *Husagium* or *Husasium*. See notes to No. VIII.

[2] *Bruberiam*.

[3] This is not plainly written. It looks like *inmo*. It might be *si mo*. The sense required is obviously "out of measure," or "immoderately," and the reading suggested supplies that, and may be the reading intended.

[4] Thurstan, 1117; consecrated by the Pope in 1119; ob. 1139-40.

sunt conservare, confirmare, et ab omni inquietatione defensare: et hi quidem [qui] religionis tramite arc[t]iori ad Deum tendunt ampliori dilectione sunt amplectendi, honorandi, et ab omni vexatione prohibendi, quatinus, a qualibet infestatione liberi, valeant liberi Deo et laborare et vacare, et ad lucrum animarum insistere: Propterea, fratres in Christo delecti, iiii carrucatas terræ in Grif et v^{que} in Tillestona, quas Walterus Espec in monasterium[1] S. Mariæ de Rievalle, . . . contulit, cum cæteris quæ ad villam de Helmeslac pertinent, sicut idem Walterus divisit et scripti sui pagina confirmavit, et Dominus noster, Rex Anglorum, inclitus Henricus, regiæ dignitatis privilegio sancivit, nos quoque id devote annuentes, quantum ad episcopale ministerium pertinet, integras [147^{b}] et ab omni servitio et exactione solutas et quietas concedimus et præsentium attestatione literarum confirmamus. Monemus igitur et auctoritate nostra in terminando interdicimus ne quisquam fratres Deo in Rievalle servientes, vel res eorum, vexet, minuat, sive aliqua angaria inquietet; sed si quis temeritatis ausu præsumpserit, si non digna satisfactione correxerit, exurgat Deus et judicet causam suam.

Attestation by Archbishop Henry of Robert de Ros' confirmation of Walter Espec's original grant.

CCXIX. CLXXIIII. Henricus,[2] D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus, omnibus successoribus suis et Capitulo Ebor., salutem. Notum sit omnibus . . . [quod] Robertus de Ros, in præsentia nostra et multorum aliorum confirmavit et concessit Ecclesiæ Rievallensi omnia dona quæ dederat illi Walterus Espec, sicut in carta ipsius Walteri Espec continetur, quæ ibi lecta est in audientia nostra. Insuper promisit Domui illi et fratribus omnem manutenentiam; et primum hæc omnia sacramento firmavit, deinde Christianitatem in manu mea qua se obsidem dedit, et me plegium constituit de his omnibus. Si igitur hæc omnia transgrediens prædictam Domum vel fratres in aliquo vexaverit, vel possessiones eorum invaserit, vel in aliquo minuere temptaverit, ecclesiastica censura coerceatur, et a districto judice, si non congrue satisfecerit, in extremo examine judicetur. Hujus rei Testes sunt [148] Robertus Archidiaconus; et Canonici Ebor., Thomas Sotavagina, Nicholaus de Traili, et Philippus de Broi, et Hugo de Gant.

Charter of protection by Archbishop Roger de Ponte Episcopi.

CCXX. CLXXV. Rogerus,[3] D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus, omnibus decanis suis, salutem. Sciatis nos suscepisse in manu et protectione nostra dilectos filios nostros, monachos Rievallenses, et fratres eorum, et res eorum. Ea propter vobis man-

[1] *Monasterio.*
[2] Henry Murdac, 1147 to 1153.
[3] Roger de Ponte Episcopi, 1154-1181.

damus et præcipimus quatinus si prædicti monachi, vel fratres eorum, de aliquibus vobis conquesti fuerint et ipsi convicti vel confessi fuerunt, eis ecclesiasticam justitiam tanquam nobis districte exhibeatis. De illis autem qui minime confessi fuerint, tantum faciatis quantum nobis ipsis faceretis de adversariis nostris si oporteret[1]: Nec remaneat pro absentia nostra. Illos enim specialiter vobis commendamus.

CCXXI. CLXXVI. Rogerus, D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus . . . Quod inter ecclesias, earum assensu, et ad ipsarum utilitatem et pacem, constat esse contractum, episcopali debet confirmatione roborari, ne posterorum malignitate possit inpune dissolvi. Inde est quod pactum quod factum est inter Ecclesiam Rievallis [148b] et ecclesiam de Lecc, super decimis monachorum Rievallensium, de terra de Crossebi—viz., de duabus marcis singulis annis, nos ratum habemus et confirmamus, sicut in Episcopi Dunelm. carta cernitur confirmatum, auctoritate B. Petri et nostra prohibentes ne quis ausu temerario quod utiliter contractum est nefarie præsumat solvere, vel aliquibus injustis modis perturbare. Si quis vero hanc nostram prohibitionem sciens, temere præsumpserit contraire, districtæ justitiæ severitate se noverit puniendum. Hujus confirmationis Testes sunt—Willelmus, Cantor Ebor.; Johannes Letoldi, Canonicus Ebor.; Willelmus Capellanus; Rogerus Hurel, Radulfus de S. Georgio, Petrus de Carcasona, Clerici Domini Archiepiscopi. Valete.

Confirmation by the same Archbishop of the arrangement touching the tithes of Crosby and Leake.

CCXXII. CLXXVII. Rogerus, D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus, Apostolicæ Sedis Legatus, dilectis filiis Roberto, Decano, et Capitulo Ebor., Archidiaconis, Decanis, et universo Clero per Ebor. provinciam constituto, salutem. Ad episcopale spectat sollicitudinem Religiosorum paci providere, et ne injustis vexationibus fatigentur omnimodam diligentiam adhibere. Inde est quod nos, Domini nostri precibus et assensui inclinati, donationem de Cotum a Venerabili fratre nostro, Hugone Dunelm. Episcopo Mona[149]sterio S. Mariæ Rievallis rationabiliter factam confirmamus, sicut in ejusdem Episcopi carta continetur. Prohibemus ut nullus eis injuriam vel molestiam faciat vel prædictam possessionem perturbare vel auferre aliqui[busli]bet injustis modis præsumat. His T. Gregorio, Priore de Bridlintona; Johanne, Archidiacono Ebor. Ecclesiæ; Willelmo Capellano, Magistro Mainardo, Canonicis Ebor.; Osberto Arundel, Canonico Beverlaci; Radulfo Capellano;

Confirmation by the same Archbishop of the concession of Cotum to the Convent of Rievaulx.

[1] *Opporteret.*

Laurentio Canonico Suellæ; Waltero de Ruddebi, Decano; Roberto Clerico de Lihum.

Confirmation by the same Archbishop of Roger de Moubray's grants at Welburne and elsewhere to Rievaulx.

CCXXIII. CLXXVIII. Rogerus, D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus, . . . Noverit præsens ætas et universa futurorum posteritas quod, sub præsentia nostra et audientia, Rogerus de Molbrai concessit . . . Monachis et fratribus S. Mariæ Rievallis Wellebrunam, cum omnibus ad eandem villam pertinentibus, perpetuo jure tenendam; similiter et illam culturam quæ jacet ex alia parte aquæ versus Houetonam, cum omnibus quæ ad eam pertinent, tam in bosco quam in plano. Hæc concessit et dedit eis, tam ipse quam hæredes ejus, libera et quieta ab omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et geldis et assisis, et omni terreno servitio. Confirmave[149b]runt etiam [et] firmiter pacti sunt quod eandem terram warantizabunt et tuebuntur, et erunt inter ipsos fratres et universas calumpnias quæ de illa terra in posterum poterunt emergere. Et si forte aliquis inde calumpniam moverit, calumpniatori escambiam de proprio dominio dabunt, ita ut Ecclesia illa præfata[m] terram ab omni calumpnia liberam, et ab omni infestatione quietam in perpetuum possideat. Quam donationem et conventionem inter eos nos concedimus, approbamus et confirmamus, petitione ipsius Rogeri et hæredum suorum, ita ut si aliquando ipse vel hæredes sui ab hac conventione deviaverint, Ebor. Ecclesia et nos ad hæc exequenda ecclesiastica revocemus disciplina.

Confirmation by the same Archbishop of the grant of Houeton to the Convent.

CCXXIV. CLXXIX. Rogerus, D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus . . . Quod alicui Ecclesiæ donatione fidelium juste constat esse collatum episcopali debet auctoritate confirmari, ne quod pia intentione factum est posterorum possit malignitate dissolvi. Inde est quod donationem quam Radulfus Beler fecit, in præsentia nostra, Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis de tota villa Houetonæ, cum omnibus appendiciis suis, in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam, et cyrographo confirmavit, et quam Rogerus de Molbrai, in præsentia nostra, concessit et confirmavit, nos ratam [150] habemus et . . . confirmamus, sicut in ipsius cyrographo et in carta Rogeri de Molbrai cernitur confirmatum; prohibentes ne quis ausu temerario antedictam donationem præsumat solvere, vel aliquo modo injuste perturbare. Si quis vero quod utiliter contractum est malitiose præsumpserit solvere, indignationem Dei et nostram se noverit incursurum. Hujus confirmationis Testes sunt—Johannes Letoldi, Canonicus Ebor.; Osbertus Harundel, Canonicus Beverlacensis; Willelmus Capellanus; Rogerus Hurel, Petrus de Carossona, Radulfus de S. Georgio, Clerici Domini Archiepiscopi. Valete.

CCXXV. CLXXX. Rogerus, D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus . . . Notum sit universitati vestræ quod nos pactum quod inter monasterium Rievallense et Ecclesiam de Scaltuna super decimas de Staintuna et Oswaldeshenges, sub præsentia Radulphi[1] Archidiaconi nostri, utilitatis intuitu, contractum est, et ipsius carta confirmatum, ratum habemus, et ut perpetuo stabile permaneat præsenti carta confirmamus—viz., quod Monasterium Rievallis reddet singulis annis xii denarios Ecclesiæ de Scaltuna pro supradictis decimis. Auctoritate quoque officii quo fungimur prohibemus ne quis quod rationabiliter factum est temere præsumat infringere vel turbare. His T. Johanne, Thesaurario Ebor.; Roberto,[2] Archidiacono Ebor.; Bartholomæo[3] Archidiacono; [150b] Johanne Letoldi, Willelmo Capellano, Thoma de Remesvilla, Canonicis Ebor.; Magistro Osberto Arundel, Canonico Beverlacensi; Jeremia, Canonico Rothom.; Petro de Carcasona, Alano, Laurentio, Clericis Archiepiscopo.

Confirmation by the same Archbishop of the Oswaldengs and Scawton grants.

CCXXVI. CLXXXI. Radulfus Baro,[4] Ebor. Ecclesiæ Archidiaconus, universis Ecclesiæ filiis, . . . salutem. Ne pacta legitima aut oblivione depereant aut diversa assertione evanescant, quod pro utilitate Ecclesiæ auctum est perpetua debet stabilitate vigere. Ea propter et nos pactionem inter Ecclesiam Rievallis et Ecclesiam de Scaltuna contractam —ut, videl., singulis annis prædicta Ecclesia Rievallis Ecclesiæ de Scaltun pro decimis de Staintuna et Oswaldesengas xii denarios persolvat, nostra auctoritate corroboramus, et ne temere a quoquam violetur pro nostro officio interdicimus. His T. Gamaliele Decano; Ivone, Persona de S. Felice; Suano, Presbitero de Boltebi; et universo Capitulo apud Tresch.

Confirmation by Archdeacon Ralph of York of the arrangement touching the church of Scawton.

[1] "Ralph died possessed of this dignity (Archdeaconry of York) in 1194."—Le Neve. But the same authority states that Geoffrey, late Provost of Beverley, was so styled in 1176. Of course there is time between 1176 and 1181—the year of the Archbishop's death—for Ralph to have received the appointment; but there is no certainty touching these early Archdeacons. Fortunately the Christian name of Le Neve's R. de Alneto is known; for he was Archdeacon of York between 1154 and 1184. See p. 174, n.[3]

[2] No Archdeacon of York named Robert appears in Le Neve's list. It is hopelessly confused.

[3] "Bartholomew was Archdeacon of Richmond at an early period, but the date of his appointment has not been ascertained."—Le Neve. But it should be noted that John, the Treasurer of York, who is the first witness named, is said to have held that office between 1154 and 1163 only. Nothing definite can be made out.

[4] This is the Archdeacon Radulfus named in the preceding confirmation. If one might be guided by the date assigned for John the Treasurer, Radulfus Baro would have to be inserted before Geoffrey in Le Neve's list.

The Dean and Chapter of York attest the resignation by Ralph FitzSerlo of any claim he may have had as regards Grif and Tilston.

CCXXVII. CLXXXII. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum S. Petri Ebor. . . . Notum sit vobis omnibus quod Radulfus filius Serlonis calumpniam quam habebat de [141[1]] Tillestun et Grif, in Capitulo Ebor. quietam a se et suis hæredibus omnino clamavit, et in præsentia nostra prorsus abjuravit et affidavit, dimittens eam in perpetuum Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallensi;—hoc tamen tenore quod, si ipse vel aliquis suorum hæredum vitam mutare voluerit, ab Abbate et Conventu loci illius suscipiatur.[2]

Similar attestation as regards any claim Uctred Fitz-Orm may have had in respect of Grif.

CCXXVIII. CLXXXIII. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum S. Petri Ebor. . . . Notum sit vobis omnibus Huctredum filium Hormi, in præsentia nostra, querelam dimisisse et quietam clamasse calumpniam terræ de Grif, quam habuit adversus fratres Rievallenses, de se et hæredibus suis in perpetuum. T. Roberto,[3] Decano, et Johanne, Thesaurario,[4] et Magistro Symone Canonico.

Attestation by the Dean and Chapter of York touching Roger de Moubray's grants to Rievaulx in Welburne and elsewhere.

CCXXIX. CLXXXIIII. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum S. Petri Ebor. . . . Noverit pariter præsens ætas et universa futurorum posteritas quod Rogerus de Molbrai, et Capitulo B. Petri [et] nobis præsentibus, et ad attestandum assistentibus, concessit . . . S. Mariæ Rievallis, et cartæ suæ attestatione confirmavit, in perpetuam elemosinam, Welleburnam . . . sicut in carta ipsius continetur, liberam et quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et geldis et assisis et exactionibus et omni terreno servitio; et nominatim concessit eis illam culturam . . . quæ jacet ex alia parte aquæ versus Houetunam, quam primo pater ejus, et postea, mater ejus, habuit in dominio suo, ita liberam et quietam . . . sicut et Welleburnam. Adjecit præterea præfatus Rogerus coram nobis, et firmiter pactus est, quod hæc omnia adquietabit et warantizabit Domui Rievallensi in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam, contra omnes calumpniatores, ipse et hæredes sui, ita ut si forte aliquando calumpniatores super his emerserint, qui contra Rogerum vel hæredes suos hanc elemosinam per placitum dirationati fuerint, dabit Rogerus vel hæredes sui calumpniantibus escambium, et tota præfata donatio in perpetuam et quietam elemosinam Domui Rievallensi remanebit. Ad hanc autem donationem inconcusse in perpetuum tenendam posuit ipse Rogerus Ecclesiam nostram testem et fidejussorem, et ipse, et Nigellus, hæres ejus, in manu Decani id se observa-

[1] The last pagination of the folios of the Cartularium has been 150, 150b. Here, by some curious blunder, it reverts to 141, and is afterwards continued accordingly.

[2] *Suscipiant.*

[3] Probably the first of the two Roberts, Deans.

[4] Between 1154 and 1163.

turos fide firmaverunt, petentes ut, si in posterum aliquando ab hujus donationis tenore in aliquo deviarent, vel ipsi vel hæredes eorum, Ecclesia nostra ut præfata observarent canonica justitia coherceret. [142] Hujus donationis Testes sunt—Robertus, Decanus; Johannes, Thesaurarius; Robertus, Archidiaconus; Radulfus, Archidiaconus; Symon de Sigillo, Nicholaus de Treili, Thomas de Reinevilla, Geroldus, Serlo, Nicholaus filius Durandi, Arnulfus Sottavagina, Achardus filius Alani, Gillebertus filius Fulconis, Thomas filius Paulini, Stephanus de Arraz, Canonici; Thomas Sottavagina, Paulinus, Osbertus Arundel, Alexander, Normannus, Ketel, Presbiteri; Willelmus de Witvilla, Dapifer Rogeri; Rogerus de Condi; Radulfus Beler; Alanus de Flamevilla.

Attestation by the Dean and Chapter of York of Ralph Beler's concession of Houeton to the Convent.

CCXXX. CLXXXV. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum S. Petri de Eboraco . . . Sciatis quod hæc est conventio quæ inter monachos Rievallenses et Radulfum Beler et hæredes ejus in præsentia nostra facta est. Radulfus Beler et hæredes ejus concesserunt . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu Rogeri de Molbrai et hæredum suorum, Houetunam totam, cum omnibus rebus ad eandem villam pertinentibus, in bosco et plano, et pratis et aquis et pasturis, cum omnibus etiam hominibus[1] in eadem villa manentibus, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio, et auxiliis et assisis et geldis, et omni omnino consuetudine et exactione—Tenendam in perpetuam elemosinam ita ut ipsi monachi singulis annis reddant Radulfo Beler et hæredibus ejus [142b] pro ipsa terra, et pro libertate præmissa, ii marcas argenti, quas dabunt singulis annis vel ipsi Radulfo, vel hæredibus ejus, vel illi quem ipsi eis nominatim designaverint, vel nuntio quem cum certis intersignis ad eos miserint. Hanc donationem et conventionem Rogerus de Molbrai in præsentia nostra prædictis monachis carta sua confirmavit.

Attestation by the same of Peter de Houeton's release and quitclaim to the Convent of five bovates in Houeton.

CCXXXI. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum Ecclesiæ S. Petri Ebor. . . . Notum sit vobis quod Petrus de Houetuna, coram fratribus Capituli nostri, et multis aliis, reddidit et quietas clamavit Deo et S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . v bovatas terræ in Houetuna quas de eis tenuerat, cum omnibus earum pertinenciis, liberas et quietas, sine omni reclamatione in posterum, de se et de omnibus hæredibus suis: et hoc legitime et firmiter tenendum super altare B. Petri optulit et propria manu coram omnibus nobis affidavit. Monachi vero propter

[1] The first instance so far of a specified grant of this description.

hæc dederunt eidem Petro et hæredibus suis xx marcas argenti, et unum equum, et uxori suæ duas vaccas et x oves et decem agnos. Hujus rei Testes sunt—Clemens, Abbas S. Mariæ Ebor.; Philippus, Prior S. Trinitatis, Ebor.; Gaufridus, Prior S. Mariæ; Willelmus filius [143] Daniel, Monachus ejusdem loci; Germanus, Cantor ejusdem loci; Godefridus, Sacrista ejusdem loci.

Similar attestation in the case of Samson de Cornuwale and his wife, touching lands in Houeton.

CCXXXII. CLXXXVII. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum Ecclesiæ S. Petri, Ebor. . . . Notum sit vobis Samsonem de Cornewalia et Hestildam, uxorem ejus, in præsentia nostra quietam clamasse monachis de Rievalle hæreditatem et omne jus quod habuerunt in terra Houetuniæ—scil., in iiii^or bovatis terræ, et in omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et plano, et cæteris omnibus, pro se et hæredibus suis. Hoc autem in præsentia nostra juraverunt, quod nec ipsi, nec aliquis eorum hæres, natus vel nasciturus, nec aliquis alius per eos clamarent hæreditatem in terra illa, nec prædictos monachos de Rievalle super prædicta terra in aliquo vexarent. Et si aliquis hæres, vel alius, ipsos monachos super eadem terra vexaret, ipsi pro posse suo quemlibet ab hujusmodi vexatione compescerent. Hiis T. Roberto, Decano; Willelmo,[1] Cantore; Roberto, Magistro Scolarum; Alano[2] Canonico[2]; Ernulfo[2] Sotevagina; Roberto, filio Willelmi Grossi; Stephano, Decano; Waltero Fagano[2]; Johanne filio Turgesili; Hamo[ne], Vicario Cantoris; Reginaldo[2] filio Willelmi; Gervasio[2] filio Romundi; [143^b] Hugone Medico[2]; Hugone, Ministro Archiepiscopi; Willelmo Albo[2]; Alano[2] de Alcaz; Ricardo[2] Logardo[2]; Waltero fratre ejus; Ricardo Parmentario[2]; Benedicto[2] filio Reinerii; Willelmo filio Hereberti; Willelmo Malesoveres.

Like attestation touching Ranulf FitzWalter's grant of land in Folkton.

CCXXXIII. CLXXXVIII. Robertus, Decanus, et Capitulum S. Petri de Eboraco. . . . Notum sit vobis omnibus Rannulfum filium Walteri, in præsentia nostra, dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis in . . . elemosinam dimidiam carrucatam terræ in territorio Folketuniæ, et præterea quandam culturam quæ vocatur Ravenesdale, et pasturam ad mille oves, et ad animalia cultui prædictæ terræ necessaria, in campo, in pratis et marescis ejusdem villæ, sine omni retenamento, libere et quiete ab omni consuetudine et terreno servitio, sicut in carta ipsius Rannulfi

[1] Le Neve says that William de Augo was Precentor of York in 1144, and that Hamo held the same office in 1155. This again is a further indication that may perhaps eventually be found available in clearing up some of the obscurity involving the York Cathedral officials named in the present series of documents.

[2] This, with nearly every other name in this list of Testes, is in the nominative, not the ablative, case.

exinde facta continetur. Huic ergo donationi nobis coram factæ præsenti scripto et sigilli nostri impressione attestamur.

CCXXXIV. CARTA DE KIRKEHAM DE DECIMIS.

CLXXXIV. Henrico,[1] D. Gr. Regi Anglorum, et Domino Turstino,[2] Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, et omnibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, uni[144]versisque Ecclesiæ filiis O.,[3] Prior, et totus Conventus Ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis de Kirkaham salutem et orationes in Christo. Notum sit caritati vestræ nos in perpetuum concessisse et dedisse Deo et Ecclesiæ Gloriosæ Mariæ, perpetue Virginis, et Domino Willelmo, Abbati Rievallensi, et omnibus fratribus ejusdem loci, Dei servitoribus, decimas et beneficia,[4] ad nos pertinentia, quinque carucatarum terræ de Tillestona et quatuor de Grif., ita soluta et quieta et libera ab omni consuetudine quæ ad Ecclesiam de Helmesle pertinuisset, sicut unquam nos melius et quietius et liberius usque in hodiernum diem tenuimus, pro amore Domini nostri, Jhesu Christi. Valete.

Cession by the Prior and Convent of Kirkham to Rievaulx of the tithes of the land in Grif and Tilston granted to the latter by Walter Espec.

CCXXXV. CXC. Omnibus fidelibus et S. Ecclesiæ filiis, Wallevus,[5] Prior, et Capitulum Ecclesiæ Kirkehamensis, in

[1] *Henricus.* He reigned from 1100 till 1135.

[2] Archbishop from 1119 to 1139-40.

[3] There is a copy of this document in Dodsworth, vol. ix. f. 162^b, in which the initial employed to designate this personage is D. In the Museum Cartularium it appears to be O. In the list of Priors given by Burton, Drogo stands third, and the dates annexed are 1195 and 1199. This, of course, is very much too late for the present deed, which cannot be sensibly later than the Foundation of Rievaulx, and most likely was contemporaneous therewith. But it is further to be noticed that between Burton's first Prior, William, Walter Espec's uncle, and the second Prior, also William, is an interval sufficient to allow for, or even to suggest, the accession to and vacation of the priorate by even a series of Priors. William of Garton became Prior in 1122; the next William is heard of in 1190. I prefer, therefore, to let the apparent O of the Cartularium stand.

[4] *Beneficientia,* but the last five letters dotted under as erroneous, and *a* substituted above.

[5] See Note 3 to last deed. This document, therefore, gives the name of one of the possible "series" of Priors of Kirkham intervening between the first, or William of Garton, and the William mentioned next after him in Burton's list. In Dodsworth's copy of the present document "Walt." is written in place of Wallevus, but the latter name is perfectly plain in the Cartularium itself. Assuming, as we may not unreasonably do, from the sequence of the two deeds, that the Prior with the initial O. (or D. according to Dodsworth) preceded the Prior Wallevus of the present deed, we shall have a date probably approximating the close of Henry's reign, or about 1130 to 1134, for the former, and for the latter, in the period not remotely subsequent. And next to Wallevus (Waldevus, Waltheof) will, it may be presumed, come Galfridus, or Gaufridus, who was a contemporary of Ailred, Abbot of Rievaulx,

Second and later deed of the same character as the last.

Domino salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis nos, pro Dei amore et salute animarum nostrarum, concessisse et dedisse in perpetuam elemosinam Ecclesiæ B. et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ de Rievalle, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, decimas et beneficia ad nos pertinentia de Tillestone et de Grif, et de illa parte de Bildesdala quam possident in præsente, ita soluta et quieta ab omni consuetudine sicut unquam nos [144b] melius et quietius et liberius in hodiernum diem tenuimus.

CCXXXVI. CAPITULUM DUNELM. DE DECIMIS DE COTUM.

Attestation by the Chapter of Durham as to a covenant between the Convent of Durham

CXCI. Hæc est conventio facta inter monachos Dunelm. et monachos Rievallenses :—quod monachi Dunelm. concedunt Rievallensibus decimas garbarum de Cotum quæ pertinent ad matricem Ecclesiam de Alvertona—Tenenda de eis pro tribus marcis quas Rievallenses persolvent eis singulis annis—scil.,

Savaric, Abbot of York, the first Abbot Richard of Whitby, Prior Cuthbert of Guisborough, and Archbishop Henry Murdac of York. The latter was Archbishop from 1147 to 1153 (see Whitby Chartulary, pp. 164, 165, and notes). There is then, it is more than likely, a gap in the succession of Priors, for William Muschamp, "Prior de Kirkhame," in No. XLVII., is a contemporary of Robert (Fursan) de Ros, who had livery of his lands, etc., in 1190-1. Again, in No. XLVIII., William, Prior of Kirkham, is mentioned among the Testes. He is, no doubt, the William Muschamp of the preceding charter. But there is a Walter, Prior of Kirkham, named in this same Robert Fursan's grant of Privilege to the Burgesses of Helmsley, the date of which, I think, has not been ascertained. However, the Grantor died before 1226-7. There is further a confirmation by William de Ros, son of the aforesaid Robert Fursan, of a grant by his father in aid of a *pitancia* to the Convent, to be enjoyed on the Feast of All Saints yearly, the first witness to which is William, Prior of Kirkham. This may be the William just previously noticed. And there is a yet further Prior William, whose name occurs once and again (as will be noted in the sequel) about the year 1280, a little before and a little after. Yet another Prior, unmentioned in Burton's list, will be met with below, and in two places; but as in either instance the mention is made in a confirmation only, there is more of the indefinite, as regards date, than even in the case of an undated charter. Robert FitzThomas Baro de Graistoke, confirms to Rievaulx "lx acras terræ arabilis in waldo de Folketon quas habent de dono Ricardi, Prioris, et Conventus S. Trinitatis de Kirkeham." Now Thomas de Greystock and his wife Agnes (widow of Thomas de Pennington) had transactions with the Convent of Furness in 1254, having become man and wife certainly within the preceding seven years or so. But the identification of Robert FitzThomas de Greystock remains to be effected. He was probably grandson of the Thomas who married De Pennington's widow, and who would appear to have left issue by another wife, the daughter of Robert de Veteriponte, two sons, Thomas and William, and a daughter (see Dodsworth, iii. f. 40). All that can be added here is that Robert FitzThomas's confirmation was sanctioned by Royal Confirmation dated 1332.

xx[ti] s. ad Pentecosten et xx[ti] s. ad festum S. Martini. Quod si monachi Rievallenses pensionem illam ad prædictos terminos aliquando reddere noluerint, monachi Dunelm. habeant adeo liberam facultatem repetendi prædictas decimas sicut habuerunt eo tempore quo facta fuit ista conventio. T. Domino Hugone, Dunelm. Episcopo. and that of Rievaulx touching the tithes of Cotum.

CCXXXVII. CXCII. Rogerus, D. Gr. Eboraci Archiepiscopus, Apostolicæ Sedis Legatus . . . Quod donatione fidelium S. Ecclesiæ juste constat esse collatum episcopali debet auctoritate confirmari, ne posterorum[1] malignitate impune possit auferri. Inde est quod nos donationem quam Willelmus de Vesci fecit Monasterio de Rievalle et monachis ibidem Deo famulantibus, ratam habemus et præsentis scripti testimonio roboramus, sicut in ipsius Willelmi carta cernitur esse descripta, auctoritate B. Petri et nostra prohibentes ne quis ausu temerario quod prædicto Monasterio pio intuitu collatum est præsumat auferre, vel illud vel cætera ipsius Monasterii bona aliquibus injustis modis perturbare. Si quis vero contra hanc nostram inhibitionem scienter aliquid facere præsumpserit, districtæ justitiæ severitate se noverit puniendum. His T. Johanne,[2] Archidiacono de Notingham; Gregorio, Priore de Bredlintonia; Jeremia, Canonico Ebor.; Magistro Roberto filio Stephani, Laurentio, Canonicis Suellensibus; Roberto filio Willelmi; Magistro Angoto, Radulfo, Gaufrido, Capellanis Domini Archiepiscopi.

Confirmation by Archbishop Roger of York of William de Vesci's donation to the Convent.

CCXXXVIII. CXCIII. Rogerus, D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus, et Apostolicæ Sedis Legatus, et Capitulum S. Petri Ebor., . . . Notum sit vobis Bernardum de Bailol, in præsentia nostra, dedisse . . . S. Mariæ et monachis Rievallis in . . . elemosinam, pasturam lx matribus equabus per totam forestam suam de Thesedale, et pasturam ad sexies xx[ti] animalia sine secta, et xii vaccis et duobus tauris, cum nutrimento suo, in una parte ejusdem forestæ—scil. infra Egleshope et Hodeshope; itemque duas bovatas terræ in villa sua de Mideltona, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis quæ carta ipsius continet. Præterea dedit eis pasturam ad sexies xx[ti] animalia per omne territorium, et per totam forestam suam, de Westerdale, duasque bovatas terræ in eadem villa, cum omnibus libertatibus et . . . Set et universa quæ in carta ipsius scripta fuerunt affidavit manu sua in manu Willelmi de Mundavilla se manutenere,

Confirmation by the same Archbishop of Bernard de Baliol's grants to Rievaulx in Teesdale and Westerdale.

[1] *Posteriorum.*
[2] John, Archdeacon of Nottingham, was a witness to a deed in 1174. —Le Neve.

warantizare, et adquietare de omnibus servi[146]tiis et consuetudinibus. Omnium ergo quæ in ipsius carta continentur, eadem carta in nostri præsentia, in Ecclesia B. Petri, recitata, testes nos inter ipsum et monachos posuit, ita ut, si aliquando ipse vel hæredes sui a præscriptæ cartæ donatione et tenore in aliquo deviare temptaverint, Ecclesia nostra ad hæc exequenda ecclesiastica eos districtione revocabit.

Attestation by the Dean of Ryedale, and the Chapter, of the quit-claim made to Rievaulx by the widow of Lambert de Houeton of certain lands in that vill.

CCXXXIX. CXCIIII. . . . Engelramnus, Decanus de Ridale et Pikeringalith . . . Notum sit vobis quod Sunnive, uxor Lamberti de Hovetun, et duæ filiæ ejus, Sigerith et Oreuge,[1] coram fratribus Capituli nostri, et multis aliis, quieta clamaverunt . . . S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . unam bovatam terræ, et duo sarta quæ continent v acras terræ, quæ de eisdem monachis tenuerant. Et hoc legitime et firmiter tenendum in manu mea coram omnibus affidaverunt in Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum apud Helmeslac in præsentia duorum Archidiaconorum—Johannis, scil., filii Letholdi,[2] et Radulfi del [146^b] Alnai.[3] Monachi vero propter hoc dederunt eisdem mulieribus sex marchas argenti et unam vaccam. His T. Roberto filio Willelmi, Sub-Archidiacono; Hugone de Ruddebi, et Waltero fratre ejus; Willelmo de Laceles; Waltero, Decano de Bulemer; Willelmo, Clerico de Kirkebi; Roberto, Capellano de Helmeslac; Roberto, Clerico de Martun; Roberto de Bruntun; Petro de Surdevals, et Willelmo fratre ejus; Alano de Bulefordia; Radulfo filio Margar[etæ]; Petro de Houetun.

CCXL. CARTA CAPITULI S. CUTHBERTI DUNELMENSIS.

Confirmation by the Prior and Chapter of Durham of Bishop Hugh Pudsey's grant of Crosby to Rievaulx.

CXCVI. G., Prior, et Capitulum Ecclesiæ S. Cuthberti de Dunelmo . . . Sciatis nos concessisse et confirmasse donationem quam Venerabilis Dominus noster, Hugo, Episcopus Dunelm., dedit Ecclesiæ Rievallensi—scil., Crossebi, quam Venerabilis prædecessor ejus, Willelmus, Episcopus, prius eidem

[1] This is so unusual a name that little more can be done than to say it is quite uncertain whether it should be read Orenge or Oreuge; and to add that it is doubtless some Norse name. Her sister's name, Sigridur, and her mother's, are sufficient to warrant so much.

[2] This entry is not without its importance, as tending, in conjunction with the next, to clear up some of the uncertainty attaching to Le Neve's list of the early Archdeacons of York (see above, p. 167, note 5 to No. CCXXV.). John FitzLetold and Ralph de Alneto (or, as here, Alnai) are contemporaries, and it is certainly to be presumed that they preside over different Archdeaconries.

[3] Valuable as giving us certainty as to Le Neve's R. de Alneto's true name.

Ecclesiæ concesserat, et Cotum, in omnibus sicut carta ipsius testatur, salvis decimis et rectitudinibus quæ pertinent ad ecclesiam nostram de Alvertona.

CCXLI. Frater Alexander, Cistercii dictus Abbas, et Frater Henricus, Clarevallensis, dilectis in Christo fratribus et co-Abbatibus suis, S[ylvano][1] de Rievalle et R[oberto][2] [147] de Fontibus, necnon et cæteris fratribus earundem Domorum, tam præsentibus quam futuris, æternam in Christo salutem. Quia nostrum est providere paci et tranquillitati fratrum nostrorum, constituimus et confirmamus compositionem quæ inter Domos vestras facta est a venerabili fratre nostro, Ricardo, Abbate Mortui Maris, et aliis Abbatibus sibi assistentibus—scil. Beeland., Woburn., Saltraiensi et Jorevallensi. Est autem hujusmodi compositio:—quod grangia fratrum de Fontibus in Clivelanda[3] stabit inperpetuum: similiter et grangia

Ratification by the Abbots of Citeaux and Clairvaux of an arrangement entered into between Rievaulx and Fountains, touching their several granges in Cleveland.

[1] There can be no hesitation in filling in the required letters of this name, for no other Abbot is recorded having the same initial; and this necessarily leads on to the identification of the Abbot who is mentioned in immediate sequence to Abbot Sylvanus. There is no doubt that Sylvanus was Abbot before the middle of 1181, although in the list of Abbots as given by Burton, Bernard, the Abbot next before him, is said to "occur" in 1180: for he is specially named in No. CCLVI., which is a Bull of Protection by Pope Alexander III., addressed to Archbishop Roger of Bishopsbridge, and Bishop Hugh Pudsey: and Alexander died in August 1181. The probability of course is that the date of the Privilegium in question is not to be driven down into the weeks or months immediately preceding the death of the Pontiff named.

[2] The conclusion at the end of the last note is corroborated by the fact that Robert de Pipewell, the Abbot of Fountains who is mentioned here—for there is no other to satisfy the conditions imposed by the terms of the document before us—died "Anno Domini 1179, quinto Idus Januarii" (*Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, i. p. 132). This, it hardly need be said, throws back the accession of Abbot Sylvanus a year or two further.

[3] It is left to inference to decide what granges these, belonging to Fountains and Rievaulx respectively, actually were. But the inference, under the circumstances specified, is not one difficult to draw. In the first place, the granges of the two houses are adjacent to each other; and in the second, they are not far from the sea—"versus mare." The only possessions of Rievaulx in Cleveland answering to this description were those at Normanby (see above, Nos. CXVI. - CXIX.), and the corresponding property of Fountains was at Eston, of which parish Normanby is a township. Under the head of Estun, Burton says, "Stephen, son of Robert de Mainel, gave, about A.D. 1230, all his sand here (sabulum) belonging to this town, as far as the land where the sea ascends, as far as the Tees, to make fisheries thereon; also two acres of land," etc. The date affixed to this grant is the only difficulty in our way, and that is removed if we bear in mind that there were two Stephens de Menil, each son of Robert, and that the former of these may have been the original donor, and the second have confirmed previous gifts of his ancestor, as it is matter of fact that he did as to previous grants to Guisborough, in the very place under mention. Indeed, with the present document to fall back upon, it seems difficult to arrive at any other conclusion.

fratrum de Rievalle in eadem terra stabit in perpetuum, ita quod Rievallenses non transibunt versus fratres de Fontibus, nisi cum assensu illorum, nec fratres de Fontibus transibunt versus fratres de Rievalle, nisi cum assensu illorum, excepto quod[1] fratres de Fontibus pasturam bobus carrucarum suarum versus fratres de Rievalle acquirere poterunt, præter terram Everardi de Ros, in qua nichil omnino acquirent. Pratum quoque quod tunc habebant eis liberum constabit; pasturam tamen boum ubi poterunt ordinate sibi acquirent. Fo[c]alliam vero et materiem lignorum ubicunque poterunt eis acquirere licebit, et salinas et pischarias versus mare, quantum poterunt. Et ut hæc [147b] compositio rata in perpetuum perseveret, cum assensu totius Capituli confirmamus et sigillorum nostrorum impressione roboramus.

Ratification by the Abbot and Convent of Byland of the arrangement between Rievaulx and the Church of Scawton, touching the tithes of Oswaldengs and Scawton.

CCXLII. CXCVIII. Rogerus,[2] Abbas, et totus Conventus Bellelandæ, . . . Sciatis nos confirmasse pactum quod inter Monasterium Rievallense et Ecclesiam de Scaltuna contractum est super decimis de Staintuna et Oswaldesengas—videl., quod Monasterium Rievallense reddet singulis annis duodecim denarios Ecclesiæ de Scaltuna pro supradictis decimis.

Friendly arrangement of certain matters in dispute between the Convents of Rievaulx and Byland.

CCXLIII. CXC[IX.][3] Hæc est conventio karitatis inter Domum Rievallensem et Domum Bellelandæ quam, caventes in posterum, Abbas Rievallis, Ailredus, et Abbas Bellelandæ, Rogerus,[4] consilio et consensu utriusque Monasterii Capituli, constituerunt et confirmaverunt, statuentes ut ab omnibus posteris et successoribus eorum pax ista in perpetuum illibata servetur. Primum igitur est ut, sub una matre karitate

[1] Written *fratres quod*.

[2] Roger, Abbot of Byland, is named by Burton, in his *Catalogue of Abbots*, as occurring in 1142. In No. CCXXV. we have Archbishop Roger's confirmation of the pactum named in the present deed, among the witnesses to which were John, Treasurer of York, Robert, Archdeacon of York, Archdeacon Bartholomew, and John Fitz-Letold, who is as yet only Canon of York, and not advanced to the archidiaconal office. The confirmation therefore may date not long after 1154, the year of Archbishop Roger's accession.

[3] This number in the original stands CXC., the other two numerals being interfered with by the rubricated capital H which follows.

[4] That Abbot Ailred of Rievaulx and Abbot Roger of Byland were contemporaries is a fact to notice, as is also the further fact, established by the present document (which will be more fully noticed in a subsequent note), that Abbot Roger of Byland was also contemporary with Abbot Sylvanus of Rievaulx. Touching Abbot Ailred, who is among the Testes to No. CXCIX. in the Whitby Chartulary, I have remarked in a note there (p. 164) that "Burton only gives 116— towards the date of this Abbot; but that," from the document annotated, "it is clear that he must have been Abbot before 1153." But much more than this may be alleged. In an instrument —or rather two instruments—quoted

viventes, quantum ad unitatem Spiritus et vinculum pacis utriusque Domus pro una et eadem habeatur. Et ideo, obeunte aliquo fratre Rievallensi, fratres de Bellelanda in missis et psalmis cæterisque oratio[148]nibus sicut pro fratre ipsius Domus facient; quod et ipsum, obeunte aliquo fratre Bellelandæ, Rievallenses pro ipso persolvent. Si vero aliquid adversi vel persecutionis ab advocatis, vel a potentibus, vel vicinis uni Domui emerserit, per invicem stabunt consilio et auxilio, sibi in omnibus adhærentes. Si autem infortunio aliquo, sicut incendio, Domui uni periculum destructionis institerit, altera, secundum consilium eorum qui statum Domus cognoverint, in consulendo et subveniendo karitative se habebit. Constitutum est etiam ut metas quas inter terras et pascua et loca sua fuerunt, sicut infra scriptum est, nullus transgrediatur, sed perpetuæ pacis caritatisque custodiam singula Domus suis terris et pasturis, cæterisque possessionibus sint contentæ. Quod si quis transgressus fuerit, pœna quæ infra notatur, remota omni dispensatione, plectatur. Concesserunt quoque Fratres Bellelandæ Fratribus Rievallensibus habere pontem suum laqueatum[1] ad retinenda ligna sua quæ per aquam Riæ convehentur: qui pons ejus altitudinis erit cujus fuit ea die qua hæc conventio facta est; vel, si eum exaltare voluerint, usque [148^b] ad æqualitatem ripæ illud exaltare poterunt. Concesserunt eis etiam viam a ponte per boschum et campum Beghlandæ[2] quantum terra eorum durat versus Hestelsceit octodecim pedum in latum, et ipsam viam emendare quandocunque opus fuerit, et ipsi fratres Rievallenses voluerint; et quod libere poterunt firmare stagnum et pontes in ripa ex parte Beghlandæ, et fratres Bellelandæ in ripa ex parte Rievallensi, ita ut nichil amplius

by Dr. Greenwell in the preface to the *Feodarium Prior. Dunelm.*, pp. lxi, lxii, and to which the date 1147 is assigned, Æthelredus, D. G. Abbas Rieuall' is named, and, with him, Robert, Abbot of Newminster, Cuthbert, Prior of Giseburn, etc. Abbot, then, from 1147 and before, Ailred had passed away, as appears below, before 1170.

[1] A somewhat curious stipulation. The idea in the expression "laqueatus" is, of course, the same as that involved in what is called, in this part of the country, and elsewhere in the north, a "water-heck," the object of which is to prevent the trespass, by passing along the bed of a shallow stream, or part of a stream, of the cattle of one occupier upon the lands of another occupier. Indeed, during the present year, I have seen a bridge "laqueatus" with wire netting, apparently to prevent the passage along the stream of the water-fowl belonging to the adjacent farmstead. This was in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is obvious that, to a certain extent, such interference with free passage below, or underneath, the bridge might operate prejudicially to the interests of the Byland brethren.

[2] This concession and that which follows require little in the way of comment to enhance their importance to Rievaulx.

habeant nec Bellelandenses super ripam Riæ versus Rievallem, nec Rievallenses super aliam ripam Riæ versus Beghlandam. Præterea terra inter Eskbergam et Riam, sicut fossatum illorum vadit subtus Eskabergam, remanebit Domui Rievallensi sicut in carta de Bellelanda habent, et similiter Oswaldesengas. Porro domus quam ædificaverunt fratres Bellelandæ apud Depedalam[1] remanebit eis quiete, cum omnibus quæ habent vel adquirere poterunt in his villis—scil. in Grisethorp, Hwallisgrava, Semara, Iretun et in Etun, exceptis pratis ejusdem villæ—scil. Etun; de quibus nichil habebunt nisi per voluntatem monachorum Rievallensium. In Hotun etiam, et inde usque ad villam de Bruntun, constitutum est nichilominus ut de[149]inceps Abbas vel aliquis frater unius Domus locum ad ædificandum non recipiat nisi prius alterius Domus Abbati et Cellerario fuerit ostensum ut communi consideratione ad pacem utriusque Domus fieri possit. Animalia grangiæ de Grif[2] habebunt pascua sua infra nemus tantum Scaltunæ a Brunesdale versus Sproxtunam. Reliquum vero Scaletunæ in plano et boscho remanebit Bellelandensibus. Divisa autem inter grangiam de Hestelscaith et grangiam de Beghlande hæc est—scil., a spina et lapide quæ sunt super Askeledic per metas statutas usque ad viam de Bolthebi, et a via de Bolthebi recta linea usque ad proximum caput caucæ,[3] et ab illo capite caucæ per cilium montis et metas et divisas quas monachi utriusque Domus perambulaverunt et statuerunt usque ad divisas inter Beghlandam et Kerebi, et ultra quantum se extendit terra Adam filii Odonis sub cilio montis. Pecora vero de Hestelscaith, tam animalia quam oves, nunquam intrabunt pascua Beghlandæ, nec pecora Beghlandæ uspiam intrabunt pascua de Hestelscaith ab Askeldic usque ad metas quas statuerunt inter se. Est regalis via divisa inter eos. Et a meta posita juxta Hestelscaith usque ad fossatum quod dividit terras Herdenæ et Dale exten[149^b]dunt divisæ eorum per metas quas inter

[1] This is the Deepdale in the Cayton district, and not that near to Rievaulx. All the places named immediately after are in the same part of the country—viz., Gristhorp, Falsgrave, Seamer, Irton, and Ayton—West Ayton, as it is often called.

[2] This is written *de Grif grangiæ.*

[3] There can be but little doubt that this is correctly copied. The first time the word occurs it might be misread *cauee;* but the second time it is plainly *cauce.* The form is of interest, a more frequent one being *calceta* or *calcetum.* This latter form is nearer the "low Latin *calciata,* short for *calciata via,* a causeway, from *calciare,* to make a road with lime, or rather with mortar containing lime" (Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*). The form *cawsé, cawsee,* occurs in Barbour's Bruce. The old French form is *caucie,* mod. French *chaussée.*

se constituerunt, et ab hinc versus orientem ipsum fossatum est divisa inter eos, et ab eo loco ubi metæ eorum veniunt ad prædictum fossatum, sicut recta linea duci potest ad montem Sotheberge ex parte orientali, remanebit monachis Bellelandæ, et ex parte occidentali monachis Rievallis, excepto quod totum planum Erdenæ juxta prædictum fossatum remanebit monachis Rievallensibus. Plane inter fratres de Lauescales[1] et de Bildesdala, et fratres de Singleswath erit divisa illa via qua itur de Halmbi ad Clivelandam quamdiu durat terra de Halmbi. Inter favercam plane monachorum Rievallensium, quam habent in Sitlintun, et favercam monachorum Bellelandæ quam habent in Emmesleia, talis divisio est ut, scil., Bellelandenses habeant necessaria ferrariis suis—scil., minaria et carbones in his sex villis et silvis earum—scil. Emmesleia, Brectuna, Sitlintuna Philippi, Denebi, Brerethuisel, Thornehil,[2] et fratres Rievallenses habeant necessaria suis ferrariis—scil. minaria et carbones, in his tribus villis—in duabus videl. Sitlintunis, quæ sunt de feudo Adæ filii Petri et Mathæi filii Saxi, et in Floctona et in Threpwda. [150] Cum autem hæc conventio pluribus annis ab utroque in multis conservata fuisset, A° ab Incarnatione Domini M° c° lxx°,[3] ne tepesceret caritas mutua iterato replicata et arc[t]ius est roborata, additis quibusdam quæ in priore conventione non continebantur, et hoc præcipue—Quod omnes querelæ, quæ inter eos hactenus erant, sopitæ sunt ab hac die in posterum, ita ut de eis nulla fiat mentio in æternum pro quavis occasione quæ deinceps inter eos emergere poterit. Et nominatim ex parte Bellelandæ remissa est calumpnia super duabus bovatis terræ in Welleburna, et de Oswaldesengas, et de fossato quod fecerunt in terra Staintunæ ad deducendam Riam, et de ferrario in Staintuna et Floctuna, et de ponte laqueato, et de via a ponte per medium boscum versus Beghlandam. Ex parte vero Rievallensium remissa est calumpnia de communi pastura Mortuniæ. Hæ querelæ et omnes aliæ sopitæ sunt, ut diximus, et penitus oblivioni traditæ, ut nunquam in posterum revocentur in litem pro quolibet eventu qui eis accidere poterit. Sane si, a die quo hæc Conventio renovata fuit, Rievallenses et Bellelandenses molendina vel stagna vel pontes fecerint super Riam, ita facient ut stagnum non excedat modum, sed sufficiens sit ad molendinum. Similiter et pontes, [149b] ut sufficiant ad transeundum. Quod si in aliquo modo excesserint vel stagna vel pontes, aut ex aliis quibuslibet

[1] Now Laskill pastures.

[2] All places in the West Riding, and some of them already specially named in connection with previous documents.

[3] This date must be noted.

eventibus aliqua controversia inter eos aliquando acciderit, ad arbitrium iiii^or monachorum—duorum, scil., ex parte Rievallis quos Abbas Bellelandæ elegerit, et duorum ex parte Bellelandæ quos Abbas Rievallis elegerit, sine tumultu et retractatione et interpositione plurium quam istorum iiii^or, emendetur; ita tamen ut cætera capitula quæ supradescripta sunt integre conserventur. Usum vero et aisiamenta Sproxtunæ habebunt in perpetuum et Rievallenses et Bellelandenses, sicut solebant habere usque ad diem qua hæc compositio facta fuerat. Quod si aliquando inde controversia aliquando exorta fuerit, per iiii^or monachos, secundum modum prædictum, pacificetur. Si quis fratrum metas prædictas transgressus fuerit, [propter] negligentiam suam et incuriam, proxima Dominica in Capitulo fratrum verberetur, et ea die non cum aliis ad mensam, sed in terra, comedat. Negligentia autem judicabitur si, ipso nesciente et in aliis rebus occupato, pecora quæ custodit in alienis pascuis paverint. Si vero scienter id fecerit—id est, supino vidente et sedente vel stante, in alienis pascuis inventa [151] fuerint, tribus Dominicis prædicta pœna plectetur. Si, vero, visus ab aliquo fratre, et jussus exire, non obedierit, amoveatur ab ordine suo, et ultimus omnium sit donec præmissam pœnitentiam perfecerit tribus Dominicis, ita ut ipsis tribus diebus non nisi aquam bibat. Pueri qui de Domo sint, pro tale culpa vapulent usque ad sanguinem. Conductitius, si talia commiserit, magister ejus moneatur semel et iterum. Si denuo non correxerit, magister conductitii, ac si ipse fecisset, prædictam pœnam sustineat. Hæc carta lecta est in utroque Capitulo, præsentibus Abbatibus, Domino Silvano[1] Rievallensi, et Rogero Bellelandensi, et tam ab ipsis quam utroque Capitulo in perpetuum confecta. Sit pax et gratia omnibus observantibus eam in veritate. Qui autem obstinate pacem hanc turbaverit timeat quod scriptum est—"Qui conturbat vos, portabit judicium, quicumque est, ipse."

Formal note of a concession made to Rievaulx

CCXLIV. cc. Stephano, D. Gr. Regi Anglorum, et omnibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis et Abbatibus, et universis S. M. Ecclesiæ filiis, Rogerus[2] Abbas, et totus Conventus Ecclesiæ

[1] In connection with the preceding note, the collocation of these two names is to be observed. On the one hand, Sylvanus is Abbot of Rievaulx in 1170, and on the other —unless we assume a second Abbot of the same name—Roger is still Abbot of Byland at the same date.

[2] King Stephen's reign lay between the years 1135 and 1154; but William, the first Abbot of Rievaulx, is said to have deceased in 1146. This then gives a positive date for one part of Abbot Roger's presidency over Byland, which approaches rather closely to Burton's 1142.

Sanctissimæ Virginis Mariæ de Beghland, salutem et orationes. Notum sit caritati vestræ nos [151^b] in perpetuum concessisse Deo et Domino Abbati, Willelmo,[1] et fratribus Ecclesiæ Sanctissimæ Virginis Mariæ de Rievalle, ut faciant fossatum per terram nostram ad pedem Montis Escheberch, sicut eis expedire cognoverint, et ut habeant in suos usus terram quam ex eorum parte eodem fossato includunt ita quiete et libere sicut quietius et liberius usque in hodiernum diem tenuimus. Valete.

by Byland, permitting and empowering the latter to throw up a dyke along a certain part of the lands belonging to the former.

CCXLV. CCI. Dilectis in Christo Co-Abbatibus et fratribus de Rievalle et de Beglanda, Frater G., Cisterciensis Abbas, et Frater G[aufridus][2] dictus Abbas Clarevallensis, in Domino salutem. Lætificat nos plurimum et omnino gratum habemus et multum sedet cordi nostro fraternæ pacis et caritatis inter vos reformatio. Quia tamen de ipsa vicinitate locorum divortium timemus animorum, admonere in Domino curavimus discretionem vestram quatinus omnem adhibeatis curam et sollicitudinem quo modo pax ista firmiter teneatur, nec ab ea temere devietur a quoquam, quum non dormit neque dormitat inimicus caritatis, quam graviter impugnare non cessat. Ea propter prohibemus vobis, et omnimodis interdicimus quatinus non grangiam nec terram nec pasturam ab aliquo requiratis vel accipiatis contra formam ordinis et terminos constitutos. Nam, sicut [152] per experientiam didicistis, ex ipsa sola vicinitate facile poterit emergere dissensionis occasio nisi multa fuerit adhibita cautio.

Exhortation addressed by the Abbots of Citeaux and Clairvaux to the Convents of Rievaulx and Byland to be careful over the preservation of mutual peace and goodwill.

CCXLVI. CCII. In nomine S. et Individuæ Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Confirmatio societatis et pacis inter Domos ad Cistercensium Capitulum pertinentes et eas quæ pertinent ad Ordinem vel ad Capitulum de Semplingham. Igitur ad custodiam pacis et caritatis communi assensu utriusque Capituli constitutum et confirmatum est ut nullus Cisterciensium canonicum, vel novicium, sive conversum de Ordine de Semplingham, nullus de illo Ordine monachum, novicium vel conversum de Cisterciensium Ordine, nisi ex pari consensu recipiat. Nullus ex utroque Capitulo grangiam deinceps ædificet, vel bercariam, infra duas leugas, ad mensuram Angliæ, a grangia vel bercaria alterius Ordinis, excepto quod, si in villa aliqua infra has metas data fuerit, sine aliquo pretio vel servitio cujus erat terra, usque ad unum aratrum licebit suscipere,

Copy of an arrangement entered into by the Religious of the two Orders of Citeaux and Sempringham.

[1] William, the first Abbot, previously Rector of Garton.

[2] His name will be found in full in the next document, to which moreover a date is appended, namely, 1164.

et per aliquem sæcularem excolere, ita ut nullus fratrum ibi habitet, nec[1] grangia ibi fiat. Animalia aliquis sæcularis, ipse qui terram tenuerit, ibi pascere poterit secundum legitimam æstimationem terræ ipsius [152^{b}] ad arbitrium legitimorum hominum, vel Abbatum, per quos querelæ, si quæ emerserint, terminabuntur. In quo verbo Fratrum de Semplingaham melior est conditio, quia Cisterciensibus taliter aliquid tenere non licet. Quia vero Capitulum Cistercii remotum est, et statutum est ut a Capitulo ipso tres constituuntur Abbates qui plenam, auctoritate Ordinis, habeant potestatem, cum fratribus de Semplingham tribus qui sanioris erunt consilii, terminandi querelas, si quæ emerserint inter eos, nec licebit cuivis eorum ad aliam audientiam causam deferre donec personæ ad hæc designatæ convenerint semel et iterum, et de controversia terminanda vel compositione vel judicio laboraverint. Ecclesias infra terminos suscipere non prohibebuntur fratres de Semplingham, sine grangia vel bercaria; domos tamen ad mansionem clericorum, et grangiam ad decimas vel messem de terra Ecclesiæ reponendam, et animalia eidem terræ congrua, infra villam habere licebit. Nec grangiarum constructio prohibita est ubi aqua grandis interjacet circa fines illos, nec vado nec ponte transmeabilis. Ubicunque Ecclesia una usuarium tenet vel pasturæ, prati vel nemoris, sive in perpetuum, sive ad tempus, altera Ecclesia, nec per se, nec per aliquem personam, aliquid [153] ibi deinceps sibi acquiret, nec eos qui tenent dum tenuerint, dolo aliquo vel aperta oppressione gravabit. Similiter de terris quas ad firmam temporalem tenent, dum eas tenent, nullo modo ab aliis exinde gravabuntur, nec interim quoquo modo illi sibi eas acquirere conabuntur. Servientes mercenarios Domus unius Ordinis Domus alterius Ordinis, donec tempus suum expleverint, non attrahet sibi, neque recipiet. Si quis fratrum hoc præsumpserit, in suo Capitulo regularem recipiat disciplinam, et ad Capitulum alterius Ecclesiæ mittatur ibi quoque similem pœnam subiturus. Mercenarius autem sic receptus nullo modo retineatur. Si pueri a parentibus redditi a fratribus de Semplingham fuerint educati, vel aliqui forsitan similiter a Cisterciensibus, cum adoluerint, sine eorum assensu, recipere eos aliis penitus non licebit. Dum aliqua Ecclesia, vel mercatores ejus aliquid, sive mobile sive immobile, mercari cœperint, donec destiterint, pars alia sese exinde non intromittet. Tunc autem non imputabitur teneri ipsa mercatio cum sine termino aliquo, vel induciis, a venditore discessissent. Singulis annis semel plenarium officium et generalem commemorationem defunctorum suorum, cum parentibus et famili-

[1] *Non.*

aribus, pro se invicem facient, et in omnibus orationibus et beneficiis tam vivi quam mortui utriusque Ordinis [153b] communiter recipientur. Hæc autem omnia ut firma deinceps et inconvulsa permaneant, Ego, Gaufridus, Clarevallensis Abbas, et universorum Abbatum Angliæ de Ordine nostro Conventus; Ego, quoque, Gillebertus, Sacerdos et Magister de Semplingham, et Generalis fratrum et sororum nostrorum Conventus, in annuo capitulo collatus, caritatis cyrographum formamus et sigillis nostris pariter consignamus. Signum Gaufridi, Clarevallis Abbatis; Sigillum Ailredi[1] de Rievalle; S. Ricardi[2] de Fontanis; S. Walteri de Kirkesteda; S. Philippi de S. Laurentio; S. Radulfi de Parco; S. Acii de Biham; Signum Gilleberti Magistri; S. Torphini, Prioris de Semplingham; S. Alani de Insula; S. Adam Lincoliæ; S. Ricardi de Lindeleia; S. Thomæ de Ormesbi; S. Hugonis de Syxla; S. Radulfi de Waltona; S. Roberti de Maltona. Actum apud Kirkestedam et apud Semplingham A° M° c° lxiiii.

CCXLVII. Omnibus S. Matris Ecclesiæ, etc.[3]

CCXLVIII. [154b] R[icardus] D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ . . . Sciatis nos, pro Dei amore, et salute nostra et Dominæ A[lienoræ] Reginæ, matris nostræ, et pro animabus Domini Regis Henrici, patris nostri . . . recepisse in nostram propriam manum et custodiam et protectionem et defensionem Domum de Simpringham, cum omnibus membris ejus [et] cum omnibus pertinenciis, et Magistrum Ordinis de Simp[r]ingham, et Priores et canonicos et fratres et sanctimoniales et sorores Ordinis illius, et homines eorum et servientes et terras et possessiones, et omnes res suas, sicut dominicam et specialem elemosinam nostram imperpetuum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus ut omnia tenementa sua teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete . . . et in mariscis et fore[155]stis, in molendinis et stagnis, in toftis et croftis, in viis et semitis. Et sint quieti, tam ipsi quam homines eorum, in civitate, in burgo, in foris et nundinis, quorumcunque sint, in transitu pontium et maris portuum, et in omnibus locis per totam Angliam et Normanniam, et per omnes terras nostras, de theloneo et pontagio et passagio et pedagio et lestagio et peda-

Copy of a charter of protection granted to the Canons of Sempling-ham by King Richard I.

[1] As this document is dated, we have another definite point fixed in connection with Ailred's tenure of the office of Abbot of Rievaulx.

[2] He died in 1170, being succeeded by Robert de Pipewell, who was noticed a little above as a contemporary of Abbot Sylvanus.

[3] Merely a fragment of a charter of grant by Roger de Moubray to Rievaulx, written in a late hand and pale ink, breaking off thus at the bottom of the page. P. 154 blank.

giis et wardis, et operibus castellorum et pontium et parcorum, et sumagiis et vectigalibus et tributis et exeniis,[1] et de misericordia[2] forestæ, et de omnibus geldis et Danegeldis, et fendengis et misericordiis et forisfacturis et auxiliis Vicecomitum et ministrorum suorum, et hundredis et wapentagiis et thriding et sciris et tenmanetale, et de murdris et uthsclaot, et de omnibus auxiliis, et de scutagiis et assisis et summonitionibus et taliagiis et francoplegio et bornewig' et de omnibus placitis et querelis et occasionibus et consuetudinibus, et de averiis suis in namam capiendis, et de omni terreno servitio et sæculari exactione. Et habeant prædicti Canonici et sanctimoniales Curiam suam et justitiam, cum sacca et soca et thol et them et infangenthef et uthfangenthef [155ᵇ], et cum omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus et immunitatibus et libertatibus de omnibus placitis, et querelis præter placitum coronæ. Prohibemus etiam ut nullus Vicecomes vel minister placita teneat, vel hominem aut averia capiat in feudo, nec aliquam omnino potestatem habeat in terris sive hominibus seu possessionibus prædictæ Domus de Sempringham, aut membrorum ejus. Concedimus autem eis in perpetuam elemosinam misericordias et forisfacturas hominum suorum de omnibus placitis ubicunque fuerint judicati, sive in nostra Curia, sive in alia; et, si forte dampnati fuerint homines eorum ad mortem, vel ad membrorum perditionem, vel in perpetuum exilium, prædicti Canonici et sanctimoniales omnia catalla eorum habeant sine aliqua contradictione. Et prohibemus ne aliquis super his libertatibus Domui de Simpringham vel alicui membrorum ejus molestiam faciat vel gravamen, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum; et si quis adversus prædictos Canonicos vel sanctimoniales de tenementis vel rebus suis aliquid clamaverit, sive eos in aliquo vexare vel in placitum ponere voluerit, prohibemus ne pro aliquo respondeant nec in placitum intrent, nisi coram nobis. Neque aliquis eos placitare faciat nisi coram nobis.

[156 *blank*.]

Final concord made between Abbot William of Rievaulx and John de Staingrave,

CCXLIX. [156ᵇ] CCXIIII. Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis, apud Ebor., a die Purificationis B. Mariæ in tres septimanas, A° r. Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, nono—Coram Johanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Saham, Johanne de Metingham et Magistro Thoma de Mudingtona, Justiciis Itin., et aliis . . . inter fratrem Willelmum,[3] Abbatem, petentem, et

[1] "Vel xeniis," inserted above.
[2] Written *mia*.
[3] William, the fourth Abbot of the name.

Johannem de Staingrif, tenentem, de quatuor toftis et quinque bovatis terræ . . . in Nunningtona, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Johannes recognovit prædicta tofta et terram . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ S. Mariæ de Ryevalle, et pro hac recognitione et concessione idem Abbas concessit prædicto Johanni prædicta tofta et terram . . . Habenda . . . eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis de prædicto Abbate et . . . Ecclesia sua prædicta in perpetuum, Reddendo inde per annum duas marcas et dimidiam argenti ad duos terminos—scil., medietatem ad Pentecosten et alteram etc. Et prædictus Abbas et successores sui et Ecclesia sua prædicta warantizabunt . . . eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis etc.

touching four tofts and five bovates of land in Nunnington.

CCL. [157] Alexander[1] Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Ailredo,[2] Abbati Monasterii S. Mariæ de Rievalle, ejusque fratribus . . . Prædictam Ecclesiam S. Mariæ de Rievalle, in qua divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub B. Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus . . . inprimis, siquidem, statuentes ut ordo monasticus qui in Ecclesia vestra, secundum Dei honorem et B. Benedicti Regulam, et Cisterciensis Ordinis institutionem noscitur institutus, perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Præterea quascunque possessiones etc.: In quibus hæc propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis:—Monasterium ipsum B. Mariæ Rievallis, cum [157b] omnibus possessionibus et appendiciis suis, secundum fines et terminos earundem terrarum et possessionum a Galtero Espec, fundatore loci vestri, ita constitutos:—Ex parte orientis, a via dicta Speragata, quæ ducit ad Riam, usque ad viam qua itur de[3] Grif ad molendinum de Sproxtona, et a valle quæ ducit ad Parvam Haiam de Tilestuna usque ad foveam quæ est ex adverso ubi duo rivuli—Depedal videl. et Litlebec, confluunt, et a Rauthepethe usque ad acervum lapidum qui vocatur Bacheler, et inde usque ad viam quæ venit de Thurchilesti: ex parte austri et occidentis sicut Ria fluvius usque ad divisas de Antona[4] fluit, et inde sicut termini usque ad Fangadala, et exinde usque ad viam quæ venit de Wideris: Ex parte septentrionis a monte qui dicitur Transheved per vallem Landesmara et rivulum qui dicitur Willelmesbech, ubi sunt divisæ Johannis Engelram: terram de Grif, terram de Tilestuna, terram

Bull of protection by Pope Alexander III., and also confirmation of all donations so far made to the Convent of Rievaulx.

[1] Alexander III., elected September 7, and crowned the 20th of the same month, 1159; died August 30th, 1181.

[2] As this Bull is dated 12 Kalend. Decembr. (21st Dec.) 1160, it adds another ascertained date during the presidency of Abbot Ailred.

[3] *Ad.*

[4] This is miswritten, and there can be little doubt miswritten for Staintona.

quæ dicitur Bildesdala . . . : in foresta de Helmeslac omnia ad usus vestros necessaria in lignis et pascuis et pannagiis: ex dono filii nostri—videl., Henrici Junioris, Regis Angliæ, terram quæ dicitur Culverthesmersch,[1] . . . et cum tota pastura de wasto de subtus Pickeringa, sicut ipse carta sua confirmavit, et avus ejus, Rex Henricus, in dominio [158] suo tenuit: ex dono Episcopi Dunelm., Cotum et Crossebi, sicut ipse Episcopus . . .: ex dono Canonicorum Ebor. Sanburnam[2] . . .: ex dono Rogeri de Molbrai Wellebrunam et Houetunam . . .; præterea, ex dono ipsius, Steintunam: ex dono Gilleberti de Gant, grangiam de Hundemanebi et duas bovatas terræ in eadem villa, cum omni communi pastura ejusdem villæ; ex dono Bertranni de Bulemer illam carrucatam terræ quam habuit in Welleburna . . . : ex dono Radulfi de Novavilla unam carrucatam terræ in Rictuna: ex dono Odonis de Bolthebi, wastinam de Hestescheith, cum terris et pascuis adjacentium villarum—Bolthebi, scil., et Ravenestorp et Mortuna . . .; et augmentum quod fecit vobis Adam filius ejusdem Odonis; ex dono Roberti de Herlesei Mortunam . . .: ex dono Adam filii Petri in Rumblesmora locum qui vocatur Faueddre, et in villa quæ vocatur Steinburch sartum illud quod vocatur Oggedwaith, et totam mineriam ferri de prædicta villa, et in bosco ipsius villæ [158b] materiem et ligna ad carbones, et alia quæ necessaria fuerint, et communem pasturam ipsius villæ et cætera . . .: ex dono Torphini et Alani, filii ejus, unam carrucatam terræ in Alvestein, sicut in cyrographo illorum continetur: ex dono fratrum Hospitalis S. Petri de Ebor., illam partem terræ quam habuerunt in Bolthebi, sicut in carta et cyrographo eorum continetur: ex dono Gervasii, et Benedicti, filii ejus, pratum quod dederunt vobis in Rocheberch: ex dono Odonis de Nes, pratum quod dedit vobis in Watterholm: ex dono Hugonis del Tuith, pratum quod dedit vobis in Rochesberch: ex dono Hugonis Malebestiæ pratum quod dicitur Oswaldeshenges : ex dono Fratrum Hospitalis de Witebi[3] duas

[1] The more usual form of this name is Kilverdesmersch. The prefix is the same as in the Domesday and mediæval forms of the modern place-name Killerby; namely, Chilvert, Kilward. And, it may be remarked, that a Ketel Vedur is named once and again in Landnamabok, as one of the early settlers in Iceland, and it is perhaps a question whether that is or is not the original form of the name preserved alike in Chilvertesbi and Kilverdesmersc.

[2] Santburna in No. CXCVII.

[3] I have printed the charter conveying this donation in the notes to No. DLXXII. in the Whitby Chartulary. It runs: "Godwinus, Presbiter Hospitalis pauperum de Witebi, et totus Conventus ejusdem loci . . . Notum sit nos dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallensis . . . consilio et concessu Abbatis de Witebi, et fratris Roberti de Alnei, et Conventus ipsius loci, iii bovatas terræ in Houatune, duas quas tenuit de nobis Ernanus, et tertiam unde nos disseisiaverat Radulfus Beler, ita ut pro ipsis tribus bovatis reddant nobis, singulis annis, iii s. in Pentecoste,

bovatas terræ in Houetuna, secundum formam cartæ illorum: ex dono Ricardi Cumin[1] unam carrucatam et dimidiam in Stainchroft sicut ipse Ricardus vobis concessit et carta sua confirmavit. Sane laborum vestrorum quos propriis manibus et sumptibus colitis, sive de nutrimento vestrorum animalium, nullus omnino a vobis decimas exigere præsumat. Addentes etiam auctoritatem Apostolicam, prohibemus ne quis fratres vestros,—clericos, videl., sive laicos,—post factam in Monasterio vestro professionem, absque licentia vestra suscipere audeat, vel retinere. Sancimus etiam ne quis, Archiepiscopus vel Episcopus, sive cujuslibet Ordinis [159] persona, locum vestrum a divinis interdicat officiis, nisi Abbatis vel fratrum ipsius loci evidens et manifesta culpa extiterit. Liceat autem vobis, cum commune interdictum terræ fuerit, clausis januis, et exclusis excommunicatis et interdictis, divina officia celebrare. Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestræ paterna sollicitudine providentes, auctoritate Apostolica prohibemus ut nullus infra clausuram locorum sive grangiarum vestrarum violentiam vel rapinam vel furtum facere, vel hominem capere audeat; et si quis hoc temerario ausu præsumpserit, tanquam sacrilegus judicetur, et excommunicationis ultione plectatur. Præterea omnes libertates, seu etiam immunitates ac regias consuetudines a karissimo filio nostro Henrico, Rege Anglorum, vobis et Ecclesiæ vestræ indultas, et scripti sui pagina roboratas, auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et illibatas statuimus perpetuo permanere, prohibentes ne quispiam hominum vos aut Ecclesiam vestram de omni temanatala, Danegeldo, omnibus assisis, consuetudinibus, auxiliis, placitis, et de omni terreno servitio, quod alicui sæculari personæ pertinebat, audeat infestare, sed liberi et quieti ab hujusmodi exactionibus maneatis, quemadmodum prædictus filius noster, Rex Henricus, sive avus ejus, senior Henricus, scriptis suis vobis rationabiliter confirmaverunt.

pro omni servitio, et ut simus participes orationum et beneficiorum illorum, et ipsi nostrorum. Si aliquis eos gravaverit de ipsa terra, simul cum ipsis erimus in omnibus, nec redditum nostrum amittemus. Hiis Testibus. Hingelramo, Presbitero de Wellaburne; Willelmo, Clerico de Kirkebi; Radulfo de Wath; Alano de Buleford; Alano de Nagaltune; Petro de Houetun; Bernulfo, Roberto, et Willelmo de eadem villa." It will perhaps be remarked that I have printed Honatune, Honetun there, and changed it to Houatune, Houetun here. In previous notes, however, it has been remarked that the place in question, and its name alike, are lost, and that, at the best, Houeton is but a conjecture, and based simply on the consideration that Houton, Houetun, Hutton, have more verisimilitude than Honton or Honetun.

[1] Copy of this charter is preserved in Dodsworth's Collections, vol. vii. f. 136, and will be printed below (see No. CCCIX.). Another charter, also pertinent to the same matter, and derived from the same source, emanating from Richard Cumin's widow, will also be given as No. CCXCIII.

Præterea, dilecte in Domino fili, A[ilrede] Abbas, religionem in Monasteriis quibus præesse dinosceris [159ᵇ] stabilitam proficere in Domino cupientes, statuimus ut in omnibus Monasteriis quæ de Monasterio cui præsides sunt egressa, et in his quæ de egressis ab eodem Monasterio prodierunt, tam de ipsis personis quam de rebus Monasteriorum, juxta Cisterciensium fratrum institutionem, disponendi et ordinandi liberam habeas facultatem. Præsenti quoque decreto sancimus ut Episcopi in quorum episcopatibus Monasteria vestra consistunt, nec regularem et canonicam electionem Abbatis vestri umquam impediant, nec de removendo ac deponendo eo qui pro tempore fuerit, contra statuta Cisterciensium Ordinis, et auctoritatem privilegiorum suorum, se ullatenus intromittant. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat præfatum Monasterium temere perturbare, aut ejus possessiones auferre, vel ablatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexationibus frangere: sed omnia integra conserventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione ac sustentatione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis profutura—Salva in omnibus Apostolicæ Sedis auctoritate et diocesani Episcopi canonica justitia. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica sæcularisve persona, hanc nostræ constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo, tertiove commonita, nisi præsumptionem suam congrua satisfactione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a Sanctissimo Corpore et Sanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris nostri, Jhesu Christi, aliena fiat atque in ex[160]tremo examine divinæ ultioni subjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus sit pax Domini nostri, Jhesu Christi, quatinus ut hic fructum bonæ actionis percipiant, et, apud districtum Judicem præmia æternæ pacis inveniant. Amen. Amen. Amen. Datum Anagniæ per manum Hermanni, S. Romanæ Ecclesiæ Subdiaconi et Notarii, xii. kal. Decembris, Indic. ix, Incarnationis Dominicæ M° c° lx°, Pontificatus vero Domini Alexandri Papæ iii. A° secundo.

Papal confirmation of the arrangements made as to the payment to Rievaulx of the tithes accruing in Crosby, Stainton, Oswaldengs, Kilverdmersch, and Theokemersch.

CCLI. CCXV. Dilectis filiis Silvano, Abbati, et fratribus Rievallensibus . . . Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem præbere consensum, et [ut] vota quæ a rationis tramite non discordant effectu sint prosequente complenda. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, compositionem inter vos et Ecclesiam de Lec super decimas de Crossebi, et compositionem inter vos et Ecclesiam de Scaltuna supra decimas de Staintun et Oswaldeshenges, compositionem inter vos et Ecclesiam de Pikeringe

supra decimas de Kilverdemersch et Theokemarais, rationabiliter factas, ratas et firmas habentes, eas auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus et præsentis scripti patrocinio [160ᵇ] communimus, statuentes ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ confirmationis infringere vel ei aliquatinus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, et B. Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum Ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Beneventi vi Idus Novembris.

CCLII. CCXVI. Alexander, Episcopus, dilectis filiis Silvano, Abbati, et fratribus Rievallensibus. . . . Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, ea quæ Matildis, mater Walteri Engelram, in Heseleretun Ecclesiæ vestræ ex devotione contulit, et idem Walterus postea confirmavit; terram quoque quam habetis in Folketun, et pasturam et donum Jordani de Bussei in Boelton; et donum Walteri Engelram et hæredum ejus in Welleberge et Erneclive [1]; donum etiam Adæ filii Petri, et Rogeri fratris ejus; Mathæi quoque filii Saxi et Philippi fratris ejus, in Sitlintun et Floctun, et donum ejusdem Petri in Ageltunum [2] et Scipeleia et Hetun et [161] Chelleslawia; necnon et donum Symonis, Comitis, in Hundemanebi; et donum Rogerii [3] de Molbrai—scil. Houetunam, cum appendiciis suis; sicut in singulis donatorum scriptis autenticis continetur, vobis, et per vos, Monasterio vestro auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus, et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus; statuentes ut nulli, etc. [*as in the last deed; dated also at the same place, and the same day*].[4]

Papal confirmation of the donations made by Walter Engelram and his wife, by Jordan de Busci, by Adam Fitz-Peter and his brother, and others, to the Convent.

CCLIII. DE INJUSTA TERRARUM EVICTIONE.

CCXVII. Alexander Episcopus, Venerabilibus fratribus, R[ogero], Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et [Hugoni] Dunelm. Episcopo . . . Ad aures nostras pervenisse noscatis quod cum aliqui parrochiani vestri sibi quamlibet possessionem Abbatis et fratrum de Rievalle vendicare voluerint, eam quoquo modo occupare consueverint, et deinde postquam ipsam qualitercumque intraverint, se jus suum, sicut mos est, sæculari curia evicturos sub cujusdam consuetudinis obligatione quam guagiam vocant, soliti sunt offerre, unde frequenter contingit quod jamdicti Abbates et fratres suis possessionibus injuste et

Papal precept to the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham to put a stop to the deprivations of property to which the Convent of Rievaulx was exposed, and to right their wrongs.

[1] *Erndive.*
[2] Hageltune in No. C.
[3] So spelt in full.
[4] No year being specified, the value of these two documents as fixing a date in connection with the presidency of Abbot Silvanus is altogether minimised.

absque ordine judiciario spoliantur, super quo utique indempnitati eorum, sicut debemus, cupientes utiliter præcavere, fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus si memoratum Abbatem et fratres aliqua possessionum suarum præscripto modo per quemlibet parrochianorum vestrorum spoliatos esse constiterit, vos spoliatorem ad ejus ante causæ ingressum restitutionem, omni contradictione et appellatione remota, sub anathematis districtione cogatis, et in his exequendis ita diligentes et solliciti sitis quod prænominati Abbas et fratres jura sua conservent illæsa, et nos sollicitudinem vestram teneamur exinde diligentius in Domino commendare. Datum Beneventi, iii Idus Novembris.

Similar precept from the same to the same.

CCLIV. Rogero Archiepiscopo Ebor. et Hugoni Dunelm. Episcopo, Alexander Episcopus. . . . Venerabilibus fratribus, Rogero, Ebor. Archiepiscopo, et Hugoni, Dunelm. Episcopo, et dilectis filiis, Archidiaconis et Decanis in eorum episcopatibus constitutis . . . Paci et quieti Religiosorum virorum intendere, et eorum jura integra et illibata servare, officium nos invitat suscepti regiminis et debitum ammonet pietatis. Inde est quod tranquillitati dilectorum filiorum [162] nostrorum, fratrum videl., Rievallensis Monasterii, utiliter providere volentes, per Apostolica vobis scripta mandamus quatinus, si qui parrochianorum vestrorum jura et possessiones ipsorum invadere et perturbare præsumpserint, eos ad restitutionem et satisfactionem exinde faciendam, vel ad plenam justitiam exhibendam, infra triginta dies postquam querela inde ad vos pervenerit, convenire et commonefacere studeatis, vel ipsos ex tunc excommunicationis vinculo innodetis. Datum Anagniæ, viiii kal. Decembris.

Bull by Pope Alexander III. inhibiting any encroachment by members of any other Order upon the pastures and possessions of Rievaulx.

CCLV. CCXIX. Alexander Episcopus, dilectis filiis, Ailredo, Abbati, et fratribus Rievallensis Monasterii. Justis petentium desideriis facilem nos convenit impertiri consensum, et vota quæ a rationis tramite non discordant effectu sint prosequente complenda. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus celerem impertientes assensum, auctoritate Apostolica inhibemus ut nulli alterius Ordinis fratres in pasturas et possessiones vestras temeraria usurpatione, vobis invitis, intrare præsumant, ne per eorum molestiam pax et quies vestra debeat perturbari. Datum Anagniæ, viiii kal. Decembris.

Bull by Pope Alexander III. to Archbishop

CCLVI. CCXX. [162b] Alexander . . . Rogero Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et Hugoni, Dunelm. Episcopo. . . . Ad vestræ discretionis notitiam volumus pervenire quod nos

dilectos filios nostros, Silvanum, Abbatem, et fratres de Rievalle, et Monasterium sibi commissum, cum omnibus bonis et possessionibus ejus, sub B. Petri et nostra protectione suscepimus, et eis privilegium nostrum indulsimus. Unde, quum eosdem Abbatem et fratres super bonis et possessionibus suis nolumus a quoquam indebite molestari, fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta præcipiendo mandamus quatinus, si aliquis parrochianorum vestrorum, aut alii, super possessionibus suis, quas in diocesi vestra tenere noscuntur, vexare præsumpserit, vos eos a temeritate hujusmodi episcopali auctoritate sub anathematis districtione omnimodis compescatis, et memorato Abbati et fratribus easdem conservare studeatis et viriliter defensare. Verum, si qui adversus illos super his agere forte voluerint, sub examine vestro secum exinde judiciario ordine experiantur, nec eos super aliquibus possessionibus suis sibi aut Monasterio suo pia devotione collatis extra Curiam Ecclesiasticam ad sæculare forum aliqua ratione trahi permittatis, aut ejus judicium quoquomodo subire. Si autem in his exequendis negligenter extiteritis aut remissi, id a vobis [163] ipsis, Auctore Domino, gravius requiremus, et prænominatis Abbati et fratribus per alios suam faciemus justitiam exhiberi. Datum Beneventi, xiii kal. Decembris.

Roger of York, requiring him to stay all unjust and violent proceedings affecting the Convent of Rievaulx or its possessions.

CCLVII. LITTERÆ DOMINI PAPÆ DIRECTÆ ROGERO ARCHIEPISCOPO DE DECIMIS ECCLESIÆ DE WELLEBRUNE.

Alexander, Episcopus, . . . Rogero, Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato . . . Cum vir sis litteratus et discretus et [noscas] quantum te deceat pontificalem modestiam et maturitatem[1] servare, super prudentia tua vehementer mirari, et adversus te moveri, compellimur, quod viros Religiosos nimium affligere diceris, indebitis perturbare molestiis, quibus deberes affectum humanitatis et gratiæ exhibere, et eorum paci et quieti paterna sollicitudine providere. Inter cætera, siquidem, dilectorum filiorum nostrorum, Abbatis et fratrum de Rievalle querimoniam gravem recepimus, quod eorum Ecclesiam interdicto supposuisti, monachos comminatus es excommunicationis vinculo innodare, donec cuidam clerico tui decimas compulsi sint reddere quas ei, beneficio privilegiorum suorum, Apostolica Sedes noscitur indulsisse. Unde, quum gravatus es[2] auctori-

Severe rebuke addressed by Pope Alexander III. to Archbishop Roger of York on account of his oppressive conduct towards the Convent of Rievaulx.

[1] This seems to be the only possible expansion of the contracted word which occurs here.

[2] This is written *gravatus est*, which is certainly incorrect. If *gravatus es* be read, as it would seem it must, and the usual deponent sense of the verb be accepted, so as to

tati privilegiorum Romanæ Ecclesiæ insistere et Religiosos viros gravare, quos, pro tui officii debito, benigniori confovere[1] teneris affectu, et contra malignantium incursus clipeo tuæ protectionis defendere, per iterata tibi præscripta præcipiendo mandamus, et mandando præcipimus, quatinus prædictos Abbatem et fratres super decimis laborum [163^b] suorum, quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, aut de suorum nutrimentis animalium, nullatenus de cætero graves, vel ab aliquo, clerico aut laico, tuæ jurisdictionis gravari permittas, et de malefactoribus suis, parrochianis tuis, cum eorum querimoniam receperis, ita eis plenam et sufficientem justitiam exhibeas, quod non cogantur, pro defectu justitiæ, totiens ad Apostolicæ Sedis suffragium recurrere, et suam contra te querimoniam replicare. Si enim, quod non credimus, præceptum nostrum hac vice surdis auribus pertransieris, dignitati tuæ et famæ plurimum derogabis, et nos quoque eidem Abbati et fratribus in suo jure nullatenus deesse poterimus, quibus cupimus optentu Religionis et devotionis, quo præeminent, pastoralis sollicitudinis et defensionis op[p]ortunum subsidium ministrare.

Pope Alexander rebukes the Bishop and Prior of Durham for extortion in the matter of the annual payment to be made by Rievaulx in consideration of the tithes of Cotum.

CCLVIII. CCXXII. Alexander . . . Venerabili fratri H[ugoni],[2] Episcopo, et dilecto filio, Priori Dunelm. . . . Significatum[3] est nobis quod cum bonæ memoriæ A[ilredus], quondam Abbas Rievallis, vobis, pro bono pacis, de decimis de Cotuna quandam summam constituisset annuatim solvendam, nunc ab Abbate et fratribus ejusdem loci ultra quam fuerat constitutum exigitis, et super hoc ipsos varie fatigare non dubitatis. Cæterum si attenderetis quomodo fratribus Cisterciensibus beneficio [164] privilegiorum Romanæ Ecclesiæ sit indultum, ut de laboribus, quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, sive de suorum nutrimentis animalium, nulli teneantur decimas solvere, non solum [non] ultra exigeretis quam pro bono pacis fuit statutum, verum etiam ad ipsum cum gratia et benignitate reciperetis. Quia vero non decet vos prædictorum fratrum turbare otium vel quietem, per Apostolica scripta vobis præcipiendo mandamus, et mandando præcipimus, quatinus de præscriptis decimis ab eodem Abbate et fratribus nichil

render the first clause, "inasmuch as you have refused to maintain the authority of the privileges conceded by the Roman See," then some other verb, such as *ausus es* or *præsumpsisti*, must be understood before *gravare*. It is clearly impossible to attach such a sense to *gravatus es* as will be satisfactory with both the verbs *insistere* and *gravare*.

[1] *Confoveri*.

[2] The name has been written in, and afterwards erased. From the continued contemporaneity of the rule over their respective sees by these two prelates, there can be no doubt about the name that required to be supplied.

[3] *Significata*.

amplius exigatis quam ipse præfatus Abbas[1] vobis consuevit persolvere[2] pro . . . .[3] Quod si ad illicita manus extenderitis, vobis quæ modo per compositionem sunt licita procul dubio auferentur. Datum Tusculani viii kal. Martii.

CCLIX. CCXXIII. Alexander . . . Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et Dunelm. Episcopo, et dilectis filiis, Archidiaconis et Decanis in eorum Episcopatibus constitutis. . . . Non est dubium vobis, sicut credimus, vel incertum, quomodo hii, qui violentas manus in clericos, monachos, aut alicujus Religionis conversos injiciunt, ex constitutione Generalis Concilii sententiam excommunicationis incurrunt, nec, nisi in articulo mortis, sine mandato Romani Pontificis absolutionis possunt [164b] beneficium impetrare. Inde est quod paci et quieti Religiosorum virorum, fratrum Monasterii Rievallensis, sollicite providere, et a suis gravaminibus et injuriis malignorum audaciam refrænare volentes, discretioni vestræ per Apostolica scripta præcipiendo mandamus quatinus parrochianos vestros, qui in monachos vel conversos ipsius Monasterii violentas manus injecerint, dilatione et appellatione cessante, publice excommunicatos denuntietis, et tamdiu faciatis sicut excommunicatos vitari donec passis injuriam congrue satisfaciant et, cum litteris ejus, cujus sunt parrochiani, Apostolico se conspectui repræsentent. Datum Tusculani, ix kal. Aprilis.

Bull by Pope Alexander III. against such as lay violent hands on monks or conversi.

CCLX. CCXXIIII. Alexander . . . Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et Dunelm. Episcopo. . . . Relatum est auribus nostris quod licet dilecti filii nostri, Abbas et fratres Rievallenses, cum quibusdam Ecclesiis vestrorum Episcopatuum super decimis pro bono pacis composuerunt, nichilominus tamen super his se inquietari proponunt et graviter molestari. Cæterum [cum] inde eisdem fratribus ab Apostolica sit Sede indultum, ut nulli decimas teneantur persolvere de laboribus quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus excolunt, de magna, non est dubium, [eis] humilitate procedere si quam condescendant ad compositionem exinde faciendam. Ideoque fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta præcipiendo mandamus quatinus

Mandate from the Pope to the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham to bear the Convent of Rievaulx harmless in respect of any attempt to exact more tithes from it than had been covenanted.

[1] This is written *præfati abbatis*, which is obviously wrong. Whether the emendation is right is a matter of doubt. The whole passage appears to be corrupt, and under the circumstances of the case it seems to be impossible to construct an entirely satisfactory reading. See the two notes which follow.

[2] *Persolvi.*

[3] This is not decipherable. It looks more like *c'te serturi* than anything else. It is quite impossible to suggest a satisfactory reading on the basis so afforded.

compositiones quas prædicti Abbas et fratres de decimis cum Ecclesiis vestrorum Episcopatuum pro bono pacis fecerunt, aut in posterum fecerint, ratas habentes et firmas, eos super his nullatenus inquietetis, nec ab aliis permittatis, quantum in vobis fuerit, inquietari. Datum Tusculani, viiii kal. Martii.

Papal mandate prohibiting the harbouring fugitive monks or conversi absconding from Rievaulx.

CCLXI. CCXXV. Alexander . . . dilectis filiis, universis personis Ebor. Archiepiscopatus . . . Non parum robur regularis disciplinæ deperiret si cuilibet a nota professionis liceret qualibet facilitate recedere, et habitum deponere assumptæ Religionis, quum regni cælestis aptitudinem meretur amittere qui manum ponens ad aratrum retro aspicere non formidat. Ideoque universitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta præcipiendo mandamus et mandando præcipimus quatinus monachos vel conversos Monasterii Rievallensis nullatenus recipiatis, set potius si, deposito Religionis habitu, sæculariter vixerint, publice excommunicatos denuntietis, et cautius evitetis, et de parrochianis vestris penitus expellatis. Datum Tusculani, viiii kal. Martii.

Pope Alexander III. directs the Bishop of Exeter, the Abbot of S. Mary's, York, and the Dean of York to see amends made to the Convent for grave acts of spoliation committed by divers great men named.

CCLXII. CCXXVI. Alexander . . . Venerabili fratri, Exoniensi Episcopo, et dilectis filiis, Abbati S. Mariæ Ebor. et Decano Ebor., salutem [165b] et Apostolicam benedictionem. Ex transmissa conquestione dilectorum filiorum nostrorum, Abbatis et fratrum Rievallensium, ad aures nostras pervenit quod Robertus de Stutevilla[1] et Willelmus, filius ejus, eis nemus de Houetum et novalia ejusdem villa, et terram et boscum qui dicitur Midelhovet, contra justitiam abstulerunt, et quædam alia, in animæ suæ perniciem, non dubitarunt auferre: Unde quum jura prædictorum fratrum tanto propensiori studio et sollicitudine conservare debemus, quanto eorum Religio apud Deum et homines

[1] While the preceding Papal rescripts have seemed to possess, on the whole, too much general interest to permit them to be relegated to the Appendix, and not a few of them condescend to some particular grievance, or cause of complaint, pressing upon the Convent of Rievaulx, the present document is one of the greatest value, from a historical point of view, in the way of specialising the wrongs, and the nature of the wrongs, to which the community was subjected at an early period of its career. They are men of great name, for the most part, who are here gibbeted as wanton and violent spoilers of the Institution which had heretofore been so liberally supported and strengthened by their own act and deed; and the direct boldness and plainness of speech with which the Roman Pontiff reprehends their conduct, and insists on their change of action, and on the restitution by them of their unjust resumptions, is fully worthy of attentive consideration. What was the result of this interference on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff is of course evident from the fact that that the monks received back the property which had been reft from them. But it would be a matter of no little interest if we were permitted to see the action, as well as the influence, of the Apostolical injunctions.

carior et acceptior esse probatur, fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus infra xxx dies post harum susceptionem, prædictos viros sollicite moveatis, et districte auctoritate nostra compellatis, ut præfato Abbati et fratribus nemora, novalia, terram et cætera ablata, sine mora et difficultate restituant, et in pace deinceps et quiete dimittant, dampna data resarciant, vel in præsentia vestra plenam super his omnibus justitiam exhibeant. Si autem monitis nostris obtemperare contempserint, eos, nostra freti auctoritate, publice, accensis candelis, excommunicetis, et terram eorum interdicatis, et si in excommunicatione decesserint eis sepulturam prohibeatis ecclesiasticam indulgere. Præterea de Rogero de Molbrai et Nigello, filio ejus, Alano de Bulefordia, Roberto de Vado, Radulfo fratre ejus, et Everardo de Ros, et Roberto filio Ernisii, nisi prædictis Abbati et fratribus ablata restituerint, [166] et dampna data resarcierint, vel sub vestro examine justitiæ plenitudinem exhibuerint, eandem justitiam faciatis. Datum Tusculani . . . x kal. Martii.

Papal rescript to Archbishop Roger of York, animadverting upon the injustice of exacting tithes from monks or canons of any Order.

CCLXIII.[1] . . . Rogero, Ebor. Archiepiscopo . . . Fraternitatem tuam scire volumus firmiter et tenere quod eo karitatis fervore personam tuam ob multiplicia tuæ gratissimæ devotionis obsequia nobis frequenter inpensa diligimus, ut nichil tibi aliquando denegare velimus quod cuilibet fratrum nostrorum facere deberemus. In eo autem quod de compellendis monachis albis et nigris, canonicis regularibus et sæcularibus, ad solvendas decimas de terris conductis quas habent ad terminum vel ad firmam, a nobis tuæ discretionis prudentia postulavit, te vel alium quemlibet audire vel exaudire nulla ratione possemus nisi manifeste vellemus obviare justitiæ et prædecessorum nostrorum institutionibus contraire, ne videremur Religionem prosequi quam, si forte in nobis non habemus, in aliis diligere et fovere tenemur. Cautum siquidem habetur in scriptis prædecessorum nostrorum, Romanorum Pontificum, quod Religiosi viri ab exactione decimarum de laboribus suis quos propriis manibus vel sumptibus colerent, et de nutrimentis animalium suorum, prorsus essent immunes. Set piæ recordationis A. Papa, dedecessor[2] noster, "labores" in "novalia" pro sua

[1] The heading of the Bull is cut off in the binding, and, so far, there is no intimation of any kind as to the authorship of it.

[2] The word stands thus, and very plainly written. Besides being an unusual word, it does not seem to carry any apparent significance with it. Were it otherwise, some idea might be formed as to the right completion of the name whose initial A. we have just before. The only pertinent remarks on the general matter that can be made seem to be of this kind: first, that inasmuch as

voluntate convertit. Illud etiam nos a tuæ petitionis affectu videtur retrahere quod in Veteri Testamento non recolimus nos unquam legisse ut Levitæ Levitis decimas persolvissent. In novo quoque, sicut tua discretio non ignorat, non ambiguimus esse statutum ut populus ecclesiis illis decimas solvant ubi ecclesiastica recipiunt sacramenta. Unde Apostolus ait—Non est magnum si temporalia metimus ubi spiritualia seminamus. Non itaque grave tibi sit, sicut non debet esse, si ratione Divinæ Scripturæ et nostra honestate pensata, petitionem illam, quantumcunque te diligamus, et tibi sicut karissimo fratri nostro deferre velimus, non duxerimus admittendam. In nullo patereris repulsam quod secundum Deum et justitiam a nobis fieri postulares.

Mandate to Archbishop Roger of York to avoid infringing on the privileges conceded to the Cistercian Order, in the case of Rievaulx.

CCLXIV. CCXXVIII. Alexander . . . Rogero, Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et dilectis filiis Archidiaconis et aliis Ecclesiarum prælatis in ejus Episcopatu constitutis . . . Auctoritati Romanæ Ecclesiæ manifestius derogat qui ejus privilegiis contraire præsumit, cum non debeant a quolibet præsumptione temerarie violari. Inde est quod cum Religiosi viri, fratres Cisterciensis Ordinis, [167] Apostolica privilegia noscuntur habere, quæ obtinere volumus inviolabilem firmitatem, discretioni vestræ Apostolica prohibemus auctoritate quatinus nullus vestrum in Monasterium Rievallense, aut in Abbatem vel fratres ejusdem Monasterii, contra tenorem privilegiorum suorum, interdicti aut excommunicationis sententiam proferre præsumat, nec verba eorundem privilegiorum pervertere audeat,

the pontificate of Pope Alexander III. terminated in the same year as that of Archbishop Roger of York, we may assume, under the circumstances of their long contemporaneous occupation of their respective chairs, that the Pope just named is the author of this Rescript. And this assumption is certainly not lessened in probability by the knowledge that Pope Alexander did feel and express himself strongly on the subject here dealt with. In the Furness Coucher, No. CCCXLI., we find him speaking of of some who "by a perverse and sinister interpretation pervert the sum and substance of Apostolic Privileges," "asserendo de novalibus debere intelligi, ubi noscitur de laboribus esse inscriptum," an interpretation he pronounces to be perverse and contrary to common sense (intellectui sano). While, further on, he expresses himself thus: "Nam si de *novalibus* voluissemus intelligi, ubi posuimus de *laboribus*, de *laboribus* poneremus, sicut in Privilegiis quorundam aliorum apponimus." Now Alexander's immediate predecessor in the Holy See was Adrian IV., and it is barely possible that *dedecessor* may be intended to imply the said '*immediate* predecessor.' But this suggestion must be taken for what it is worth. There is nothing in the Bull to invalidate such conclusion. What there is of that kind worthy of comment is the difference of tone and mode of address from the Pontiff to the Prelate, as compared with what we have remarked in some of the foregoing documents, wherein the Pope had used very plain language indeed in addressing the same Archbishop.

quia nostrum est tantum dubia, si qua in eisdem privilegiis comparuerunt, enodare. Datum Anagniæ, xiii kal. Aprilis.

Similar precept by the same to the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Durham.

CCLXV. CCXXIX. Alexander . . . Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et Dunelm. Episcopo, . . . Ex parte dilectorum filiorum nostrorum Abbatis et fratrum Rievallensium, ad nos est querela perlata quod quidam clerici in vestra jurisdictione constituti decimas ab eis, contra tenorem privilegiorum nostrorum, exigere non verentur. . . . fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica [scripta] præcipiendo mandamus quatinus clericis de Welleburna et cæteris in vestra jurisdictione [167] constitutis, quos i[i]dem fratres vobis nominabunt, ex nostra et vestra parte sub districtione anathematis inhibeatis ne ab eisdem fratribus contra tenorem privilegiorum nostrorum decimas præsumant exigere. Quod si . . . Data Anagniæ, ii Idus Martii.[1]

Papal mandate to the Bishop of Durham, and the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, directing them to restrain the Canons of Malton and Kirkham, and other like trespassers, from encroaching on the pastures of the Convent of Rievaulx.

CCLXVII. Alexander . . . Dunelm. Episcopo et . . . Abbati S. Mariæ Ebor. . . . Querelam dilectorum filiorum nostrorum, Abbatis et fratrum Monasterii Rievallensis, accepimus quod Naven [2] de Midelhirst, et quidam alii, quasdam possessiones ad Monasterium prædictorum fratrum pertinentes per violentiam detinent occupatas. Quia igitur prædicto Monasterio jura sua integra conservare tenemur, et hujusmodi præsumptores ecclesiastica censura compescere, discretioni vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus prædictum virum, et cæteros quos i[i]dem fratres vobis nominabunt, moneatis attentius, et districtione ecclesiastica compellatis, ut memoratis fratribus et eorum Monasterio possessiones suas restituant, et in pace dimittant, vel in præsentia vestra, sublato appellationis remedio, exhibeant justitiæ complementum. Præterea, questi sunt nobis [i]idem fratres quod Canonici de Maltun,[3] vastum de sub Picaringam, quod ad eorum Monasterium pertinere dicitur, minus licite occupare præsumunt, et Canonici de Semplingham [3] eos super quadam terra quam Adam filius Petri [168b] et mater ejus, pia largitione, sibi concesserunt, indebite fatigare non cessant. Adjecerunt etiam quod Canonici de Kirkeham pascua de Helmesleia, quæ prædictis fratribus et canonicis communiter, prout dicitur, concessa fuerunt, ultra

[1] No. CCLXVI. will be found in the Appendix.

[2] This is an unusual name, and it occurs in no other place. The form in the text is, however, the only possible form, as far as the existing letters can be trusted. Middlehirst will be found mentioned in Nos. LVII., LX., and CXXXII.

[3] See for Malton, No. CXCIII., and for the general arrangement of matters between the Canons of Semplingham and the Cistercians, No. CCXLVI.

quam eis deceat, vel quam consueverint, usibus suorum animalium occupant, unde i[i]dem fratres in hac parte se plurimum gravari queruntur. Quocirca, præsentium vobis auctoritate mandamus quatinus, partibus ante vestram præsentiam convocatis, præfatos Canonicos—scil., de Maltun et de Sempling-aham—sollicite monere[1] curetis, et si necesse fuerit districte compellere, ut memoratis fratribus super præscripto vasto et terra nullam molestiam inferant, vel gravamen, set ipsos ea libere possidere permittant. Veruntamen, si quid juris in eis se habere confidunt, inde eisdem fratribus coram vobis ordine judiciario experiantur, et vos causam audiatis, et, causa audita, concordia vel judicio terminetis. Canonici quoque de Kirkaham ex nostra parte inhibeatis ne præscripta pascua ultra rationabilem et antiquam consuetudinem[2] occupent, set suo jure contenti sint, et quod ad memoratos fratres exinde pertinet eis pacifice possidere permittant, ita quod i[i]dem fratres non habeant adversus eos materiem querelandi. Data Anagniæ ii Idus Martii.[3]

Bull addressed to the Scottish Bishops directing them to treat certain enactments recently made in violation of the privileges granted to the Cistercians as of no force.

CCLXIX. CCXXXIII. [169b] Universis Episcopis Scotiæ. Insinuatum est auribus nostris quod dilectus filius noster, Vivianus, tituli S. Stephani in Cælio Monte Presbiter Cardinalis, cum in partibus illis legationis fungeretur officio, sollempniter statuit et decrevit quod fratres Cisterciensis Ordinis de terris, quas tenent ab aliis et laborant, decimas solvant. Unde, quia non credimus prædictum Cardinalem hujusmodi decretum fecisse, nec licuit ei contra statuta Romani Pontificis decretum facere, vel privilegium Romanæ Ecclesiæ, ubi dubium est,

[1] It is not possible to say precisely whether this is intended to be *monere* or *movere*.

[2] This was a matter which in the case of the secular inhabitants of any given locality was provided for by the local Court of the Manor or vill; and, almost invariably, the said Court was a Byrlaw Court. One of the duties of the Byrlawmen, as the duly constituted officials were called, was to see that no "commoner" put more than his proper proportion of stock to pasture on the common pasturing grounds. Even yet, in districts like that in which these lines are written, where there is a great area of common, and there are a large number of "common-rights," what is technically called "burdening the common" is a matter that comes under the jurisdiction of the jury, who are a body of freeholders, and others of local position, and represent the Byrlawmen of a somewhat earlier period. In the Furness Coucher, No. CCLXXXVIII., an agreement will be found, providing, among other things, that, in cases of dispute, of the same nature as the one under notice, between the manorial lord of a certain place and the Convent, the disputed case was to be settled "secundum Birelage," and without recourse to the ordinary Courts of Law. In the present instance the dispute is between two convents, and is referred accordingly.

[3] No. CCLXVIII. is inserted in the Appendix.

auctoritate propria exponere, universitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta præcipiendo mandamus quatinus, occasione illius statuti, fratres Cisterciensis Ordinis non cogatis, nec permittatis compelli, decimas solvere de terris quas propriis manibus aut sumptibus excoluerint, sive sint eorum propria, sive ab aliis ipsas teneant. Gravissimum enim et molestissimum habemus, nec possimus æquo animo pati, si, occasione illius statuti, auctoritati privilegii derogaretis quod Fratribus Cisterciensis Ordinis noscitur ab Apostolica Sede indultum. Data Anagniæ, vi Kal. Februarii.[1]

Pope Alexander in defence of the Convent of Rievaulx against underhand impugners of their privileges.

CCLXXI. ccxxxv. Alexander . . . Abbati et Fratribus Rievallensibus . . . Cum Ordinem Cisterciensem professi eo privilegio quo fratres alii gaudeatis, inter vos et clericos sæculares super [171] decimis quæstione suborta, tacito quod sitis Cisterciensis Ordinis, contra vos velud in monachos alterius Ordinis litteras a Sede Apostolica inpetrantes, Domum vestram litigiis, sicut significantibus vobis accepimus, et expensis difficilibus inquietant. Volentes igitur sollicite providere ne contra tenorem privilegiorum nostrorum possitis qualibet temeritate vexari, auctoritate Apostolica vobis indulgemus ut si, contra vobis super decimis vel aliis quæ Ordini vestro specialiter Apostolica Sedes indulsit, non facta mentione Cisterciensis Ordinis, litteræ fuerint a Sede Apostolica inpetratæ, eis minime teneamini respondere. Data Laterani, ii Kal. Mensis Martii.

[*The writing here is much smaller and later.*]

CCLXXII. Honorius[2] . . . universis Abbatibus et fratribus Cisterciensis Ordinis per regnum Angliæ constitutis. Cum contemplationi vacantibus ut videant quam suavis est [Dominus] etc. Datum Laterani, xi Kal. Julii Pontif. nostri, A° v^{to}.

General Bull by Pope Honorius III.

CCLXXIV. Honorius . . . venerabilibus fratribus, S[tephano][3] Cantuar., Sanctæ Rom. Ecclesiæ Cardinali, et W[altero][4] Ebor. Archiepiscopis, et eorum suffraganeis, ac dilectis filiis, aliis Ecclesiæ Prælatis per Cantuar. et Ebor. Provincias constitutis. Cum Abbates Cisterciensis Ordinis, tempore Concilii Generalis, ad commonitionem felicis memoriæ I[nnocentii] Papæ, prædecessoris nostri, etc.[5]

[1] No. CCLXX. in the Appendix.

[2] Honorius III. There is a copy of this Bull in the Furness Coucher, No. CCCLXXVI. It is a common form. Corrupt as is much of the Coucher copy, yet, as compared with the present copy, the Furness scribe's work was much the more correct. The whole series of documents now on hand is badly copied. No. CCLXXIII. in the Appendix.

[3] Stephen Langton, 1206 to 1228.

[4] Walter Gray, 1216 to 1265.

[5] This is another General Bull,

Acquittance of the Abbot and Convent of Rievaulx as regards a certain debt owing to two Jews of York.

CCLXXV. [172b] Anno xiiii° regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, coram Justiciarios Judæorum—scil., Henrico de Braibroc, Johanne de Birkebi, Helya de Sunning, consideratum est quod Abbas et Conventus de Rievalle quieti sunt de debito . . .[1] quod Bosa et Manasses, Judæi de Ebor., exigebant ab eis ratione cujusdam terræ in Kayton, quam terram Simon de Hale emit de Willelmo de Katon, et postea idem Simon eam vendidit Roberto de Ros, et idem Robertus dedit eam prædictis Abbati et Conventui, intuitu divino, sicut per inquisitiones inde factas . . .[1] quæ sunt in Thesauro, continetur, quod prædictus Simon terram illam emerat, cum duabus partibus molendini, priusquam dictus[2] Willelmus dictum debitum a dictis Judæis mutuaverat. Et hac ratione recedunt quieti Abbas et Conventus de prædicta demanda, et Judæi in miscericordia pro falso clamore . . .[1] Ista consideratio facta fuit A.D. Mmo ccmo xxxmo, vigilia S. Jacobi, Apostoli.

CCLXXVI. DE MINUTES DECIMIS.

General Bull by Pope Honorius III. touching the payment of small tithes.

Honorius[3] . . . Venerabilibus fratribus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc. Quia non privat Dominus ambulantes in innocentia, sed eorum operibus benedicens replet ipsorum horrea ubertate ut exinde se profectius exercentes in operibus pietatis promissionem vitæ quæ nunc est et futuræ a Domino assequantur, etc.

CCLXXVII. CARTA QUAM FULCO,[4] DECANUS EBOR., ET EJUS SUCCESSORES HABENT DE DOMO RIEVALLENSI.

Undertaking by Adam, Abbot of Rievaulx, and the Convent to pay tithes to the Church of

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Frater Adam,[5] dictus Abbas Rievallis, . . . Noveritis nos, pro quiete Domus nostræ, et amicitia Ebor. Ecclesiæ, concessisse nos integre soluturos decimas Ecclesiæ de Pikering de omnibus terris quas de cætero in parochia de Pikering, vel capellarum suarum, adquiremus, licet

and there is no reason for printing it. Copy is given in the Coucher, No. CCCLXXXII., the notable differences being that the two Archbishops are not named in the Furness copy, and that the precise date is affixed to the present copy. It is dated "xii Kal. Julii, Pontif. nostri, Anno vito" (21 July 1221).

[1] All these places are left blank.

[2] *Dictum.*

[3] Another General Bull, printed as No. CCCLXXXI. in the Furness collection. It is of no general interest whatever, even if not already printed once and again. It is dated "vi Idus Aprilis, Pontif. nostri Anno vto."

[4] Falco Basset became Dean in 1239, and was made Bishop of London in 1242.

[5] Adam de Tilletai, for whom no other date besides this of 1240 has as yet been met with.

de dictis terris novalia faciamus. In cujus rei testimonium. . . . Datum Ebor. Idus Februarii,—scil., Die Cinerum, A° Incarnationis Dominicæ, M^{mo} cc^{mo} xl^{mo}.

[*In a much later hand*—xxv Henr. III.]

Pickering on any lands acquired in the future within the said parish or its chapelries.

CCLXXVIII. Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum . . . Simon de Eltoft, Civis Ebor., salutem. Noveritis me concessisse Domino Fulconi, Decano Ebor., et successoribus suis, Decanis Ebor., duas marcas annuas ad duos terminos—scil., ad Pentecosten unam marcam, et ad festum S. Martini in hieme, unam marcam, a me et hæredibus meis percipiendas. Et, si forte in aliquo termino in solutione dictæ pecuniæ defecero, volo et concedo quod dictus Decanus et successores sui me et hæredes meos ad solutionem dictæ pecuniæ per censuram ecclesiasticam compellant, renuntiando in hoc privilegio fori et regiæ prohibitioni. Obligavi insuper prænominato Decano et successoribus suis domum meam lapideam [1] et terram meam in Petergate . . . pro prædicta pecunia annuatim solvenda. Durabit autem hæc obligatio donec per Abbatem et Conventum Rievallis provideatur Decanatui in redditu duarum marcarum, quo facto cessabit obligatio ista, et carta mihi vel hæredibus meis restituetur. In cujus . . . Actum mensi Februarii, A. Gr. M°cc°xl^{mo}. His T. Magistro S[imone] de Evesham,[2] Præcentore L. Archidiaconi Ebor.; Magistro Roberto de Bartona, Domino Ada filio Petri, R. le Moyne, Capellanis.

Engagement or bond by Simon de Eltoft, Citizen of York, to pay two marks annually to the Dean of York until such time as the Convent of Rievaulx shall have made due provision for such annual payment.

CCLXXIX. [174] Omnibus . . . Frater A[ilredus][3] dictus Abbas Rievallis. Noveritis nos, absque reclamatione et ullius objectione calumpniæ in futurum, concessisse Domino Willelmo de Vescy [4] et hæredibus suis liberum parcum undecunque voluerint includendum, longitudinis sexaginta pedum et ejusdem latitudinis, in prato suo de Odydemersc [5] in monticulo juxta divisam ejusdem prati versus pontem de Hou,[6] ita quod

Concession by Abbot Ailred of Rievaulx to William de Vesci to enclose a park for himself in Eduimersch of given dimensions.

[1] The fact that stone houses in the occupation of the citizens existed as early as 1240 in York is perhaps not unworthy of note.

[2] Simon of Evesham was one of the executors of the will of Dean Geoffrey, who died in 1239. He held the Precentorship in 1241 and 1243. —Le Neve.

[3] Considering all the circumstances involved in the document there can be no hesitation as to the way in which this name has to be filled in. There were but two Abbots whose names began with A, and this must have been the earlier of the two.

[4] He is found in No. CLXIII. as a contemporary of Ranulf de Glanville, Roger de Moubrai, Roger de Stuteville, Everard de Ros, and others of well-known name and date.

[5] See No. CXCII., where this place-name appears under the more customary or familiar form of Eduiemersc, and is mentioned in connection with William de Vesci's donation situate the

[6] Called "pon' the charter just

parcus[1] ille duos habeat exitus, in quo licebit illi et hæredibus suis rationabiliter inparcare secundum quod in scriptis conventionis inter nos confectis plenius continetur. In cujus etc.

Pope Innocent concedes to the Cistercian Order that they shall be visited by none save Abbots of their own Order.

CCLXXX. Innocentius . . . Abbati Cystercii, et ejus co-Abbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cysterciensis Ordinis, . . . Tesauro virtutum sic præclara vestra religio suum astrinxit affectum, quod habetur et in conspectu Regis Æterni placita, et in oculis hominum gratiosa. Ipsa quidem, ut columba mitis et humilis et electa, [ad] Deum specialiter pulcra per totum aspicitur, omnem a se rugam enormitatis abjiciens et maculam deformitatis excludens, vigilantibus illis qui paternæ sollicitudinis in ea gerunt officium, quod ibidem nullæ possint vitiorum spinæ succrescere, set ipsa proborum honoris et fructuum honestatis immarcessibiliter polleat ubertate. Propter hunc etenim sanctæ operationis effectum nunquam Ordo vester officio alienæ visitationis vel correctionis indiguit, set de ipso aliquibus aliis reformationis beneficium ex providentia Sedis Apostolicæ jam pervenit. Cum itaque nos qui ex hujusmodi virtuosis actibus spiritu in Domino exultamus, [174b] claris agnoscimus indiciis dictum Ordinem esse aliis rectæ vitæ speculum, et salutiferæ conversationis exemplum, quod ipse, sicut olim sic et in posterum, ab ejusdem dumtaxat Abbatibus ac monachis idoneis quos vos, filii Abbates, adhuc provideritis deputandos, et a nullo alio visitari possit, aut cor[r]igi, auctoritate præsentium duximus statuendum; eadem auctoritate nichilominus decernentes, ut, si aliquod contra statutum hujusmodi a quoquam propria extiterit auctoritate præsumptum, irritum et inane [foret]. Et si forte aliquæ sententiæ in vos occasione hujusmodi perlatæ fuerint, nullum robur optineant firmitatis, mandato Sedis Apostolicæ semper salvo. Nulli igitur hominum omnino liceat hanc paginam nostræ constitutionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Datum Lugdun., xiiii kal. Junii, Pontificatus nostri A° ii.

Privilege conceded to the Cistercians by Pope Innocent to the effect that monks of the said Order, duly pre-

CCLXXXI. Innocentius, Episcopus, dilectis filiis, Abbati Cistercii, ejusque co-Abbatibus, et Conventibus universis Cisterciensis Ordinis . . . Meritis vestræ sacræ religionis inducimur ut favoris benigni gratia vos vigiter prosequimur, set in hiis præcipue quæ noscuntur ad cultum Divini nominis pertinere. Cum, itaque, sicut lecta coram nobis universitatis vestræ

[1] This description, with dimensions accurately specified, of a "parcus" is one alike instructive and interesting; one which, moreover, it may be useful to bear in mind.

petitio continebat, monachi Ordinis vestri ab institutione ipsius soliti sunt a prælatis Ecclesiarum sine aliqua examinatione ad ordines promoveri, nos devotionis vestræ precibus inclinati ut hoc ipsum circa monachos ejusdem Ordinis, eis dumtaxat exceptis in quibus fuerit notorium crimen vel enorme corporis vitium, a prælatis eisdem perpetuis temporibus observetur, auctoritate præsentium duximus statuendum. Nulli igitur omnino hominum etc. Datum Lugdun., vi nonas Maii A° Pontificatus nostri ii°.

sented, may be ordained without previous Episcopal examination.

CCLXXXII. Ego, Haginus Judæus, attornatus Domini Regis Alemanniæ, quietas clamo Abbati et Conventui Ryevall. terras suas quæ fuerunt quondam Simonis de Hale,[1] sicut continetur in starro[2] suo, et starrum suum, pro xxxii marcis, litera mea Ebrayca consignavi.

Formal quit-claim and release by the Jewish attorney of the King of Germany to the Convent of their lands which had been pledged as security for a certain debt.

CCLXXXIII. [175] Ego Agninus,[3] Attornatus Domini Regis Alemaniæ ad debita Judaismi recipienda, recognosco pro Domino Rege Alemanniæ quod quietum clamavi Abbati de Ryevalle et ejusdem loci Conventui totam terram quam habent de Simone de Halys in Caytona et Ledberstona, de omnibus debitis et demandis in quibus idem Simon tenebatur quibuscunque Judæis, a principio mundi usque ad finem sæculi. Et concedo ad warantizandum Abbati et ejusdem loci Conventui prædictam terram contra omnes Judæos de omnibus debitis et demandis quæ unquam exigebantur vel exigi poterunt de eadem terra cujuscunque Judæi. Hanc autem quietam clamantiam dictis Abbati de Ryevalle et ejusdem loci Conventui pro xxxii marcis argenti, quas ab eis recepi ad opus Domini nostri, Regis Alemanniæ, apud Knaresburg, A° r. Regis Henrici xlii, et eandem quietam clamanciam scribi feci in rotulo prædicti Regis coram Domino J. filio Thomæ, Henrico Clerico, et multis aliis qui interfuerunt. Et ad majorem securitatem præsens scriptum litera mea Ebrayca consignavi.

Fuller and more formal acquittance by the same Jew, in the same matter, to the Convent.

CCLXXXIII[A]. Memorandum quod Cresse filius Magistri Mossey et Hagimus, frater ejus, Attornatus Regis Alemanniæ, venerunt coram Justiciariis Judæorum et recognoverunt quod Abbas et Conventus Ryevallis quieti sunt versus Regem

Attestation by the Justices of the Jews that the acquittance given in the preceding documents was legally effected.

[1] See No. CCLXXV.

[2] "Starrum:—chirographum vel instrumentum quo Judæi pactiones suas rerumque transactiones conficiebant; scriptura, charta; cujusmodi multa haberi Hebraice conscripta in arce Londoniensi hoc titulo observant Watsius et Spelmannus." —Ducange.

[3] In the preceding document this name is written Haginus (or it might be read Hagnius), and in the next succeeding Hagimus.

Alemanniæ de omnibus rebus quas[1] ei debuerunt occasione partis terrarum quæ fuerunt Simonis de Halis, quas ipsi tenent et quæ fuerunt vadiatæ Cressin et Jacobo, fratri suo,[2] et Benedicto[2] Crespin, pro debito quod prædictus Simon debuit prædictis Judæis pro cyrographo quod fuit in manu dicti Regis pro debito quod prædicti Judæi ei debuerunt, a creatione sæculi usque ad finem. Istud irrotulatum fuit coram S. Passet., Thoma Esperun, Ada de Greynvilla, et Radulfo de Hotot, tunc Justiciariis Judæorum, ad terminum Paschæ A° xlii.

Memorandum of grants made to John, Præpositus of Raysdale, and his wife, for the term of their natural lives.

CCLXXXIV.[3] [175b] Omnibus . . . Noveritis nos concessisse Johanni, Præposito de Reydesdala, duos wikockes quamdiu vixerit, et Emmæ uxori suæ unum prikedlaue[4] quamdiu ipsa vixerit, et utrique eorum unum par sotularium ad Natale, et communem sepulturam inter nos post eorum obitum, si voluerint, etc.

Memorandum of grant made to Lucy, daughter of William Fowler of West Newton.

CCLXXXV. Omnibus . . . Abbas Ryevallis . . . . Noveritis nos dedisse . . . . Luciæ, filiæ Willelmi Aucupis de West Neuton, et hæredibus suis, quatuor carettatas siccæ buscæ[5] in bosco nostro de Scipnum—scil., inter terram bercariæ nostræ,[5] quæ wlgo dicitur Withercote,[6] et Storeybec, ubicunque sibi melius viderint expedire; et sex carettatas turbarum in mora nostra de Skipnum super Thurkirsti,[7] singulis annis, per visum forestariorum nostri percipiendas. Et sciendum quod unaquaque carettata, tam mortuæ boscæ, quam turbarum, erit de tractu octo boum.[8] In cujus etc.

Consimilem cartam fecimus Willelmo Bote et hæredibus suis, excepto quod non habebunt nisi quatuor carettatas turbarum.

[1] *Quæ.*

[2] *Sui* and *Benedicti.*

[3] There is something very indefinite about this grant, no notice whatever being taken of the occasion on which, or the length of time during which, it was to be operative. I suppose there can be little doubt that the word here used is explained by the following extract from Ducange: "Widecoqs seu Videcoqs, Gall. *bécasse:* male pro Witcok, ut vult Belon, Lib. de Avibus, cap. 26; ab *Anglice* Woodcock."

[4] "Panis de pricked-bread. Re aliqua respersus, ut panis speciarius: ab *Angl.* bread, and prickt, *punctus.* Mon. Angl., tom. i. p. 498. 'Molendinario septem panes de conventu, et septem panes de pricked-bread.'"

[5] According to Ducange this word is spelt indifferently *busca* and *busta,* and it is defined as follows: "Ligni seu arboris stipes, caudex focarius: Gall. *busche,* vox effecta ex *boscus:*—ligna ad focum necessaria.—Chart. Monasterii S. Trinitatis, Cadom., fol. 48, verso: 'Ad brasiam siccandum capere buscam sine dampno.'"

[6] This name still remains as the name of a farmstead abutting on Skiplam Ridge.

[7] See above, Notes to No. XLII., for comment on this name.

[8] This is worthy of note as giving a precise definition of what was meant to be understood by the term *carettata.*

CCLXXXVI. Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego, Walterus Espec, dedi et concessi Canonicis de Kyrkeham ecclesiam de Kyrkeham, cum una carucata terræ, et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus,[1] etc. [*as in* No. CCXVI.].

Explicit Cartularium Abbatiæ Ryevallense.

CCLXXXVII.[2] Sciant . . . quod ego, Robertus de Lasceles, dedisse . . . monachis S. Mariæ Rievallis, in elemosinam, ii toftos continuos, cum croftis suis, sicut se extendunt in longum et latum in australi parte villæ meæ de Herlesaya; similiter et dimidiam acram terræ, cum pertinenciis suis . . . T. Ada de Bolteby; Willelmo de Herlesaya; Alano filio Briani; Roberto de Pothau; Gaufrido Bowet; Waltero de Borherbi; fratribus meis; Willelmo de Salkoc; Jordano de Hersewell; Roberto de Kerebi; Symone de Blanchainesop.[3]

Grant by Robert de Lascelles to Rievaulx of two tofts and crofts in Harlsey, with half an acre of land there.

[*In dorso,* Herlesey Bordelesby.]

CCLXXXVIII. . . . Robertus de Lasceles, dominus de Bordelby. . . . Noveritis me concessisse . . . illas duas bovatas

[1] This is a second transcript of the same document. On f. 144b the former transcript is found, printed as No. CCXVI. in the present volume. A copy is also found in Dodsw. ix. f. 161, which is headed: "Ex Chartulario Abbatiæ Riev. in Com. Ebor., in Bibliotheca Cott., remanente Id. Jan. 1622:—

Secunda fundatio de Kirkham
Transcriptum Fundationis Prioratus de Kirkham."

The reference given at the foot of the copy is D. 118, which signature denotes Dodsw. 121, f. 118. On referring to this it is seen to be stated that the copy was taken from the Cott. MS. Cartulary, f. 134. The numeral thus given is in error for f. 144. There is a little variation between No. CCXVI. and the copy above, but limited to the spelling of the place-names, as Kirkham for Kircham, Kyrkeby for Kirkebi, Helmesley for Helmesle, Derwent for Derewenta, Tilestune for Tillestona, Wytewelle for Witewelle, Fudeston' for Rudell', Neutone Glendale for Neutona in Glendale, and two or three minor differences.

With this copy of the deed in question the entries in the Cartularium Rievallense, known as Cott. MSS., Julius D. 1, come to an end. What follows is from different sources, which will be duly specified as occasion arises.

[2] With No. CCLXXXVI. ended the contents of the MS. volume in the British Museum, marked as Cott. MSS. Julius D. 1. The following series of charters, etc., is derived from Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The present deed is from vol. vii. fo. 51, and each folio will be quoted as the series proceeds.

[3] Usually Blenkansop, or some like form.

Grant by Robert de Lascelles to Rievaulx of two bovates of land in Great Harlsey, subject to a certain payment.

terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Magna Herlesay, in elemosinam, B. Mariæ Rievallis, quas quidem duas bovatas terræ Robertus [51b] de Habereford de eisdem monachis tenuit [ad] firmam:—Ita quod nec ego, nec hæredes mei, in prædictis duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, aliquid jus vel clamium exigere vel extorquere a modo poterimus inperpetuum. Forinsecum enim servitium dictarum duarum bovatarum michi solvent, et hæredibus meis, Thomas de Salcoc et hæredes sui, sicut solvere consueverunt, et carta sua, quam habent prædicti monachi, solvere tenentur. Et ut hæc mea donatio, concessio et quieta clamatio rata et stabilis permaneat in æternum, præsenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis T. Dominis Ada de Bolteby; Gaufrido de Upsale; Johanne filio Michaelis de Sigestona, militibus; Thoma de Salcoc; Rogero de Thymelby; et aliis.

Robert de Lascelles gives an annual out-rent of one mark to Rievaulx, payable out of the proceeds of a mill of his at Bordelby.

CCLXXXIX. [51b] . . . Robertus de Lascelles, dominus de Bordelby. Noveritis me dedisse B. Mariæ et Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle annuum redditum unius marcæ argenti, de molendino meo de Syvehill,[1] singulis annis percipiendum, in Bordelby, de me vel hæredibus meis imperpetuum . . . T. Domino Willelmo[2] Malebyse; Domino Unfrido Coygners; Domino Johanne Ingeram; Willelmo de Sproxton; Drogone de Harum; Radulfo de Edriford[3]; Andrea de Lascells de Rungeton; Willelmo de Lascelles de Bordelby; Johanne de Kerby; et aliis.

Grant by William Fitz-Andrew de Lascells of four acres of land in Harlsey to Rievaulx.

CCXC. [f. 52] . . . Willelmus filius Andreæ de Lascell[es]. Noveritis me dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Ryevalle . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, quatuor acras terræ, in Herlesay, plenarie, sine retenemento, Habendas et tenendas dictis Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus de me et hæredibus meis. . . . Et ego [*warranty*] contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judæos, in perpetuum. In cujus etc. Hiis T. Dominis Unfrido de Coyners; Willelmo de Salcok; Rogero de Smytheton; Reginaldo de Toscotes[4]; Morgano de Dicgton; Roberto de Edrifford; Ada filio Willelmi de Hernevilla de Est Harlesey.

Gerard Fitz-Adam de Lascelles grants to the Convent six

CCXCI. [vii. 142b] . . . Girardus de Laceles, filius Adæ de Laceles, . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . in liberam elemosinam, sex acras terræ cultæ . . . in

[1] See No. CCXCIV.

[2] A *de* inserted before Malebyse.

[3] This name is spelt Edrigford in another charter, and Edrifford in that which succeeds the present one.

[4] The spelling of this local name—now Toccots—varies very greatly.

territorio de Herleseia—scil., totam culturam meam quæ jacet super Depedale versus aquilonem, cum prato ad eam pertinente, juxta culturam prædictorum monachorum, et totam culturam meam quæ jacet super Turfeker versus meridiem, juxta culturam eorumdem monachorum. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Roberto de Laceles; Willelmo de Herleseie; Jurdano Hairum; Johanne de Menil; Alano filio Briani; Roberto Iggeram.

acres of land lying above Deepdale and Turfcarr in Harlsey.

CCXCII. [vii. 143] . . . Robertus de Lacelles, filius Roberti de Lacelles . . . Noveritis me dedisse, . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Rievalle, in . . . elemosinam, unam culturam tredecim acrarum terræ . . . in territorio de Herlesey—illam videl., culturam terræ quæ vocatur Wytheker, et abbutat super Fulbroke versus orientem, et ex occidentali parte abuttat super viam quæ vocatur Levedygate, plenarie, sine retenemento, Habendam et tenendam dictis Abbati et monachis [*warranty*] . . . contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judæos, inperpetuum. . . . Hiis T. Domino Alano de Leyk; Willelmo de Salcok; Andrea de Lascelles; Reginaldo de Toftecotes; Morgano de Dicgton; Willelmo de Lascelles; Roberto de Edifford; et aliis.

Grant by Robert Fitz-Robert de Lascelles of a culture of thirteen acres in Harlsey to Rievaulx.

CCXCIII. [vii. 152ᵇ] . . . Willelmus de Lascelles de Calveton. . . . Noveritis [me] remississe et quietum clamasse, in elemosinam, B. Mariæ Ryevallis, . . . totum pratum in territorio de Calveton, cum libero ingressu et egressu, sibi, hominibus et cariagiis suis, quod habent in escambio de Ricardo de Ros et Sibilla, uxore ejus, et annuum redditum trium solidorum quem habent de eisdem Ricardo de Ros et Sibilla, uxore ejus, de una bovata terræ quam Walterus Carpentarius tenuit in eadem villa de Calveton, Habenda dictis Abbati et monachis, . . . sicut in carta dictorum Ricardi de Ros et Sibillæ, uxoris ejus, quam inde habent, [153] plenius continetur, salvo michi et hæredibus meis servitio quod Johannes Wulfyne et hæredes sui michi debent pro prædicta terra. In cujus . . . Hiis [T.]. Roberto de Sproxton; Willelmo de Barton; Petro de Jarpenvilla; Drogone de Harum; Johanne de Est Neuton; Willelmo de Etton; Willelmo Bote; Ivone de Nauelton; Willelmo Freman; et aliis.

Release and quitclaim by William de Lascelles de Cawton to the Convent of the meadow-land in Cawton, which came to them in virtue of an exchange with Richard de Ros and his wife Sibilla.

CCXCIV. [vii. 153] . . . Willelmus de Lasceles, filius Andreæ de Lasceles . . . Noverit universitas vestra me, divinæ pietatis intuitu, et pro salute animæ meæ, et Amiciæ, uxoris meæ, dedisse . . . B. Mariæ Rievallis, in . . . elemosinam, totam terram meam . . . quam habui in villa et territorio de Est Herlesey—illa, scil., tofta et crofta quæ insimul jacent inter domum quondam

Grant by William FitzAndrew de Lascelles of various lands, fully defined, in East Harlsey.

Simonis de Blencaneshop et domum quam[1] Henricus Testarde quondam tenuit, sicut descendit [terra mea [2]] usque divisas de Morton, et illam terram quam Wimundus Carpentarius quondam tenuit in eadem villa—scil., versus Fulbroke[3] quinque acras terræ, et versus Syfthebylle[4] tres acras terræ, et apud Thornedale[5] duas acras et dimidiam, et apud Thynghou[6] unam acram et dimidiam, et ad incrementum, unam culturam quæ nominatur Cokeflat; quæ quidem tofta et quam terram habui ex dono Andreæ de Lasceles, patris mei: et de dono Roberti de Lasceles duas bovatas terræ cum pertinenciis in eadem villa, illas, scil., quas Willelmus de Salkoc quondam tenuit, quarum duodecim acræ jacent in Dalabanc versus occidentem, et quatuor acræ jacent in Grassonflat, similiter versus occidentem, et octo jacent in Holme, similiter versus occidentem, et duodecim acræ jacent in Toftfillingflat—Tenendum . . . totum prædictum tenementum, Deo et B. Mariæ et monachis antedictis, in . . . elemosinam, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et purius et quietius alicui Domui Religionis dari vel conferri potest. Et ut hæc mea donatio etc. Hiis T. Domino Roberto de Lasceles; Thoma de Salcoke; Johanne de Blaby; Waltero de Maynhille; Reginaldo Thochotes; Willelmo de Kyrkeby in[7] Herlesey; Willelmo Fox; et aliis.

CCXCV.[8]

Gilbert de Maltby gives three bovates of land in West Nunnington, with their tofts and crofts, to Rievaulx.

CCXCVI. [vii. 92] . . . Gilbertus de Maltebi . . . Noveritis me dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle, in elemosinam tres bovatas terræ in territorio de West Nunnington cum[9] toftis et croftis . . . illas, scil., tres bovatas terræ, cum toftis et croftis, quas Willelmus filius Gamelli quondam de me tenuit—Habendas dictis Abbati et monachis de me et hæredibus meis . . . Faciendo inde tantummodo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram ejusdem feodi unde decem carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis, pro omni servitio, consuetudine et sæculari demanda. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Domino Symone de Stayngreve; Jordano de Nunnington; Willelmo filio Mathæi; Willelmo filio Willelmi de

[1] *Quem.*

[2] Left blank. Perhaps *rivulus* would better supply the blank.

[3] Now Fowgill beck; Fowgill being a corruption of Ful- or Foulkeld.

[4] Now Siddall. This and the last name afford fair illustration of the process of the local corruption of names.

[5] To be looked for near Thornflat.

[6] The name is lost now, save in so far as it survives in the old Court Rolls preserved at Arncliff Hall.

[7] It is so written.

[8] No. CCXCV. is printed as No. CXLV[x], in order to complete the series of deeds given as CXLV[A], and ending with the said deed.

[9] Written *in*.

Nunnington; Willelmo le Rus de Nes; Thoma Bote; Willelmo de Bildesdale; et aliis. Datum apud Nunnington, Sabbate intra octavas Assumptionis B. Mariæ, A.D. M° cc° xl^mo nono.

CCXCVII. [vii. 92] . . . Marmaducus Darell . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, pro salute . . . et uxoris meæ, Aceriæ, . . . in . . . elemosinam, quandam terram in territorio de Holm—ab aquilonali, scil., parte viæ qua itur de Croswad usque Buleford, habentem in longitudine vi perticatas, in latitudine vero juxta caput pontis duas perticatas et dimidiam, et juxta moram duas perticatas et iiii pedes. Concessi etiam illis viam liberam per moram quantum terra mea durat—scil., usque Coldic, ad averias suas deducendas et reducendas, et ad cætera aisiamenta sua; et ut ipsi monachi firmabunt et reparabunt pontem suum quando eis placuerit, et quomodo voluerint. Hanc elemosinam dedi prædictis monachis [et] concessi, [92^b] concessu et bona voluntate uxoris meæ Aceriæ, et hæredum meorum, Willelmi et Marmaduci, liberam, etc. [*warranty*]. His T. Willelmo filio Willelmi de Sproxtona; Waltero de Hugeton; Roberto filio Ranulfi de Hoton; Henrico Hallie; Ricardo filio Suain de Wellebrun; Ernisio de Hoton; Hugone de Crechale; Roberto de Scirgleue; Waltero filio Baldrici de Cotingham; Roberto Malherbe; W. filio Reginaldi Malpas; Willelmo Crispin.

Grant by Marmaduke Darell to Rievaulx, of certain land in Holm, with certain privileges annexed.

[*In dorso* De Coutona et de lx perticatis in Holm—Holm de ponte.]

CCXCVIII. [vii. 93^b] . . . Johannes filius Balduini de Alvestayn . . . Noverit universitas vestra me caritative concessisse Abbati de Rievalle et Conventui ejusdem loci et eorum successoribus unam viam [1] ultra terram meam, quæ vocatur Grenhil, in territorio de Alvestayn, ad karros et karettas suas, et ad alia animalia sua singulis annis in perpetuum, a festo S. Johannis Baptistæ usque ad festum S. Michaelis, sine dampnum facere in bladis sive in pratis nostris. Et si ita contingat quod ibi transeant alio tempore anni cum karris et karettis suis, vel cum summagio,[2] vel cum aliis animalibus suis, non capientur, nec invadiabuntur, nec disturbabuntur per me, neque per meos, nisi dampnum fecerint in bladis sive in pratis meis. Et quia volo quod hæc mea concessio et donatio et confirmatio pro me et hæredibus meis rate et stabiliter permaneat in perpetuum, præsenti scripto impressionem sigilli mei apposui. Hiis T.

John Fitz-Baldwin de Allerston grants to Rievaulx a right of way across his Greenhill lands in Allerston.

[1] It is possible that the preceding *unam* may be miswritten for *viam*. If not, the insertion of that word becomes necessary.
[2] Written *cummagio*.

Thoma de Hastinges[1]; Gilberto de Atona; Yngeram de Bovingtuna; Willelmo Buszel; Willelmo Malecake; Galfrido fratre suo; Ada filio Thomæ; Thoma filio Symonis de Edbrestona; et aliis.

Confirmation by the heirs of Robert de Surdeval, their uncle, of various grants made by him to the Convent, including a neif, the two oxgangs of his tenement, pasturage, etc.

CCXCIX.[2] [vii. 95b] . . . Willelmus filius Willelmi, Petrus Raboz, Robertus de Neuton et Juliana de Suttun, hæredes Roberti de Surdevalle, . . . Sciatis nos concessisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . in elemosinam, donationes quas Robertus de Surdevale, avunculus noster, dedit eis . . . in villa de Nagalton et territorio ejus—scil., Robertum filium Drogonis de Nagelton,[3] cum duabus bovatis terræ quas tenuit de eodem Roberto in eadem villa, et quicquid juris habuimus in eodem Roberto, et in eisdem duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, etc., libera . . . præter forinsecum servitium Regis, quod ipsi dabunt nobis in eodem tenemento de Nagelton—scil., quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ ubi novem carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis; et præterea communem pasturam trium carrucatarum terræ nostræ in Nagelton, a semita illa quæ exit de Nageltundala ubi Alveskarlegate venit in Nageltundale, sicut eadem semita transit Blaikeswaith usque in Wiredale, quantum terra nostra durat in latum et longum versus aqui-

[1] This is, beyond doubt, the Thomas de Hastings who grants the confirmation printed as No. XXXI. in the Whitby Chartulary. He was the son of Hugh de Hastinges, who married Helena, daughter of Alan son of Thorphin de Allerston. The names of Gilbert de Aton and William Buscel, present here in sequence to Thomas de Hastings' name, are both appended to the charter just named. The connection of John FitzBaldwin de Allerston with Torphin, or his son Alan, is not apparent. Some clue as to his time is gained from the fact that he is a contemporary of Thomas de Hastings. He, Thomas, succeeded his father about 1203.

[2] This is headed "Carta hæredum Roberti de Surdevalle de Boulton," where "Boulton" is clearly a mistake by the transcriber for Bothlum, Bolum, or some other form of the modern name Beadlam. No. CXXX. represents one of the grants mentioned, copy of it being also found in Dodsworth (vii. fol. 128). On fol. 152, moreover, is found the following, the grantor being one of the witnesses to the present deed: "Carta Alani de Surdevale . . . Sciatis me concessisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . totam donationem Roberti de Surdevale, fratris mei, scil., communem pasturam ad ccc oves in territorio de Bothlum, Tenendam . . . sicut in carta prædicti Roberti, fratris [*written* patris] mei, continetur . . . Hiis T. Drogone de Harum; Radulfo de Surdevale; Willelmo Daniel (*sic:* but wrong); Roberto Cementario; Bernardo de Helmeslac; Patricio de Dale." The probable correction for the erroneous *Daniel* would be *Daivill.*

[3] The said Robert, son of Drogo, must, of necessity, be a villein, with the standard two bovates for his tenement. Such holdings in after days seem to have constituted their tenant a 'husbandman.' That designation, some two or three centuries later than this deed, was as distinctive and as well defined as Miles, Armiger, Generosus, or 'Yeoman.'

lonem, ad easdem trescentas oves, ad quas prædictus Robertus, avunculus noster, concessit eis communem pasturam in Bothlun, quarum agni ibunt ibidem annuatim, cum matribus suis, usque ad separationem; et liberum egressum et regressum ad bercariam suam de Schipnum ad eandem pasturam, quantum terra nostra durat. Et nos et hæredes nostri non onerabimus prædictam pasturam alienis pecoribus, nisi propriis pecoribus nostris et hominum ejusdem villæ; et præterea omnes divisas inter Welburnam et Bothlum et Nagelton, quas Rogerus de Molbrai illis dedit et carta sua confirmavit, quas et Robertus de Daivilla illis concessit: hæc omnia concessimus prædictis monachis . . . Tenenda libera . . . sicut in carta præfati Roberti, avunculi nostri, continetur. Et nos [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Odone, Capellano; Willelmo de Tamtona; Drocone de Harum; Radulfo de Surdevale; Roberto de Buleford; Alano de Surdevale; Alano de la Mora; Henrico Chambord; Rogero filio Bernardi de Bothlum; Willelmo de Neutona.

CCC. [vii. 96] CARTA RICARDI MALEBISSE.

Grant by Richard Malebys of Oswaldenges, pasturage, and other matters to the Convent.

. . . Ricardus Malebisse . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . cum assensu et voluntate Johannis, filii et hæredis mei, et aliorum hæredum meorum, in elemosinam terram illam in territorio de Scaltona quæ vocatur Oswaldesenges[1] . . . inter Scaltonam et Beiland. Præterea dedi eis communem pasturam bosci de Scaltona a Brockesheved usque ad divisas de Scaltona et Sproxtona ad sex carucatas boum.[2] Dedi eis præterea in eodem territorio totam terram ad pedem montis qui vocatur Brockesholes,[3] et de Aldenetoftes ad Oswaldenges, usque ad illum locum ubi Huholm finitur in parte australi subtus Aldenetoftes[4]; ut faciant fossatum et ducant Riam quam propius montem voluerint, et habeant totam terram quæ devenit[5] versus terram eorum de Grif ad orientalem partem aquæ ipsius. Pontem[6] etiam guttoriæ suæ dedi eis libere habendum et reparandum sicut voluerint. Præterea

[1] From this point the charter proceeds, with slight verbal differences only, as in No. LXXV. down to "inter Scaltonam et Beilandam."

[2] The part of No. LXXIV. which corresponds to this stands—"Præterea concessi eis communem pasturam animalibus suis quibus colunt terram suam in Grif, in silva de Scalton etc." Cf. also No. CCXLIII.

[3] See No. LXXV.

[4] See No. CCCIV., where this name is given under the form Aldwinetoftes. It may be the modern Antofts. And the name Hollins of the adjacent hill and wood may preserve the name Aldwine or Alden.

[5] This is obscure, but it is so copied in Dodsworth.

[6] This is written *fontem*; but is obviously miswritten for *pontem*. The *pons* might require repairs, hardly so a *fons*.

dedi eis totum holmum ad Hemgerdebriggam[1] in territorio de Scaltona inter Aldenetoftes et aquam de Ria, sicut fossatum eorum circuit, Tenendum in perpetuum et claudendum et utendum sicut voluerint, et ad ducendum per illud aquam de Ria quanto propius montem voluerint. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis monachis Tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta[2] . . . [*warranty*]. Hiis T. H[uberto],[3] Cantuar. Archiepiscopo; Radulfo,[4] Abbate de Fontibus; Theobaldo [filio] Walteri; Roberto de Tateshale; Roberto Vavasur; Alano Malecake; Thoma de Wiltona; Alano Delaware; Thoma filio Hugonis; Turstino de Calvetona; Henrico Barret, Clerico; et pluribus aliis.

Grant by Jordan de Hairun to Rievaulx of four bovates of land in Thimbleby, with certain meadow-land and pasturage.

CCCI. [vii. 96b] CCLXXXVII. . . . Jordanus Hairun, concessi Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle in . . . elemosinam donationem Roberti de Lunda—scil. quatuor bovatas terræ in Thimelbi quas dedit eis, cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, et novem acris terræ . . . excepto bosco quod pertinet ad prædictas quatuor bovatas terræ, quod remanet quietum michi et hæredibus meis. Et ipsi monachi facient servitium Domini Regis quod pertinet ad quatuor bovatas terræ in eadem villa, ubi sex carrucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis. Præterea dedi eisdem monachis in elemosinam totum pratum quod pertinet ad illam bovatam terræ quam Hilgerus tenuit, et pasturam ad ducentas oves in communa ejusdem villæ, et etiam ad omnia alia animalia, quantum pertinet ad quatuor bovatas terræ. Et ego et hæredes mei non onerabimus prædictam pasturam, nec aliquis alius pro nobis, unde oves prædictorum monachorum possint deteriorari. Et ego [*warranty*]. His T. Gikello de Smitheton; Radulfo filio ejus; Johanne de Romundebi; Roberto de Bonavilla; Willelmo de Herlesey; Alano Hairun; Radulfo de Berkebi; Reginaldo, Clerico de Alverton; Roberto de Leimd.[5]; Roberto de Kerebi; Adam Barn de Broctuna.

Grant by Stephen Gezi of a strip of land in Gilling for the purpose of forming a roadway.

CCCII. [vii. 101b] . . . Stephanus Gezi de Gilling. Noveritis me dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et monachis de Rievalle, . . . in elemosinam, quietam . . . in territorio de Gilling unam perticatam terræ in latitudine juxta Holegate, ex parte australi, a semita ecclesiæ usque ad Litelhou, ad habendam ibidem libere viam suam, quam viam libere emendabunt sicut voluerint

[1] Hengendebriggam in No. CCCIV.

[2] *Liberam et quietam.*

[3] Hubert Walter, previously Bishop of Salisbury, 1193-1203.

[4] Radulfus Haget, 1190-1203. "Iste Radulphus miles prius fuit in seculo" (*Memorials of Fountains*, p. 133).

[5] Too closely bound in to be entirely legible.

quotiescunque viderint expedire. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Yvone de Etton; Bernardo Burdun; Thoma fratre ejus; Waltero Barn; Rogero filio Thurstani; Johanne de Cotingham; Roberto de Colton; Thoma de Neuton: et aliis.

CCCII^A. [vii. f. 102] . . . Frater Willelmus, Rector Hospitalis B. Thomæ Martyris de Boulton, et fratres ejusdem loci . . . Noveritis nos quietum clamasse B. Mariæ, et Abbati et Conventui Rievallis in elemosinam totum jus et clameum quod habuimus vel habere potuimus in terras et tenuras, cum wardis et releviis et redditibus et eschaetis, quas habuimus ex dono Domini Roberti de Ros in villis de Elvele et Swannesland, cum pastura ad ducentas oves . . . Habendum . . . dictis Abbati et Conventui . . . Itaque nec nos nec successores nostri unquam de cætero jus vel clameum in prædictis terris et campis poterimus exigere. Hiis T. Dominis Willelmo de Lilleburna, Johanne filio Johannis, Militibus; Johanne de Midiltona Clerico; Alexandro de Titlington; Johanne de Beuley; Roberto Treshe; et aliis.

Quitclaim by the Rector of St. Thomas' Hospital at Bolton to Rievaulx of all right the Hospital may have had in certain lands in Elveley and elsewhere of the gift of Robert de Ros.

CCCIII. [vii. 106] Notum sit . . . quod ego, Godefridus filius Ricardi Purcel de Stitnum, dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, cum concessu et bona voluntate Willelmi Guer, domini mei, in elemosinam, duas bovatas terræ in territorio de Stitnum, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis—scil., in toftis et croftis, cum pratis et pascuis: quas, scil., bovatas, ego, Godefridus, dirationavi de Gilleberto de Sautebi in Curia Domini Regis coram Hugone Bardolf,[1] Magistro Rogero Arundel,[2] Galfrido Haget, Philippo filio Roberti, Joslano de Novill, tunc Justiciariis Domini Regis . . . Tenendas in perpetuum liberas, excepto quod præfati monachi facient liberum forense servitium Domini Regis domino meo, Willelmo Guer, et hæredibus ejus, quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ ubi novem carrucatæ terræ . . . quam terram ego [*warranty*], et hoc ipsum affidavi in manu Johannis filii Oswardi fideliter et sine dolo tenere pro me et hæredibus meis. His T. Ricardo, Capellano de Stitnum; Willelmo de Corneburgh; Willelmo Guer; Waltero fratre ejus; Waltero Punchardun; Rogero, Roberto, Waltero, filiis Yvonis de Puntchardun; Johanne filio Oswardi; Osberto de Ker; et multis aliis.

Godfrey FitzRichard Purcel grants to Rievaulx two bovates of land in Stitnam, which he had won in a suit against Gilbert de Sauteby.

CCCIV. [vii. 107] . . . Ricardus Malebissa . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . et pro salute Hugonis

[1] *Hugone de Bardolf.* [2] *Rogero de Arundel.*

Richard Malebys confirms Hanging-bridge Holm in Scawton for enclosure at will by the monks of Rievaulx.

Malebise, patrui mei, et Hugonis filii ejus, in elemosinam, totum holmum de Hengendebriggam in territorio de Scaltona, inter Aldwinetoftes et aquam de Ria, sicut rivulus fontis circuit et cadit in Riam—Tenendum in perpetuum et claudendum et utendum sicut voluerint, et ad ducendum per illud aquam de Ria quanto propius montem voluerint, liberum et quietum . . . Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Andrea de Magnebi; Hugone de Bestona; Alano Malekake; Gaufrido de Romundebi; Ricardo filio Roberti; Ricardo de Albemarl[ia]; Rogero de Valentin; Rogero Viel; Gaufrido filio Gerardi; Henrico de Dala; Simone de Sproxtun; Waltero de Londonia; Gaufrido de Dromundebi.

Grant to Rievaulx by Richard Cumin of twelve bovates of land in Thornton and Staincroft, and of wide pasturage concessions.

CCCV. [vii. 136b] . . . Ricardus Cumin . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Hextildis, uxoris meæ, et hæredum meorum, Willelmi, Odinelli et Symonis, in . . . elemosinam, xii bovatas terræ in Steincroft, et pasturam ad ducenta animalia et ad trecentas oves, cum vitulis et agnis usque ad tempus separationis, longe et prope, ubicunque pecora mea et pecora hominum meorum de Tornetona et de Staincroft pascuntur. Hanc terram et pasturam habebunt ad prædicta animalia et oves, et ad lx porcos, et equos quot opus habuerint æstate et hyeme in Scalingis, et extra, quandocunque et ubicunque ego vel homines mei de prædictis duabus villis in Scalingis fuerimus vel extra. Hæc omnia dedi eis ita libere et quiete sicut . . . excepto quod singulis annis dabunt michi et hæredibus meis viii solidos—scil., iiiior ad Pentecosten et iiiior ad festum S. Martini. Hanc donationem dedi eis liberam et quietam et solutam ab omnibus auxiliis, placitis vel inter[r]ogatis, et geldis et cornagio, et pasnagio, et ab omni terreno servitio et exactione sæculari. Set et homines sui habebunt in bosco et plano, et pasturis et moris et marescis, aquis, viis et semitis quæcunque ad eorum usus fuerint necessaria. Hæc omnia affidavi manu mea in manu Willelmi, Capellani de Wardona, servanda . . . in perpetuum, salva multura mea. Et quia volui ut hæc elemosina mea firma sit et stabilis, horum omnium apposui Testem Capitulum Hagustaldense, ut si quando ego vel hæredes mei a tenore hujus cartæ deviare temptaverimus, S. Ecclesia ad corrigendum et satisfaciendum ecclesiastica nos revocet disciplina.—Prænominata terra est illa quam tenuit Orm, et fratres sui tenuerunt antequam hæc carta fieret, pro cujus donatione erimus in communi servitio totius Domus Rievallensis. Hiis T. Conventu Hagustaldensis Ecclesiæ; Roberto, Capellano ejusdem Ecclesiæ; Reginaldo Diacono; Gilleberto; Willelmo, Clerico de Linde-

seia; Samsone de Cornuallia; Roberto Senescalco; Johanne[1] de Prend[ergast]; Greg[or]io de Heaultona; Edmundo Senescalco; Benedicto, Clerico de Wardona; Ada Clerico, filio Edmundi.

CCCVI. [vii. 114] CARTA HEXTILDIS, COMITISSÆ DE ETHTHETELA,[2] RELICTÆ RICARDI CUMIN.

. . . Hextildis, Comitissa de Eththetela. Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, et pro anima domini mei, Ricardi Cumin, . . . in elemosinam, totam illam donationem quam idem Ricardus Cumin, dominus meus, donavit eis in vita sua, per grantum et concessum meum, in Staincroft, sicut in carta domini mei, præfati Ricardi Cumin, et mea, quam inde habent, continetur. Hanc donationem et confirmationem feci eis et concessi, et affidavi manu mea in manu Willelmi, Capellani de Wardun, servandam . . . Hæc autem carta facta est ad festum S. Martini proximum postquam Rex Angliæ, Henricus secundus, dedit michi maritagium meum apud Carleolum. Testibus his:—Johanne, Priore, et Capitulo Hagustaldensibus; Philippo de Valoniis; Willelmo de Haultona; Gileberto Mantalent; Simone de Halchtun; Sansone de Cornewaille; Benedicto et Willelmo, Capellanis; Roberto Bertram; Laurentio Clerico; Huctredo de Ermtun; Reginaldo de Wardun; Edmundo Dapifero; Rogero Blauet; Roberto serviente Regis; Helia de Cellario; Gregorio Hamel; Domino Ricardo Malregard, Heremita.

Confirmation by the Countess Hextildis, widow of Richard Cumin, of his grants conveyed by the preceding charter.

CCCVII. [vii. 114b] Hugo, D. G. Dunelm. Episcopus . . . Sciatis nos dedisse Gileberto Hansard,[3] et hæredibus suis, Tenendam de nobis et successoribus nostris in feudum et hæreditatem, totam terram nostram de Blaketoft et de Hooc, et piscariam ad prædictam terram pertinentem, excepta terra Willelmi de Blaketoft, et piscaria nostra. Concessimus etiam eidem Gileberto facere molendinum in prædicta terra, et adducere aquam per terram nostram in Fulna[4] usque ad præ-

Charter by Bishop Hugh Pudsey conveying to Gilbert Hansard certain lands in Hook and Blacktoft, together with a fishery, and other concessions.

[1] *Johannis.*

[2] This can only be the ancient form of Etall.

[3] In an action by Johanna, widow of Gilbert Hansard, against Robert, son of the same, about the manor of Blaketoft by Yucflete, as of the gift of Egelina, widow of Philip de Columbariis, it appears from the pleadings that Johanna was daughter of Egelina, and that Gilbert de Haunsard's father's name was John; as also that Robert was son of Gilbert and Johanna. (Assize Rolls, Ebor., 20 Edw. I., N. 1., 13-3, fo. 32.)

[4] This is not very plainly written, and it may have been incorrectly copied.

dictum molendinum. Quare volumus et præcipimus quod idem Gilebertus et hæredes sui prædictam terram teneant de nobis et successoribus nostris, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et cum maresco nostro quod est inter fossatum molendini Canonicorum de Thorentona et divisam quæ est inter Blaketoft et Jukeflet[1] usque ad nemus, ad usus suos et commodum modis omnibus faciendum, et pastum porcis suis de prædicta terra, tempore pastus, in nemore nostro cum aliis vicinis suis—Reddendo singulis annis xii marcas per quatuor terminos in Houedenesyra constitutos, et unum porcum de sexdecim denariis et pasnagio, liberam et quietam ab auxiliis et ab omni alia consuetudine et servitio excepta Uthware[2] quæ ad Dominum Regem pertinet. Hiis T. Simone Camerario; Magistro Ricardo; Henrico de Lincolia; Johanne de Rana; Willelmo filio Archiepiscopi; Willelmo de Houeden; Richerio Walsant; Jordano de Hameldona; Willelmo Salvayn; Eudone de Lasceles; Radulfo filio Roberti; Willelmo filio Gerardi; Alano de Moravilla; Johanne de Hamundevilla; Henrico de Broc; Philippo del Haia; Jordano Escauland; Thoma de Kevilla; Rogero et Ricardo, fratribus ejus; Thoma Præposito; Ricardo de Hameldona; Roberto filio Azie; Philippo filio Hamundi; Isaac des Tas; Roberto de Reinges; Wallero de Kervet; Gileberto Hairun; Willelmo filio Rogeri; Willelmo de Blaketoft; Roberto de Alvertona.

Quitclaim by John Sayer of Preston to Rievaulx, of all or any claim he might have to the fishery at High Worsall.

CCCVIII. [vii. 115] . . . Johannes Sayer de Preston super These, Armiger, de Comitatu Dunelm. . . . Cum Henricus, Abbas de Ryevalle, et prædecessores sui, vel de jure Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle, [vel] virtute concessionis cujusdam Gilberti Hansard, filii Johannis Hansard, cuidam nuper Abbati, prædecessori prædicti Henrici, et successoribus suis, seisiti fuerunt in

[1] There is an entry in Kirkby's Inquest, p. 70, headed "Wapentagium de (Houdenshire): Feoda Episcopi Dunelm. de Baronia sua quam (tenet) de Rege in capite . . . in Suthkefleit ii bov. terræ, et in Blaketoft iii. car. terræ"; with the following note on the first of these two names: "This is doubtless an error for Yucflet, now Yokefleet, a village about one mile west of Blacktoft."

[2] Ducange gives *Utwara*, with what follows in illustration: — "Capitula de weregeldis post Concilium Grateleanum, A° 928:—'Et si Tainus ascendisset ut serviret Regi, et equitatus sui vice fungeretur in familia sua, si tunc habeat Tainum, qui ad Utwaram Regis quinque hidas haberet, et in aula Regis Domino suo serviret,' etc. See Wara." . . . "Wara.—Modus agri apud Anglos. Mon. Angl., tom. 2, p. 128:—'Præterea concedimus in elemosinam eidem ecclesiæ eadem libertate totam terram quam tenuerat Brisardus in Stanes — scil., waram et dimidiam, cum cotlandis, et insuper medietatem totius nemoris, etc.' Mox, 'Ad opus ecclesiæ vendiderunt . . . unam waram et duas cotelandas, cum dominio et prato,'" etc.

quadam pischaria in aqua de Thesa infra manerium de Magna Wirkesale—videl., in Trafforthcliffe versus orientem, versus Wyrkesale,[1] meris inter[2] libertatem libertatis de Allerton et Cliveland, ad capiendum ibidem ubicunque, tam[3] in stangno molendini ibidem, quam in aqua de These, super stangnum et subtus stangnum, omnimodas pisces, secundum voluntatem suam, omni tempore anni, cum retibus et aliis ingeniis quibuscunque, in dominico suo ut in feodo, quousque quædam Isabella, quæ fuit uxor Walteri Faucomberge, militis, et alii, quendam Abbatem de Ryevalle, prædecessorem prædicti Abbatis de prædicta piscaria in stagno prædicto injuste deseisierunt, de qua quidem deseisina idem nuper Abbas arrainiavit quandam assisam versus præfatam Isabellam et alios, et seseinam suam de piscaria prædicta in stagno prædicto recuperavit, una cum dampnis suis, cujus quidem Isabellæ statum ego, præfatus Johannes Sayer, nunc habeo, et de qua quidem piscaria, tam in stagnis prædictis quam super et subtus idem stangnum, dictus Henricus, nunc Abbas, ut de jure Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle in dominico suo ut de feodo, jam in præsenti seisitus existit; noverit universitas vestra me, præfatum Johannem, dominum manerii prædicti, in stangno et in seisina ejusdem manerii in dominico meo ut de feodo existentem, concessisse, relaxasse et omnino pro me et hæredibus meis quietum clamasse præfato nunc Abbati et successoribus suis totum jus et clameum quod habeo, vel aliquo modo habere potero, in prædicta piscaria, tam in stangno quam super et subtus idem stangnum, in aqua prædicta: Ita quod nec ego nec hæredes mei . . . et ego [*warranty*] præfatis Henrico, nunc Abbati, et successoribus. Datum apud Wyrksalle in festo Omnium Sanctorum, A.D. millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo nono. Hiis T. Willelmo Malleverer[4]; Johanne Schipley; Johanne Schipton, Armigeris; et Thoma Newsom, valetto.[5]

CCCIX. [vii. 116] . . . Bartholomæus de Thoreni . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis . . . concessu et bona voluntate Willelmi, filii et hæredis mei, in . . . elemosinam, duas acras terræ meæ in territorio de Holm juxta Holebeck ad Nordhalf Fulldecte in Hardenge, liberas, solutas et quietas . . . ; et habebunt liberum ingressum et egressum ad prædictum pratum suum per totum territorium et villam de Holm. Præterea dedi eis quandam portionem terræ juxta

Grant by Bartholomew de Thoreny to Rievaulx of two acres in Holm, near Holebeck, with right of way.

[1] High Worsall, just out of Cleveland, Low Worsall being within that Liberty.
[2] *Intra.*
[3] *Cum.*
[4] *Walleverer.*
[5] Written *valrct'*.

Croswad[1] ad emendandam et dilatandam viam karectis et averiis suis. Ego vero et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Willelmo de Atune; Symone de Sproxtun; Willelmo de Harum; Willelmo Salven; W[illelmo] de Laceles; Gilberto de Thoreni; Roberto Pincerna; Willelmo de Rudestein; Ricardo de Perci; Roberto de Furneus.

Quitclaim in favour of the Convent, by John Fitz-Roger de Nawton, of any or all right he had in five bovates of land in that place, which they had of the gift of his father Roger.

CCCX. [vii. 116] . . . Johannes de Valoynes, filius Rogeri de Valoynes de Nalton . . . Noveritis me . . . quietum clamasse, . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis Ryevallis, in elemosinam, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel unquam habere potui in quinque bovatis, cum capitali mesuagio, et cum toftis et croftis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis . . . quas habent ex dono Rogeri, patris mei, in territorio de Nalton, sicut cartæ ejusdem Rogeri, quas inde habent, plenius testantur:—Ita quod nec ego, nec hæredes mei, etc. Hiis T. Domino Willelmo de Barton; Alano le Gras, tunc tempore Ballivo Domini Regis in Rydale; Simone le Donn^co[2]; Nicholao de Fadmor; Ricardo de eadem; Johanne Abraham; Yvone de Nalton; et aliis.

Grant by Hugh de Flammeville to Rievaulx of a certain mill in Friton, with divers privileges attached.

CCCXI. [vii. 116^b] . . . Hugo de Flamevilla, dedi . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, . . . pro salute animæ meæ et Matildis, uxoris meæ . . . in elemosinam, molendinum meum in territorio de Fritona quod vocatur Poketo, juxta Haiam de Slengesbi—Tenendum, cum tota multura et secta quam mei homines de Fritona debent, et cum omnibus pertinenciis, etc., liberum et quietum . . . Ad quod molendinum faciendum et stagna reparanda capient prædicti monachi de boscho meo de Fritona omnia necessaria, per visum Forestarii [117] mei, sine vasto. Concedo etiam ut ipsi monachi capiant tantum terræ meæ ex utraque parte canalis aquæ ad stagnum dilatandum et emendandum ut ipsum molendinum sufficienter habeat aquam ad molendum, et præterea viam liberam venientibus ad molendinum, et inde redeuntibus. Hæc omnia ego [*warranty*]. Et sciendum quod aqua stangni infra fossata a via de Fritona usque ad molendinum præfatum erit super[3] latitudinis trium perticarum. Hiis T. Ricardo de Widevilla; Gaufrido de Coyners; Hugone de Holthorp; T[h]oma de Richeburg; Gileberto de Rugemund; . . .[4] de Rosel; Johanne Capellano;

[1] Written *Croswod*. See No. CCXCVII. for the locality.
[2] It is so written.
[3] This is written *sup*. Either *super* or *supra* is not satisfactory.
[4] It is not easy to decide what the letters found here are intended to represent. It might be *Johanne;* but I do not think it is.

Magistro Willelmo, Medico, de Ebor.; Rogero de Pensifh[1]; Reginaldo filio Walteri; Willelmo de Brerton; et multis aliis.

CCCXII. [vii. 117] CARTA ROGERI ABBATIS RIEVALLENSIS.

The Abbot and Convent of Rievaulx let to the Prior and Convent of Newburgh the mill at Friton, which they had from Hugh de Flammeville.

. . . Frater Rogerus, dictus Abbas, et Conventus Rievallis . . . Noverit universitas vestra nos dimisisse ad firmam Priori et Conventui de Novoburgo molendinum nostrum de Poketo in territorio de Fritona, cum omn. pertinenciis . . . sicut illud unquam liberius et plenius tenuimus, et sicut cartæ Hugonis de Flammavilla, donatoris nostri, et Matildis de Flammavilla, et Walteri de Percy[2] testantur et proportant, quas cartas eisdem Priori de Novoburgo et ejusdem loci Conventui tradidimus:—Tenendum . . . de nobis in perpetuum, Reddendo inde nobis annuatim duas marcas argenti ad duos terminos—scil. unam ad festum S. Martini, et unam ad Pentecosten. . . . Facta est autem hæc conventio in A° Gr. M° cc° tricesimo tertio, ad Pentecosten.

CCCXIII. [vii. 134] CONVENTIO INTER ABBATEM DE RIEVALLE[3] ET PRIOREM DOMUS MONTIS GRATIÆ.

Hæc indentura facta inter Abbatem et Conventum Ryevallis, ex una parte, et Priorem et Conventum Montis Gratiæ, ex altera parte, testatur quod cum quædam contentio mota sit inter prædictum Abbatem et Conventum Rievallis et prædictos Priorem et Conventum Domus Montis Gratiæ, pro communia pasturæ in solo ipsorum Prioris et Conventus Domus Montis

[1] Nothing can be made of this name. Much of the copying in these deeds from Dodsworth is very carelessly done.

[2] The following, derived from the Percy Feodary, f. 60, is the charter in question:—" . . . hoc scr. Walterus de Percy, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ita convenit inter Abbatem et Conventum de Rivallibus, ex una parte, et me, ex altera, supra controversia mota inter nos de molendino de Fritona (written *Fritoua*), quod vocatur Poketa—scil., quod ego concessi et . . . prædicto Abbati et Conventui dictum molendinum, cum secta et multura hominum meorum de Fritona, . . . sicut carta Hugonis avunculi mei, quam inde habent, testatur et proportat . . . Datum A° D° M° cc° xxiv°." The Grantor is Walter de Percy de Kildale, whose mother, Agnes de Flammavile, had for her first husband John de Birkin, and for her second William de Percy de Kildale. See Whitby Chartulary, pp. 699, 700, and notes.

[3] In all probability, William, the sixth abbot of that name, was the abbot regnant at this date.

Gratiæ de Bordelby,[1] prædicti Abbas et Conventus et prædicti Prior et Conventus amicabiliter concordati sunt in hunc modum —videl., quod prædictus Abbas et Conventus Rievallis relaxent pro se et successoribus suis prædictis Priori et Conventui Domus Montis Gratiæ et successoribus suis totum jus et clamium quod habent vel habere poterunt in futurum in solo et communia pasturæ de Bordelby prædicta, ratione communiæ prædictæ pro qua quidem relaxatione prædicti Prior et Conventus, et successores sui, solvent annuatim prædicto Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in perpetuum octodecim denarios ad festum Pentecostes.[2] Et si prædictus redditus octodecim denariorum a retro fuerit in aliquo anno ad terminum prædictum Pentecostes, quod tunc bene liceat prædicto Abbati et Conventui Rievallis, et eorum successoribus, in dominio de Bordelby distringere et districtiones retinere quousque eis de prædicto[3] redditu, et de arreragiis, si quæ fuerint, plenarie fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei testimonium partes prædictæ partibus harum indenturarum sigilla communia Domorum suarum apposuerunt. Datum apud Rievallem vicesimo quarto die Martii A° regni Regis Henrici quarti post Conquestum Angliæ sexto [1405].

Confirmation by the Prior and Chapter of Durham of the Bishop's action in the matter of Crossby, Cotum, etc.

CCCXIV. [vii. 134] Radulfus, Prior, et Conventus Dunelm. Ecclesiæ[4] . . . Noverit universitas vestra nos ratam habere concessionem et confirmationem quam Venerabilis pater noster R[icardus], Dunelm. Episcopus, Domini Regis Cancellarius, fecit Abbati Rievallis de Crossebi in Alvertonshire, cum pertinenciis, in qua sunt tres carucatæ terræ, et de tota Cottona in qua sunt aliæ tres carucatæ terræ, et de quatuor acris et una perticata terræ in Tornetune, terræ arabilis, cum omnibus pertinenciis . . . excepto prato dominico de Crossebi; quod Venerabilis pater noster in manu sua retinuit. Hanc autem confirmationem eis fecimus salvo jure ecclesiæ nostræ de Alverton, et ecclesiæ de Lec, salvo jure . . .[5] Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum Capituli nostri apposuimus.

[1] It will be remembered that in No. CCLXXXVII. and following deeds are notices of successive grants in Harlsey and Bordelby, made to Rievaulx by different members of the Lascells family, and that the last-named vill furnished the site for Mount Grace.

[2] *Pentecosten.*

[3] *Prædictis.*

[4] This is a similar deed to that numbered CCXL., with, however, some variations in the sequel. It will be observed also that in the present document Bishop Richard is named, whereas in No. CCXL. it is Bishop Hugh, and with a reference to the action of an earlier Bishop still. See No. CCCXVII., which is copy of the said Bishop's charter.

[5] The writing here is quite illegible.

CCCXV. [vii. 134b] Stephanus de Bulemer . . . Sciatis universi quod ego et Thomas de Muscamp, hæres [1] meus, concessimus et confirmavimus conventionem quam [2] fecit Walterus de Stainesbi, homo noster, cum monachis de Rievalle de pischaria [3] sua de Theise, et de viii acris terræ, sicut testatur cirographum quod est inter eos, et ad terminum quod definit. Ipsi autem monachi receperunt nos, et uxores nostras, et liberos nostros, in participationem orationum et omnium beneficiorum Domus suæ. Hiis T. Rogero filio Hugonis; Gerardo de Altham [4]; Willelmo de Thamatun; Ricardo filio suo; Rogero de Scuderscelph; Radulfo filio Gilleberti; Gaufrido filio Radulfi; Willelmo filio Adæ [5]; Rogero fratre Walteri de Steinesbi, et Roberto fratre ejus; Stephano filio Ernaldi; Ada Bone.

Stephen de Bulmer approves an arrangement about the fishery on the Tees made between the Convent and Walter de Stainesby.

CCCXVI. [vii. 135] . . . Hugo de Baillol . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, pro . . . anima uxoris meæ, Ceciliæ, in elemosinam, decem acras terræ arabilis de dominica cultura mea in territorio de Neusum, a parte orientali pischariæ eorundem monachorum juxta Theysam—propinquiores, scil., curti suæ, et frieschiæ in qua capiunt turbas et terram ad pischariam suam reparandam,[6] claudendas sepi et fossato, et utendas per omnia sicut eis placuerit—Ita quod nullus infra fossata ipsa usque in Theysam habebit communam præter eosdem monachos. Et præterea dedi eis communem pasturam ad octo boves per omne territorium prædictæ villæ de Neusum ubicunque averia mea et hominum meorum ejusdem villæ de Neusum pascuntur. [135b] Hæc omnia dedi eis libera. . . . Et

Grant to Rievaulx by Hugh de Balliol of ten acres of land at Newsam, contiguous to the Monks' court there, to be enclosed at their discretion.

[1] There is some perplexity occasioned by the use of this designation. Stephen de Bulmer was son of Radulphus, and grandson of Bertram de Bulmer. He married Emma, daughter of William de Turberville, and by her had issue, John, Thomas, and Hugh. John was succeeded by his son John; he again by another John; and this last by a fourth John, who succeeded to the Wilton (in Cleveland) inheritance on the death, without offspring, of Thomas, the grandson of Stephen's brother Alan. It is hard to see, then, in what sense Thomas de Muschamps is described as heir of Stephen de Bulmer. That there was a connection between the Bulmers and Muschamps is probable. Thus among the Testes to No. LXXV. we find Thomas de Muschamps, Walter de Steinesby, and Robert de Bulmer, who was a younger brother of Stephen. But more than this is not apparent.

[2] *Que.*

[3] *Pischeria.*

[4] This name is very difficult to decipher. It might almost be made into Althon'.

[5] *Ada.*

[6] See No. CXIV., which is a grant by Bernard de Baliol, son of Eustace de Baliol, and grandfather of the Grantor in the present instance. The name of the Grantor's wife, inserted above, does not appear either in Walbran's pedigree of the Baliols, or in that by General Harrison.

ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Widone de Fontibus; Rogero de Eglestain; Widone filio ejus; Willelmo Bretun; Ricardo de Thoringhi[1]; Radulfo Baard; Waltero de Chaam[2]; Roberto de Chaam[2]; Godefrido de Picheton; Petro de Picheton; Willelmo Hai de Grisebi; Thoma filio Gille.

Charter of confirmation by Bishop Richard de Marisco of Durham of the grants of Crossby and Cowton to Rievaulx.

CCCXVII. [vii. 136] . . . Ricardus,[3] D.G. Dunelm. Episcopus, Domini Regis Cancellarius . . . Noverit universitas vestra nos hac carta nostra confirmasse Abbati Rievallis . . . Crossebiam in Alvertonesira, cum pertinenciis, in qua sunt tres carucatæ terræ, et totam Cotonam, in qua sunt aliæ tres carucatæ terræ, et quatuor acras et unam perticatam terræ arabilis in Thornton, cum omnibus . . . quæ pertinent ad prædictas terras de Crosseby et de Cottona . . . per rectas divisas, per quas bonæ memoriæ Hugo, Episcopus, prædecessor noster, eas, in præsentia sua, per sacramentum legalium hominum, fecit deambulare, sicut in carta sua continetur, excepto dominico prato de Crosseby quod in manu nostra retinemus. Ipsis vero monachis concessimus pratum quod ad rusticos ejusdem villæ pertinebat. Hæc omnia concessimus eis—Reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris novem marcas per annum ad terminos in Alvertonsira constitutos, salvo jure ecclesiarum de Leka et de Alverton. Si autem aliquis aliquando adversus ecclesiam Rievallensem super prædictas terras calumpniam moverit, nos et successores nostri pro eo [*sic*] stabimus, contra omnes homines defendendo, tanquam pro dominico nostro. Volumus itaque ut prædicti monachi teneant hæc omnia, cum omnibus prædictis divisis, etc. Abbas autem et Conventus ejusdem Ecclesiæ speciali familiaritate nos in patrem . . . et [136^{b}] advocationem recipiunt, ut et in vita et in morte pro nobis sicut pro abbate suo sint apud Deum devoti in omnibus quæ ad salutem nostram pertinent: nos quoque, vice eadem, ipsos in filios speciales suscipimus, ut in omnibus necessitatibus atque negotiis suis ad nos veniant sicut ad patrem, et ad eum qui ipsos et Domum ipsorum et omnia quæ ad ipsos pertinent sub manu protectionis nostræ manutenenda et defendenda suscipimus. Ut autem hæc in posterum perpetuam optineant firmitatem huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. T. Domino Waltero,[4] Ebor. Archiepiscopo,

[1] Probably the same name with Thoreni.

[2] The initial letter in either case might be taken for a T.

[3] Richard de Marisco, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and the King's Chancellor, was elected in June 1217. He died in 1226.—Le Neve. The present deed is the one referred to in No. CCCXIV.

[4] This is written Will., but it must be a mistake. Walter Gray was Archbishop of York at the date indicated in the present document, namely, 1217.

Angliæ Primate; H.[1] Abbate de novo Monasterio; Roberto de Ros; Willelmo et Roberto filiis ejus; S.[2] Dunelm., et Alano Northumb. Archidiaconis[3]; Magistro Thoma de Lichefeld; Willelmo de Thorneton; Magistro Alexandro Nolan.; Philippo de S. Helena; Willelmo de Roing; et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Houeden, prima die Junii A° Pontif. nostri primo[4] [1217].

CCCXVIII. [vii. 137b] . . . Johannes de Eyvilla . . . Noveritis me dedisse B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Rievalle, consensu[5] et bona voluntate Dionisiæ, matris meæ, in . . . elemosinam, quinque bovatas terræ, cum toftis et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in Nathelton, plenarie sine retenemento—illas, scil., quinque bovatas terræ, cum toftis . . . quas dicta Dyonisia, mater mea, emit de Willelmo fratre Willelmi, et unde cartam ejusdem Willelmi habuit, quam michi reddidit, salvo michi et hæredibus meis servitio omnium liberorum hominum de feodo meo de Eyvilla infra eandem villam et extra—Tenendas dictis Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus de me et hæredibus meis in perpetuum . . . sicut [aliqua] elemosina liberius et quietius teneri potest. Et ego [*warranty*]. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata et stabilis omni tempore permaneat præsentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis T. Domino Ada de Eyvilla; Willelmo de Harun; Roberto de Sproxton; Roberto de Buleford; Waltero Grymet; Willelmo de Bildesdale; Rogero de Valoynes; Roberto le[6] Oyseleur de Neuton; Egidio de Gorham; Johanne filio Roberti filii Abrahæ de Nathelthon; Willelmo Bote de Neuton; et aliis.

John de Eyville, with the consent of his mother, grants to Rievaulx five bovates of land in Nawton.

[1] I am unable to fill in after this initial. Mr. Fowler notes a "Robert, some time between 1217 and 1226." Abbot H., then, must have preceded the said Robert. But it must be again noted that the accuracy of copying in the present series of documents cannot be guaranteed.

[2] Le Neve does not name any Archdeacon of Durham at or near the date required, with the initial S. to his name. On the contrary, he says that William was Archdeacon in 1219, and that there is reason for supposing that he still held the office in 1234. So that if there was an Archdeacon S., he must have succeeded Emeric de Tailboys, who deceased in 1213.

[3] Alan de Lenne, Archdeacon of Northumberland, was appointed one of the King's proctors to treat about some differences with the King of Scotland, 21st July 1219.—Le Neve.

[4] In a side-note is added:—"In libro Abbatiæ de Rievalle in Biblioth. Cotton. A° D[i] 1151, W. Episcopus Dunelm. dedit nobis grangiam de Crossebeia—scil., 16. Stephani. D. for. vag." No. LII. is a charter by Bishop William touching the tithes of Cotum, and XLIX. one by Bishop Hugh touching Crossby. But the deed referred to in this side-note seems not to be now extant. See No. CCXL.

[5] *Concensu.*

[6] Written *de Oyseleur*, which, as the word *oyseleur* designates a calling, is manifestly wrong. The name Le oyseleur still survives in the form Loselew, by which name I have baptized two children in this parish.

Further grant to the same by the same Donor of certain lands (specified) in Nawton, together with a renewal of the grant made in the last deed.

CCCXIX. [vii. 138] . . . Johannes de Eyvile . . . Noveritis me dedisse, remisisse, quietum clamasse, et hac præsenti carta mea, in modum cyrographi confecta, confirmasse . . . B. Mariæ Ryevallis et Abbati et monachis, in elemosinam, totum jus et clamium, sine aliquo retenemento, quod habeo, vel habere potui, vel hæredes mei in perpetuum habere poterunt, in tribus [1] carucatis terræ de feodo meo cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quas subscripti homines mei de me tenuerunt in Nalton, cum homagiis et servitiis, wardis et releviis, maritagiis et eschaetis subscriptorum hominum et hæredum suorum—scil., totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in dimidia carucata terræ . . . quam Symon Wittie de me tenuit in eadem villa, et totum jus et clamium quod habui, vel habere potui, in dimidia karucata terræ, quam Robertus de Corneburg de me tenuit in eadem villa, et totum jus etc., in una dimidia carucata terræ, quam Johannes Abraham de me tenuit, et totum jus etc., in una bovata terræ, quam Robertus Burdon de me tenuit et totum jus in duabus bovatis terræ quas Emma Twaforan de prædicto feodo meo tenuit in eadem villa—Habendas et tenendas prædicto Abbati, Reddendo inde michi et hæredibus meis scutagium, quando acciderit, quantum pertinet ad tantum tenementum in eadem villa, et Domino Regi servitium suum, quantum pertinet ad idem tenementum. Præterea dedi et hac præsenti carta mea in modum cyrographi confecta, confirmavi, consensu et bona voluntate Dyonisiæ, matris meæ, prædictis Abbati et monachis . . . in elemosinam, quinque bovatas terræ, in eadem villa, sine aliquo retenemento—illas scil. quinque bovatas terræ etc. [*as in last deed*] Habendas prædictis Abbati et monachis. Et ego [*warranty*] omnia prædicta jura et clamia quæ habui, vel habere potui, in prædictis tribus carucatis terræ, per prædicta servitia, et prædictas quinque bovatas terræ, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, per omnia, sicut prædictum est, contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judæos, in perpetuum —Ita quod nec ego, nec hæredes mei, nec aliquis per nos prædicta tenementa distringere [2] . . . nisi tantum pro scutagio, si tamen per alicujus defectum necesse fuerit. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti cartæ in modum cyrograffi confectæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis T. Magistro Roberto de

[1] It will be observed that only three half-carucates, with three bovates, in all, are specified, or something short of a total of two carucates. If "carucatas" might be read instead of "bovatas," the quantity specified would be made up, the one objection to that being that it is unusual to speak of "two half-carucates" instead of "one carucate." It is evident from the latter part of the document that the quantity intended really is three carucates. Almost certainly, however, we ought to read "carucatas."

[2] A blank is left here.

Loundres; Willelmo Busci . . . [1]; Simone de Lilling; Johanne le Bret; Roberto de Corneburg; Rogero de Valoines; Ricardo de . . . [1]

CCCXX. [vii. 139] . . . Radulfus filius Huctredi de Bergebi . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . cum assensu et bona voluntate Willelmi de Estutevilla, domini mei, et Rogeri et Richerii et Nicolai, filiorum meorum, in elemosinam, undecim acras prati in territorio de Berghebi, quæ jacent in septem locis inter prata Domini Episcopi Dunelm. et tendunt in longum usque ad Cotesbec—Tenendas in perpetuum liberas et quietas . . . Præterea dedi et concessi eis fontem et aquam quam duxerunt per terram meam per conductum ad grangiam eorum de Crossebi, Tenendum cum ipso conductu inperpetuum, et emendandum libere quotiens opus fuerit. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Ernaldo de Upsale; Gaufrido Fossart; Gaufrido de Boscowilli; Johanne, Clerico de Hamesthuait; Andrea de Magnebi; Roberto filio . . . [2]; Henrico Clerico; . . . [3] Britone; Roberto Borart; Henrico Foliot; Roberto Norrais.

Grant by Ralph Fitz-Uctred de Borrowby of eleven acres of meadow and a channel for water through his land in Borrowby.

CCCXXI. [vii. 140] . . . Robertus de Scuverscelfe . . . Noveritis me confirmasse . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Rievalle, in elemosinam, decem [4] bovatas terræ . . . cum pertinentiis—scil., sex bovatas terræ . . . quas habent de donatione Walteri de Mubray, de feodo meo in Parva Buscebya, et quatuor bovatas terræ quas habent de donatione Johannis de Langeberghe, de feodo meo in Karleton, et duas bovatas terræ . . . quas habent de feodo meo in Fayceby—Habendas . . . dictis Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus . . . faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad dictas decem bovatas terræ in prædictis villis ejusdem feodi. . . . In cujus rei . . . sigillum meum apposui. Hiis T. Willelmo de Estinges de Magna Buskebeya; Johanne de Gousel; Rogero Sturmy de Fayceby; Gaufrido le Bret de Karleton; Symone filio ejus; Thoma Ayr de Brokton; Roberto le Bret de Karleton; Johanne May de Buskebya; et aliis.

Robert de Skutterskelfe confirms to Rievaulx three grants, viz., of four bovates in Little Busby, four in Carlton, and two in Faceby.

[1] Blanks are left in these two places

[2] Illegible.

[3] An omission of Christian name.

[4] The number ten as the number of the bovates granted is mentioned in two other places besides this in the following part of the document; and yet the number actually specified is twelve, and not ten only. The mistake is, there is no doubt, in the numeral "sex" of the Little Busby grant, for in a long Inspeximus and Confirmation by Edward III., which will be given below, Walter de Moubray's grant in the will named is seen to have been of half a carucate, or four bovates, and not of six.

CCCXXII. [vii. 140] CARTA DOMINI SYMONIS DE VER.[1]

Agreement between Abbot Adam of Rievaulx and Simon de Vere wherein the latter concedes the manors of Great and Little Raisdale to the Convent, and the Convent accords considerable rights of pasturage, etc.

Notum sit omnibus præsens scriptum visuris vel audituris quod, A° Gr. M° cc° sexagesimo, in crastino S. Elenæ, apud Rievallem—Ita convenit inter Dompnum Adam, Abbatem, et monachos Ryevallis, ex una parte, et Dominum Simonem de Ver, ex altera—videl., quod idem Dominus Simon concessit et confirmavit pro se et hæredibus suis inperpetuum dictis Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus totum manerium de Magna Reydesdale,[2] cum Kirkesletes,[3] Steindale,[4] Elvemire, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, quod habent de Willelmo de Moubray de Tameton,[5] et totum manerium de Parva Reydisdale, cum pertinenciis—Tenendum . . . dictis Abbati et monachis in elemosinam quiete et solute ab omni exactione sæculari et secta curiæ—Reddendo inde annuatim dicto Simoni et hæredibus suis, octavo die ante festum S. Martini in hyeme, undecim solidos, octo denarios argenti pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Concedit etiam prædictus Simon . . . prædictis Abbati et monachis . . . communem pasturam herbagii de Kaldemor[6] ad omnimoda animalia sua de Parva Reydisdale, [140] exceptis capris et porcis, usque ad aquam de Cepth,[7] exceptis pratis et campis arabilibus de Bildesdale, salva eidem Simoni et hæredibus suis mineria[8] sua. Et pro hac concessione et confirmatione dicti

[1] There is a side-note here as follows, "Vide fo. 143 sequentem." The reference is to the document I have placed next in order.

[2] This is the first time this place—now Raisdale or Raysdale—has been mentioned, although the grants connected with it are, as will be seen, of considerable extent and importance. Dodsworth does not appear to have met with the original grant by William de Moubray de Tanton: at least he gives no copy.

[3] This name probably survives under the disguise of Crosslets, worn down from Cross Sletes, the element *cross* having superseded the *kirke* in the older name. There are High Crosslets and Low Crosslets in the immediate vicinity of two or three of the other localities named.

[4] Staindale lies about a mile north of High Crosslets.

[5] Some notice of William de Moubray de Tamton (or Tanton, as the place is now called) will be found in the notes to No. CCXCI. in the Whitby Chartulary. From documents cited there it appears that "Dominus" William de Moubray de Tampton and William de Tamton were not only contemporary, but were in some sense "fratres." The Walter de Moubray mentioned in the preceding deed was William de Moubray's father.

[6] Coldmoor lies something more than a mile east of Staindale. Coldmoor Cote yet retains its name, being so called also in Ministers' Accounts. These places are all marked on Sheet 42 of the six-inch Survey.

[7] Merely an awkward form of Seph or Sef. On the map just named the stream in question is named the Bilsdale Beck, but below the junction with it of the Raisdale Beck it is called the River Seph.

[8] This should be noted. Any adequate geological map of the district shows continued outcrop of the ironstone in the vicinity of the several

Abbas et monachi Ryevallenses concesserunt dicto Domino Symoni de Ver, et hæredibus suis, et hominibus eorum de Bildesdala, communem pasturam herbagii in Parva Reydisdale ad omnimoda animalia sua, exceptis capris et porcis usque ad rivulum qui vocatur Holebek,[1] exceptis pratis et campis arabilibus. Et sciendum quod mora supra Birkelith erit communis dictis Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus, et dicto Simoni et hæredibus suis, et hominibus eorum, usque ad Cokehow, sine disturbatione utriusque partis. In cujus rei testimonium ambæ partes huic scripto in modum cirographi confecto sigilla sua hujusmodi[2] apposuerunt. Hiis T. Domino Roberto de Sproxton; Roberto de Buleford; Drogone de Harum; Johanne de Thveng; Thoma de Etton; S . . .; Thoma Ayr de . . .; Willelmo de . . .; Waltero de Hestinges; et aliis.

Final concord between the Abbot of Rievaulx and the William de Tameton of the preceding deed touching a certain tenement in Bilsdale.

CCCXXIII. [vii. 143] Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Ebor., a die S. Michaelis in tres septimanas, A° r. Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis quadragesimo primo [1257], coram Johanne Abbate de Burgo S. Petri, Rogero de Thirkelby, Petro de Perci, Nicholao de Handlo, et Johanne de Wyvilla, Justiciis Itinerantibus . . . Inter Adam, Abbatem de Rivalle, querentem, et Willelmum de Mubray, de hoc quod idem Willelmus acquietet prædictum Abbatem de servitio quod Simon de Ver ab eo exigebat de libero tenemento suo quod de prædicto Willelmo tenet in Bildesdale—scil., de quadam pecia terræ et pasturæ quæ vocatur Huhyrst, unde idem Willelmus, qui medius est inter eos, ipsum acquietare debet; et unde idem Abbas questus fuit quod, cum teneat de prædicto Willelmo prædictam peciam terræ et pasturæ,[3] in . . . elemosinam, prædictus Simon pro defectu acquietantiæ ipsius Willelmi, distrinxit prædictum Abbatem quod redderet ei per annum duos solidos de prædicto tenemento, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Willelmus recognovit prædictum tenementum esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ de Rivalle—Habendam . . . eidem Abbati et Conventui suo . . . de prædicto Willelmo et hæredibus suis in [elemosinam] liberam. Et prædictus Willelmus [*warranty*] versus prædictum Symonem et hæredes suos, et omnes alios homines, de prædicto

places lately under mention. In this instance the mineral rights are reserved, not conceded to the Abbey. That there were Conventual ironworks in Bilsdale will be seen from the returns in Ministers' Accounts, but none are mentioned as having their site in Raisdale.

[1] This little stream also will be found with its old name on Sheet 58.

[2] This is correctly copied from Dodsworth's transcript, but it is obviously erroneous.

[3] *Pasturam.*

redditu et omnibus aliis servitiis ad prædictum tenementum pertinentibus. . . . Et pro hac recognitione, acquietatione, idem Abbas remisit et quietum clamavit de se et successoribus suis et Ecclesia sua prædicta, prædicto Willelmo . . . omnia dampna quæ dicebat se habuisse occasione quod idem Willelmus ipsum prius non acquiet[asset] de prædicto redditu usque ad diem quo hæc concessio facta fuit.

Geoffrey de Thoreny grants to Rievaulx divers rents, lands, and tenements in Great and Little Busby.

CCCXXIV. [vii. 140b] . . . Gaufridus de Toreny . . . Sciatis me dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et Monachis Rievallis, . . . omnes redditus, terras et tenuras quas Johannes, filius Ricardi de Toreny, nepotis mei, michi dedit in escambium terræ meæ in Parva Buskeby—scil. in Magna Brocton decem solidos de duabus bovatis quas i[i]dem monachi tenent, et decem solidos de duabus bovatis terræ quas Robertus filius Helewis tenet, et quinque solidos de una bovata terræ quam Willelmus Baret quondam tenuit, et quinque solidos de una bovata terræ quam Walterus filius Elflet quondam tenuit, et, præter hæc, homagia et servitia eorum qui prædictas terras tenent, et hæredum suorum, cum gardis et releviis, cum omnibus utilitatibus quæ aliquo tempore de prædictis terris pervenire poterunt, et homagium et servitium Thomæ Eyr et hæredum suorum de una carrucata terræ, et in dominico tres toftos quos idem Thomas de Johanne de Toreny ad firmam tenuit—Reddendo pro hiis omnibus annuatim, die Natalis Domini, Johanni Paen et hæredibus suis duos denarios pro omni terreno servitio et demanda, et pro omni re ad terram pertinenti, et faciendo forinsecum servitium tantum pro illis duabus bovatis terræ quas ipsi monachi tenent. Et præterea dedi eisdem monachis unam bovatam terræ in Parva Broctona quam Radulfus Scot quondam tenuit, cum . . . faciendo inde tantum forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terræ in eadem villa, et reddendo inde annuatim, die Natalis Domini, hæredibus Willelmi filii Orm unum denarium pro omni terreno servitio, et pro omni re ad terram pertinente. Hæc omnia tenebunt dicti monachi et habebunt in . . . elemosinam soluta, libera et quieta . . . nihil amplius alicui homini pro hiis omnibus inperpetuum [141] faciendo præter servitia supradicta. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Johanne de Langebergh; Willelmo Luterel, tunc Capellano de Kirkeby; Willelmo de Hestinges; Roberto Guer de Faceby; Johanne de Kethou; Roberto le Graunger; Willelmo de Vado; Gaufrido Bret; Ricardo de Touecotes; Roberto de Scutherschelfe; Petro, Clerico de Kirkebi; et multis aliis.

CCCXXV. [vii. 141] CARTA ADÆ ABBATIS RYEVALLIS ROBERTO GUER[1] DE STITNAM.

. . . Adam, Abbas, et Conventus Ryevallis . . . Noveritis nos restituisse et quietam clamasse Domino Roberto Guer de Stitnam, et hæredibus suis, pasturam trescentarum ovium in territorio de Stitnum, cum instrumento a prædecessoribus suis dudum inde confecto, absque omni clamatione et contradictione in posterum. Reddidimus etiam dicto Roberto et hæredibus suis quatuor acras et dimidiam prati in eodem territorio de illis novem acris prati quas habuimus de prædecessoribus suis —scil., duas acras et dimidiam in Baunleues[2] versus austrum, et duas acras in Balezune.[3] Renuntiavimus etiam pro nobis et pro successoribus nostris omni repetitioni[4] dictarum possessionum, quibuslibet modis in quocunque foro, in perpetuum, salvo nobis et successoribus nostris messuagio nostro quod habemus in australi parte villæ de Stitnum, cum quatuor acris et dimidia prati, quas habemus de prædecessoribus suis in eodem territorio —scil., duas acras et dimidiam in Baunleues versus aquilonem, et duas acras in Langedayle, et salva nobis et successoribus nostris pastura pertinente ad illam dimidiam carrucatam terræ quam habuimus in eodem territorio eo tempore quo confectum fuit præsens instrumentum, cum omnibus . . . secundum tenorem cartarum quas inde habemus. Præterea habebimus liberum ingressum et egressum ad fenum nostrum faciendum et cariandum, et libere disjungemus boves nostros ad pascendum in eadem pastura, donec fenum nostrum inde asportav[er]imus. Et quotiens transitum fecerimus per territorium de Stitnum cum carris nostris pro negotiis Domus nostræ, libere disjungemus et pascemus boves nostros in tota prædicta pastura, omni tempore, in eundo et in redeundo. Istam autem restitutionem [et] quietam clamationem fecimus dictis Roberto et hæredibus suis causa nostræ exonerationis, cum essemus erga eos quodam onere obligati quod ulterius sustinere noluimus. Et ut ista restitutio et quieta clamancia inconcussa perseveret inperpetuum concessimus dicto Roberto et hæredibus suis plenam libertatem

Quitclaim by the Abbot and Convent to Robert Gower of Stitnam of pasturage for three hundred sheep, with certain privileges and rights reserved.

[1] This name is otherwise spelt Gower. There was a branch of the family seated in Cleveland from a somewhat early time, and in later times it was a family of some local importance.

[2] The correct reading of this name must remain a matter of uncertainty. It is met with once again, viz., in Edward the Third's confirmation, and the orthography is equally indefinite there. It might be Bannleues or Baunlenes, or any other combination of doubtful n's and u's.

[3] Another name almost equally doubtful with the last.

[4] *Repititione.*

capiendi omnia averia nostra quæ, quandocunque et quotiescunque, invenerint in dicto territorio pascentia super numerum ad prædictam dimidiam carrucatam pertinentem, excepto si qua terra in posterum in liberam elemosinam nobis fuerit appropriata—Ita tamen quod non ememus vel ad firmam capiemus aliquam terram in prædicta villa de feodo prædictorum Roberti et hæredum suorum, sine assensu et voluntate ipsorum. Nos, autem, causa hujusmodi captionis nunquam dictis Roberto et hæredibus suis in quocumque foro litem movebimus, vel qualemcunque turbationem [141b] seu impetitionem procurabimus, cassatis omnibus quæ nobis et successoribus nostris, contra hoc factum nostrum venire [1] volentibus, quacunque ratione possint competere. Et ut hæc omnia rata et firma omni tempore, ex parte nostra et successorum nostrorum, et ex parte dictorum Roberti et hæredum suorum, permaneant, tum dictus Robertus quam nos præsentem cartam, in modo cyrograffi confectum, sigillorum nostrorum impressione hinc inde roboravimus. Hiis T. Anketino Malure; Roberto Chambord; Willelmo. . . bl. . . ton [2]; Simone de Lillinge; Willelmo Hageth; Ricardo de Thorny; Petro de Novilla; Ricardo Cancellario; Willelmo de . . . [3]; . . . [3] de Lachambie [4]; Willelmo Breth; et aliis.

[*In dorso.* Memorandum quod Dominus Robertus Guer de Stitnom solvet Domino Willelmo Foliot, Rectori ecclesiæ de Sheriff-hoton, duodecim denarios nomine decimæ—scil., de illo prato quod dictus Robertus adquisivit de Abbate et Conventu Ryevallis, in prato de Stitenom, et hoc fecit nomine recognitionis dictæ decimæ istius anni, salvo in posterum dicto Willelmo, Rectori dictæ ecclesiæ, et successoribus suis, jure dictæ decimæ in dicto prato, sicut et in aliis pratis suis de Stitenom percepit. Acta A° Gr. M° cc^mo quinquagesimo. Hiis T. Nicholao de Wich[am]; Roberto, Thoma, Willelmo, Henrico, Capellanis; Alexandro Foliot; Roberto Coco.]

Alice, widow of William FitzRobert de Ayton quitclaims to the Con-

CCCXXVI. [vii. 141b] . . . Alicia, quondam uxor Willelmi filii Ricardi de Aton . . . Noveritis me, in ligia potestate viduitatis meæ, remisisse et quietum clamasse . . . B. Mariæ et monachis de Ryevalle totum jus et clameum quod habui, vel habere

[1] *Veniti.*

[2] This name is undecipherable. The initial letters are gone; then come the letters *bl*; then a gap, and *ton* as the end of the word.

[3] Blank in both places.

[4] This might be, and very probably is, a mistake of the transcriber for Lackenby, or some form of that name.

potui, nomine dotis, in sex bovatis terræ . . . in Ledbriston, quas Willelmus, quondam maritus meus, vendidit Simoni de Hale[1] et assignatis suis, per cartam suam, de quibus sex bovatis terræ . . . exigebam tertiam partem de prædictis monachis, nomine dotis, per breve Domini Regis. Et pro ista remissione et quieta clamantia præfati monachi dederunt michi quinque marcas argenti circa Pascha in A° Gr. M° cc° quadragesimo quinto :—Ita quod ego nunquam de cætero aliquid juris potero exigere in prædictis sex bovatis terræ, nec aliquis per me inperpetuum. Et ut hæc remissio et quieta clamantia rata et stabilis etc. Hiis T. Domino Ranulfo de Folketon; Ricardo Cancellario; Roberto de Helperthorp; Aze de Flixton; Thoma de Holme; Johanne Ingeram; et aliis.

vent whatever right she had by reason of her dower, in six bovates of land in Lebberston.

CCCXXVII. [vii. 142] . . . Willelmus, filius Walteri de Mubray de Tameton . . . Noveritis me dedisse B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle, in elemosinam, omnem redditum duorum solidorum, vel unum esperverium, die S. Michaelis, cum homagiis et servitiis Dominæ Plesenciæ filiæ[2] Domini Willelmi Britonis, et hæredum suorum, de tota terra quam de me tenuit in Thormodeby, cum omnibus pertinenciis et escaytis dicto redditui pertinentibus, plenarie, sine retenemento, Habendum . . . dictis Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus de me et hæredibus meis, libere, quiete, etc. Et ego [*warranty*]. Et ut hæc mea donatio etc. Hiis T. Domino Willelmo de Malteby; Domino Willelmo Loereng; Domino Waltero de Steynesby; Waltero filio Andreæ de Thormodby; Ricardo fratre ejus; Ricardo filio Walteri; Rogero le Sent.; et aliis.

William FitzWalter de Moubray de Tanton makes over to the Convent an annual rent of two shillings (or a sparrow-hawk in lieu of it) arising out of certain lands in Thornaby.

CCCXXVIII. [vii. 142b] . . . Willelmus Engelram . . . Sciatis me confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, in elemosinam, dimidiam acram et xxii perticatas terræ in territorio de Heselerton, ex donatione Widonis de Valverth,[3] et unam perticatam terræ ibidem ex donatione Rogeri filii Ricardi de Siftnington,[4] per omnia ita libere et quiete et integre sicut in cartis illorum continetur. Quam terram ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Aschetino Barn, et Garino fratre ejus; Radulfo filio Normanni; Roberto filio Jordan[i] de Helperthorp[5]; Roberto filio Swarde[brand],[6] et Odone fratre ejus; Stephano, Clerico de Helpezthorp[5]; Hugone filio Elwini; Waltero filio Ricardi Heremitæ.

Confirmation by William Engelram of two small grants in Heslerton.

[1] See No. XLVII.; and again Nos. CCLXXV., CCLXXXII., and CCLXXXIII.

[2] Written *filii*.

[3] See No. CXXXVII., which is Guy de Walwerth's charter of grant.

[4] This is written Sitnington: but in the deed just quoted it is Siftnington or Siftungton.

[5] Written Helpelthorp in either case. The place intended is, of course, Helperthorp.

[6] This stands Swarde simply. The

Richard Lost de Normanby grants to the Convent a bovate of land in the said vill, with an acre of land in lieu of the appertaining toft, and other lands elsewhere.

CCCXXIX. [vii. 143b] . . . Ricardus Lost[1] de Normanebi . . . Sciatis me dedisse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, cum consessu et bona voluntate Rogeri et Ernaldi, filiorum meorum, in elemosinam, unam bovatam terræ in Normanebi, xv acrarum, per perticatam xx^ti pedum [1]—scil. de dominico meo, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et unam acram pro tofta pertinente eidem bovatæ ejusdem terræ, de qua terra assignavi eis sex acras et tres perticatas terræ ad australem partem de Arke[l]mire, ubi pratum incipit versus orientem, et quinque acras et unam perti-

full name is supplied from No. CXXXVII.

[1] No. CXVIII. is a charter by the same Grantor, conveying a donation of thirty-three acres in the same vill of Normanby, and also with the assent of his two sons, who are likewise named in the present deed. The first named and presumably elder of these two sons, Roger, I take to be identical with the Roger Host, a grant in Normanby by whom is confirmed in the deed given below. The presence or suppression of an "l" makes an apparent, without creating a real, difference. As a case in point, take the name De Estures (Whitby Chart., No. CXXVII.), which is certainly the same name with del Estre or del Hestre, and which is sometimes met with in the form Lestre. The element *estre* is represented by Halliwell's *astre*, a hearth, and in the Furness Coucher *astrum* stands for a mediæval iron-furnace, so that *del estre*, incorrectly *de estre*, signifies simply "of the hearth or furnace." Assuming, then, the identity of the names Lost and Host, I append here a copy of an original charter in York Museum:—"Adam de Brus. Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis pischariam de Normanebi et viii acras terræ quas dimisit eis Rogerus Host, Tenendas libere et quiete, sicut in carta ejusdem Rogeri continetur et hæredum ejus. His T. Roberto Clerico de Martona; Willelmo Ingelram; Stephano Rosel; Willelmo Heriz; Symone Tolebu; Willelmo de Tametona, et Ricardo filio ejus; Stephano de Piketona; Hugone Huncle; Rainaldo de Tunstal; Rogero, genero Rogeri Host, et Willelmo fratre ejus; Alexandro Camerario; Roberto de Hot[ona]; Stephano Pincerna; Willelmo de Maltebi; Willelmo Coco; Johanne filio Johannis; Godefrido de Maltebi; Rogero filio Baldrici de Martona; Thoma Pistore."

[2] Two measures of considerable interest are specified here, the one, of the contents or area of a bovate, and the other, of the length of the perticata or perch. In the district of Cleveland only the area of the bovate varied between a minimum of 8 acres, and a maximum of 20. At least, that is so, as far as my present information extends. The general rule seems to have been that where the land was very heavy or 'stiff,' there the extent of the bovate was small; where light, or easily ploughed and cultivated, the acreage was large in proportion. In a rent-roll of Gisburne Priory, dating in or close upon the year 1299, some seven or eight of these varying areas of the bovate are given, the most interesting of the whole being two entries of the sort connected with the small vill of Ingleby Barwick, in one of which a low acreage is given, and in the other a measurement of one-third larger. On inquiry from a land-agent who had the management of an estate involving the land in question, I ascertained that in one part of the township named, two horses, to use his own words, "could easily do the work of three in the other part." The variation of the length of the perticata was not so great, but seems to have been more arbitrary. The two customary lengths seem to have been 18 feet, and 20 feet, and they were sometimes designated by the name of the place in which they were used. Thus, the perticate of Pickering is named in the Whitby Chartulary.

catam ibi ad aquilonalem partem ejusdem Arkelmire, et duas acras ex altera parte de Normanebi inter Wulvedale[1] et Langedale, ita quod tenebunt hæc omnia imperpetuum libera[2] et quieta.[2] Et ego et hæredes mei [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Waltero, Presbitero de Estona; Stephano, Clerico de Atona; Stephano Presbitero; Henrico de Mainil; Ricardo Malebisse; Rogero Malebisse; Hugone filio Hugonis Malebisse; Willelmo Esturmi; Gerardo de Laceles; Willelmo Engelram, et Stephano fratre ejus; Johanne Esturmi; Eustachio de Buskebi; Willelmo de Braidewat; Roberto de Scuderscelf; Roberto de Normanebi, et Henrico fratre ejus; Rogero Lost; Thoma Blanchard; Michaele de Thouecotes; Petro de Humaiz; Roberto filio Willelmi Esturmi; Hugone Uncle.

Grant by Sir Thomas de Heslerton to the Convent, of four bovates, in tenements of two bovates each, and four tofts, in East Heslerton.

CCCXXX. [vii. 145] . . . Thomas de Heslerton,[3] Miles . . . Noveritis me . . . dedisse Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle, in elemosinam, quatuor bovatas terræ et quatuor tofta, in territorio et villa de Est Heslertona—unum videl., toftum et duas bovatas terræ quæ Rogerus Sparke aliquando de me tenuit, et unum toftum et duas bovatas terræ quæ Willelmus del Pytte aliquando de me tenuit, et unum toftum quod Radulphus Berkarius quandocunque[4] de me tenuit, et unum toftum[5] quod Walterus filius Ysiliæ aliquando de me tenuit—Habendum totum prædictum tenementum dictis Abbati et monachis libere, quiete, sine aliquo retenemento, sicut aliqua elemosina. . . . Et ego Thomas, et hæredes mei . . . totum prædictum tenementum . . . ab omni terreno servitio intrinseco et forinseco, omni consuetudine, sæculari exactione, sectis omnium curiarum, et demanda quæ a prædicto tenemento, aliquo titulo juris vel ab aliquo, poterit exigi vel extorqueri [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Dominis Willelmo le Latimer, Nicholao de Astinges, Willelmo

[1] Yet another instance of the occurrence of this name.

[2] *Liberam et quietam.*

[3] No. cccxx. in the Whitby Chart. is a memorandum of an amicable arrangement between Abbot Robert of Whitby and Dominus Nicholaus, filius Thomæ de Hastyngs. The first two of the witnesses named are Willelmus de Latamere, whose name stands first also in the present deed, and Thomas de Hesillertona, the Grantor of the present donation. Robert was Abbot of Whitby from 1265 to 1278—a fact which gives an approximate date for the present document.

[4] The abbreviation used here is very abnormal, but it is most likely rightly expanded.

[5] As the two tofts last named are mentioned as apart from any tenement or occupation, it is to be assumed that the two tofts previously named are each of them the tofts attached to the several tenements of two bovates each. It has been noted recently that two bovates may be regarded as the normal amount, generally speaking, of the holding of a villein or nativus; although in a recent deed one was specified (with the appertaining toft) of one bovate only.

de Bosehale, Willelmo de S. Quintino, Willelmo de Hastorp, Militibus; Roberto de Colevilla; Roberto de Heslerton; Willelmo de Edingham; Johanne de Fryboys; et aliis.

Grant by Oliver de Bussei to the Convent of all his meadow in Silton, with free entrance and egress, and subject to certain conditions.

CCCXXXI. [vii. 152] . . . Oliverus de Busci[1] . . . Noveritis me dedisse Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle, pro quadam summa pecuniæ, quam recepi ab eisdem in necessitate mea, totum pratum meum in territorio de Siltona, quod jacet in loco qui dicitur Ker, inter duo prata Gilberti de Anaunt, et septem acras prati, sive plus sive minus ibi fuerit—Habendum dictis Abbati et Conventui de me et hæredibus meis, cum libero ingressu et libero egressu sibi et hominibus et animalibus et cariagiis suis, per[2] terram meam de Silton, ubi opus habuerint, libere, quiete, . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et hæredibus meis, die S. Michaelis, unum denarium tantum, apud Grangiam de Hescaid, pro omnibus servitiis et demandis: Ita quod libere disjungent, tempore cariationis, averia sua in terra mea et in prædicto prato, sine impedimento mei et hæredum meorum: et prædictum pratum ponetur in defensum singulis annis sicut meum proprium pratum in eadem villa. Et ego [*warranty*] . . . et demandis, et de decimis feni per prædictum servitium. Hiis T. Roberto de Aunsord[3]; Alano de Leke; Hugone de Uckerby; Bartholomæo de Thorny, Clerico; Thoma de Siltona; Thoma de Anaunt; Johanne Coco; Ada de Leke; et aliis.[4]

CCCXXXII. [vii. 152^b] CARTA ABBATIS DE RIEVALLE.

Memorandum of a composition between the Houses of Rievaulx and Newborough, settling what lands in Welburne and Houeton were, and what were not, liable to payment of tithes.

Notum sit omnibus . . . quod cum monachi Rievallenses, pro bono pacis, concesserunt[5] Domui et canonicis de Novoburgo decimas suas de Welleburna et de Houetuna, de terris antiquitus cultis et decimalibus, ne qua possit in posterum oriri dubitatio vel dissensio de eisdem terris quæ terræ decimales sunt, quæ etiam a decimatione liberæ sunt,[6] de utriusque partis assensu et beneplacito propriis nominibus subtus expressum est. Istæ itaque terræ de Wellebruna non debent decimari—scil., Milneholm, et duæ culturæ, supra viam et subtus, quas vocant Aldelandes. Reliquæ vero terræ a Kirkedala usque ad Sun-

[1] His name appears among the Testes in Nos. LXVI. and CLV.

[2] *Praeterea.*

[3] This might be read Aunford; but it is probably only a mis-spelling of the name Hansard.

[4] There is a note here mentioning the seal as bearing "a lion rampant, with a bend over sinister."

[5] No trace of this concession appears to be in existence. Almost all the local names appear for the first time as connected with a grant to the Abbey. The document is undoubtedly one of local historical interest.

[6] *Sint.*

nolvehou decimales sunt. De Houetona vero Colthmanelandes, et una cultura quæ est inter pratum et divisam quam nominant Balke, quæ est inter Houekelde[1] et viam et exitus Houetonæ, quæ est inter viam et pratum et Kalvecroft et Henepcroft,[2] et a divisa quam nominant Suinegarth usque ad nemus, non debent decimari. Reliquæ vero terræ decimas dabunt. In campo quoque de Scipnum culturæ et utraque parte viæ, infra divisas quæ factæ fuerunt coram Ernaldo, Abbate Rievallis, et Bernardo, Priore de Novoburgo, decimas dabunt. Cæteræ decimales non sunt. Hæc autem concessa sunt ex utraque parte, et scripta ad conservandæ pacis perpetuitatem, et ut nulli liceat ab hac forma pacis recedere, nec scriptas metas excedere nec transferre, nisi in periculum animæ suæ. Teste Capitulo Rievallis.

Grant by Thomas Bote of West Newton to Rievaulx of that share of the moor and brush in Oswaldkirk which belonged to himself and his wife.

CCCXXXIII. [vii. 153b] . . . Thomas Bote de Neutona et Constantia, uxor ejus . . . Noveritis nos dedisse . . . B. Mariæ et monachis de Rievalle . . . in liberam elemosinam, totam partem nostram quæ nos contingebat de bosco et mora in Clivo de Oswaldekirke—scil., a divisa de Oswaldkirke usque ad altam viam ubi Crux statuta est in superiori parte de West Newton, et a fossato de Hescouwra[3] usque ad fossatum quod supereminet domum Willelmi de Walda, prout idem fossatum tendit usque ad prædictam altam viam, pro quatuor acris, sive plus sive minus ibi fuerint, quoad partem nostram—Habendum eisdem monachis et utendum et claudendum sicut voluerint ad majus com[m]odum suum, libere . . . Et nos [*warranty*]. Et ut ista donatio nostra rata et stabilis omni tempore permaneat etc. Hiis T. Willelmo de Harum; Roberto fratre ejus; Roberto de Calveton; Willelmo le Oyselur[4] de Neuton; Ada de Rievalle; Willelmo de Walda; Thoma Cadnay; Willelmo Freman; et aliis.

[1] It is possible that this name, occurring as and where it does, may throw a little light on the form of the doubtful name Houeton, which most transcribers have taken to represent Hoveton. The suggestion due to the name under notice is that the place in question may have been Houton or Howton, as to sound.

[2] This is a very doubtful word, and is almost certain to have been miscopied. Whether the third letter be read *u* or *n*, the form does not become promising.

[3] The prefix in this local name, which is written indifferently with and without the initial *h*, is of uncertain origin or meaning. The final element is of very frequent occurrence in the North of Yorkshire, and of unmistakeable application: it invariably denotes a corner, nook, angular-shaped piece of land, or "gore," and as is the suffix, so will also the prefix be—that is to say, of Scandinavian origin. This suggests two or three hypothetical derivations, of which I will only mention *hestskei*, a racecourse, although *hestskau* would be nearer in sound.

[4] Again written *de Oyselur*. See previous note on the name.

Confirmation by Sir William de Harum of previous grants by his ancestors of meadow land in Harum to the Convent.

CCCXXXIV. [vii. 153b] . . . Willelmus de Harum, miles . . . Noveritis me . . . et pro salute animarum Drogonis, patris mei, et Margaretæ, uxoris meæ . . . confirmasse B. Mariæ et Abbati et Conventui Ryevallis . . . in liberam elemosinam, totum illud pratum quod vocatur Gocelynenge—quod, scil., pratum jacet in externa parte totius prati de Harum, juxta fossatum de Nonington Ker, per certas metas et divisas quæ tempore confectionis præsentis cartæ factæ sunt—quod quidem pratum prædicti Abbas et Conventus habuerunt ex donatione antecessorum meorum—Tenendum prædicto Abbati et Conventui de me . . . libere . . . sicut aliqua elemosina, cum libero ingressu et egressu sibi, hominibus, animalibus et carriagiis suis, quotiens opus habuerint, per totum territorium de Harum, excepto blado et pratis, ad dictum pratum suum muniendum, falcandum, præparandum, levandum, et ad loca sua cariandum, et per omnia utendum eodem prato sicut sibi utilius [154] judicaverint et voluerint. Licebit etiam eisdem prædictum pratum suum claudere fossato et sepe, secundum quod sibi melius viderint expedire, absque alicujus calumpnia et contradictione:—Ita, tamen, quod animalia mea et hæredum meorum, et hominum meorum de villa de Harum, in dictum pratum post fenum asportatum ingredi possint, et communiam herbagii habere in eodem donec prædictum pratum cum cæteris pratis ejusdem villæ, sicut moris est, mense Martis ponatur in defensum. Ego, vero, prædictus Willelmus [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Domino Petro de Ros, Domino Johanne de Surdevale, militibus; Johanne de Neuton; Thoma de Elton; Roberto et Johanne et Roberto, fratribus meis; et aliis.

CCCXXXV. [vii. 154] CARTA WILLELMI LE OYSELUR DE WEST NEUTON.

Collateral grant by William le Oyselur and his wife of their land, moorland and brush, in Oswaldkirk, as in the last deed but one.

. . . Willelmus le Oyseleur de West Neuton, et Aubrea, uxor ejus . . . Noveritis nos concessisse . . . B. Mariæ et monachis de Rievalle, in liberam . . . elemosinam, totam terram nostram de mora et bosco in clivo supra villa de Oswaldkirke, etc. [*as in* No. CCCXXXIII. *to* Willelmi de Walda, *when it proceeds*] pro duodecim acris terræ, sive plus sive minus fuerint—Habendum, etc. [*to* in perpetuum, *when it goes on*] salva nobis et hæredibus nostris communia pasturæ post vesturam inde ablatam. Et nos et hæredes nostri [*warranty*]. Et ut ista donatio nostra rata et stabilis omni tempore permaneat etc. Hiis T. Willelmo de Harum; Roberto fratre ejus; Roberto de Calveton; Stephano Geri; Waltero Barne; Thoma Cadenay; Thoma Bote de Neuton; Willelmo Freman; et aliis.

Nicholas FitzRobert Burdun [illegible] de Grimston confirms to Rievaulx his father's donation of two bovates in Nawton.

CCCXXXVI. [vii. 160] . . . Nicholaus Burdun, filius Roberti Burdun de Grimeston . . . Noveritis me confirmasse B. Mariæ Ryevallis et Abbati et monachis, in liberam elemosinam, duas bovatas terræ in Nauelton quas habent ex dono Roberti Burdun, patris mei:—Ita quod nec ego nec hæredes mei, nec aliquis per nos . . . ; quas quidem duas bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, præfati Abbas et monachi et eorum successores tenebunt et habebunt libere, quiete, et honorifice, Faciendo forinsecum servitium Domini Regis, quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ de eodem feodo in eadem villa, et faciendo omnia alia servitia quæ pertinent ad prædictam [terram] pro omni terreno servitio et demanda. Et ego, Nicholaus [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Roberto de Sproxton; Willelmo de Barton [*residuum laceratur*].

Grant of four acres of meadow by William Malebys in Acaster Malbys to the Convent, with certain privileges connected with the navigation of the Ouse.

CCCXXXVII. [vii. 175] . . . Willelmus Malebyse . . . Noveritis me dedisse B. Mariæ Ryevallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam elemosinam, quatuor acras prati in pratis meis de Acastre meridionalibus, quæ abuttant super Linlandes —Tenendum et habendum dictis monachis et eorum successoribus de me et hæredibus meis solute ab omni terreno servitio, secta curiæ, et sæculari demanda, cum libero ingressu et egressu ad fena sua, et res suas cariandas et asportandas, per terram vel per aquam, sicut commodius viderint sibi expedire. Concessi etiam dictis monachis et eorum successoribus quod libere possint naves suas onerare et exonerare in eundo et redeundo de nundinis, vel quocunque necesse habuerint—scil., inter Lidgate et Gevemersc: et super terram meam, cum carettis suis et cartis, sine conculcatione enormi vel læsione bladi vel prati, licentiam habeant eundi, et deducendi res suas, absque contradictione et impedimento meo vel hæredum meorum, ballivorum, vel hominum meorum. Et ego, Willelmus [*warranty*] prædictum pratum . . . et totam placeam inter Lidgate et Gevemersc ad naves suas onerandas et exonerandas, sicut prædictum est . . . Hiis T. Domino Johanne Ingeram; Drogone de Harum; Willelmo de Sproxton; Roberto de Hestingges; Ricardo de Thurganthorpp; Rogero de Dunhisford; Johanne de Kereby; Hugone, Persona de Halmeby; et aliis. Actum die S. Lamberti, A.D. M° cc° lx^{mo} quinto.

CCCXXXVIII. [vii. 230] . . . Robertus[1] filius Thomæ Baro de Grestoch . . . Noveritis me . . . confirmasse . . .

[1] He seems to ha[illegible] daughter of Thomas de Long-
brother of the Tho[illegible] d widow of Alan de Pen-
or Greystoke, me[illegible] re is a wide difference
vious page (49) a[illegible] ealogy of this family

Confirmation by Robert FitzThomas de Graistock to Rievaulx of sundry previous grants in Folkton, with additions.

B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle, in . . . elemosinam, octo acras et tres rodas terræ et prati in territorio de Folketon, quas habent de dono Ranulfi[1] filii Walteri de Folketon, et totam illam culturam quæ vocatur Cotehil, in qua continentur triginta acræ terræ, quas habent de dono Willelmi filii Rogeri filii Malgeri de Hundemanebi, in prædicto territorio de Folketon. Concessi etiam et confirmavi eisdem Abbati et monachis decem acras terræ in latere subtus Langecampe quæ incipiunt ad Dedhildale, [et] extenduntur in longum versus austrum usque ad culturam eorundem monachorum in Haggengate, et in latum usque ad divisam de Flotemonby versus orientem, quas habent de dono Walteri de Folketon. Præterea concessi et confirmavi dictis Abbati et monachis dua tofta in villa de Folketon—videl., unum quod Robertus Cementarius, et aliud quod Alanus de Askebarne aliquando tenuerunt de Waltero filio Walteri de Folketona, et sexaginta acras terræ arabilis in Waldo de Folketon, quas habent de dono Ricardi, Prioris, et Conventus S. Trinitatis de Kirkeham.[2] Hæc omnia concessi et confirmavi dictis Abbati et monachis in liberam . . . elemosinam, et in omnibus rebus per omnia sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum, quas inde habent, testantur. Hiis T. Domino Henrico de Le, milite; Ace de Flixton; Magistro Roberto de eadem; Patricio de Caldebec; Willelmo Bote; Waltero filio Henrici de Folketona; Willelmo Baret de eadem; Gilberto le Noble; Thoma de Scalleby; et aliis.

Quitclaim by Thomas FitzThomas de Aslackby to the Convent of Byland of certain rents

CCCXXXXIX. [vii. 198] . . . Ego Thomas, filius Thomæ de Aslakeby . . . Noveritis me . . . quieta clamasse, pro me et hæredibus meis, B. Mariæ et Abbati et Conventui de Bellalanda omnia homagia et servitia et redditus quæ habui in villa et toto territorio de Thormodeby ex dono Plesentiæ matris meæ—

as extracted from Dodsworth, *loco citato*, and that given by General Harrison at p. 372 of his great volume. The latter makes the family spring from "Ulf, a great Danish nobleman," whose son is named Ranulph de Greystoke, grandson, William de Greystoke, whose son again is Ranulph—our Ranulf or Rannulf FitzWalter—after whom comes his son William, as in Dodsworth, and then Thomas FitzWilliam de Graystoke, whose four children are Robert, William, Thomas, and Johanna. Thus the Walter FitzIvo of No. CLXII. and other deeds in the present series is ignored. According to Harrison, Thomas FitzWilliam de Greystoke married Christiana, daughter of Roger Vipont; in the Dodsworth extract it is a daughter (name not given) of Robert, not Roger, de Veteriponte. There can be no doubt that both authorities are dealing with the same family, although the alliance with Beatrix de Folketon seems to have escaped General Harrison. The Grantor of the present charter seems to have died about 1253-4.

[1] See Nos. CLXI., CLXII.

[2] The name of another Prior of Kirkham is here recorded, but unluckily with no clue as to date.

scil. homagium et servitium Abbatis de Rievalle et successorum suorum de quinque bovatis terræ, in eadem villa—Reddendo pro quatuor ex illis quinque bovatis terræ unam libram incensi annuatim; et homagium et servitium Willelmi de Malteby, etc. [*and twelve other persons mentioned in the same connection, when it continues*]—Ita quod omnes prænominati et hæredes eorum facient forinsecum servitium prædicto Abbati et Conventui de Bellalanda et eorum successoribus . . . secundum quod ad prædictas terras pertinet, et reddent prædictos redditus ad terminos consuetos. Præterea concessi et confirmavi prædicto Abbati et Conventui totam illam placeam quæ est ad ripam passagii versus Stoketon—scil., illam ubi piscatores solebant pendere retia sua at sic[c]anda,[1] et unam acram prati, etc. Hiis T. Domino Willelmo de Percy, Domino Waltero de Staynesby, militibus; Johanne de Egglesclyve, tunc Senescallo Episcopi Dunelm.; Ricardo de Waxsant; Willelmo de Maulteby; Waltero de Thormodby; Radulfo de Midelsburgh; Willelmo de Stokesley, Clerico; Gilberto de Maultby; Waltero Britone; Willelmo de Thornton; Gilberto de Newton; et aliis.

and services accruing to him in Thornaby, among others, from the Convent of Rievaulx.

CCCXL. [vii. 324] . . . Willelmus[2] Scrop, filius Gilberti Scrop . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse monachis Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, . . . in . . . elemosinam, totam donationem Symonis Scrop de Flotemanby—scil., quinquaginta acras terræ et unam rodam in territorio de Flotemanby, super Waldik, quæ pertinet ad sex bovatas terræ de dominico suo, et totam turbariam quæ jacet in marisco de Flotemanby subtus How, et unam acram terræ cultæ inter eandem turbariam et How, et totum pratum suum quod jacet in Hoc, et dimidiam acram terræ cultæ in Owstholm, et totum pratum suum in Horsholm, et redditum . . . denariorum in villa de Flotemanby de tofto juxta Brok, quem Robertus de Helperthorp tenuit. Hæc omnia tenebunt prædicti monachi et habebunt cum com[m]una et libertate quam dictus Symon habuit supra Waldik, et omnibus aliis rebus et aisiamentis quæ specificantur in carta quam habent ex dono ejusdem Symonis, libera, etc., sicut in prædicta carta

Confirmation by Walter FitzGilbert Scrope of certain grants in Flotmanby to Rievaulx by Simon Scrope.

[1] See Whitby Chart., p. 577, where a payment to the Abbey of liii s. iv d. "pro pendentia retium" is entered; and, moreover, attention is drawn in the notes to two similar entries in a Gysburne Priory rent-roll of like payments, in the same place as is here specified, of four salmon or the value of the same, "pro retibus pendendis." But the surmise there ventured, that the "hanging" was in the way of setting the nets, is here shown to be mistaken. They were hung out to dry.

[2] In the heading the name is Walter, son of Gilbert Scrop, in the deed itself, William. The latter is perhaps right.

continetur. Hiis T. H.[1] Priore de Bridlington; Adam, Priore de Malton; Waltero de Folketon; Roberto de Karetorp; Asce de Flixton; Simone Constabulario; Roberto de Helperthorp; Ricardo de Brunnum; Henrico filio Willelmi; Radulfo Nobili; Waltero Shankes; Roberto de Kerebi; et aliis.

Confirmation by William de Ros of his father Robert's grant to Rievaulx of certain lands to furnish forth a pittance on All Saints Day.

CCCXLI. [vii. 188b]. . . . Willelmus de Ros . . . Sciatis me . . . confirmasse S. Mariæ et monachis Rievallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, donationem quam Robertus de Ros, pater meus, fecit eis ad pitanciam[2] annuatim faciendam in die Omnium Sanctorum, per omnia sicut in carta patris mei, quam dicti monachi inde habent, continetur. Hiis T. Willelmo, Priore de Kirkeham; Fratre Waltero Brittone, tunc Præceptore Templariorum de Eborscyra; Willelmo et Henrico, Capellanis; Roberto filio Roberti de Ros; Willelmo de Tameton; Waltero de Wildeker; Roberto Burdet; Willelmo Burdet; Willelmo de Harum; Willelmo de Langthwait; Roberto de Garton; Petro de Jarpenvilla; Willelmo le Oisillur.

Grant of land and rights of pasturage near Bingley to Rievaulx by Robert Vileyn.

CCCXLII. [viii. 88b] Sciant . . . Robertus Vyleyn, dedi . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Ryevallis et monachis . . . in liberam elemosinam, totam terram meam inter campum communem de Helewyk et campum [de] Faheder, sicut clauditur fossato, . . . et totum communam pasturæ prædictæ villæ de Helewyk pertinentem—scil., a divisis de Faheder usque in Blacbroke, usque Romelesmore, utenda cum omnibus et omnimodis animalibus et pecoribus suis sicut sibi melius viderint expedire—Tenendam et habendam dictis monachis sicut aliqua elemosina liberius aut quietus dari potest, seu [89] teneri. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Dominis Stephano de Walays, Symone Ward, Hugone de Swynlington, militibus; Johanne de Marley; Johanne Vileyn; Waltero de Heukesworth; Ricardo de Wadworth; Hugone de Leedes; et aliis. Datum apud Ryevallem in septimana Paschæ, A. Gr. M° cc° octogesimo quinto.

[*In dorso* Bynglay.]

Release and quitclaim by Alan de Catherton and his

CCCXLIII. [viii. 89] . . . Alanus de Catherton et Helionora, uxor ejus . . . Noveritis nos, ob devotionem et amorem quem habemus erga Domum et monachos de Rievalle, et

[1] This is probably Prior Hubert, of whom Burton speaks as occurring in 1218. Ace de Flixton's name appears in certain deeds bearing an approximate date of 1230 to 1235.

[2] See No. XLVII.

ut participes efficiamur orationum et beneficiorum quæ fiunt in eadem Domo, remisisse et quietum clamasse de nobis et hæredibus nostris . . . prædictis monachis, totum jus et clamium quod habuimus, vel habere potuimus, in illo fossato quod dicti monachi fecerunt levari ab eo loco qui dicitur Godebersic, usque ad pratum de Baildun, ita quod nos et hæredes nostri nunquam aliquid juris poterimus exigere in eodem fossato, nec aliquam inde querelam movere contra præfatos monachos. Ipsi vero monachi reparabunt idem fossatum ex utraque parte rationabiliter, sine superfluitate, secundum statum quo primitus factum fuit, quotiescunque viderint sibi expedire, sine impedimento nostri et hæredum nostrorum. Et nos [*warranty*] quantum ad nos pertinet, contra etc. Et ut hæc omnia rata et inconcussa permaneant præsentem cartam sigillorum nostrorum impressione roboravimus. Hiis T. Roberto Muhaut[1]; Henrico de Barkeston; Roberto de Grenehil; Roberto Vylain[2]; Hugone de Muhaut[1]; Willelmo Castelay; Ada Trune[3]; Willelmo Coco; et aliis.

wife to Rievaulx of all their right in a certain dike thrown up by the Convent in the vicinity of Baildon in the West Riding.

CCCXLIV. [viii. 117^{b}] . . . Jordanus filius Mathæi de Horbirie, concessu et bona voluntate Jordani, filii mei et hæredis, dedi . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . cum corpore meo, in elemosinam, totam culturam meam in territorio de Floketona quæ nominatur Cockesclo, sine aliquo retenemento—scil., sicut eadem cultura a parte aquilonali per terram Adæ Utting et terram Henrici de Bosco ab Emlaierode extenditur in latitudine versus occidentem usque ad siketum qui est divisa inter terram Johannis filii mei, et eandem[4] Cockesclo, et inde per eundem siketum versus austrum usque in Emelaiebroc, et inde, per Emelaiebroc, versus orientem usque ad prædictum Emlaierode—Tenendum inperpetuum . . . liberam et quietam . . . ad quam culturam habebunt prædicti monachi liberum ingressum et egressum per totam terram meam de Floketona. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Thoma de Horbirie; Rogero de Birkine; Ada filio Philippi; Thoma filio Willelmi de Horbirie; Eustachio filio Walteri,[5] et Johanne, fratribus meis; Thoma filio Ysabel; Willelmo de Siltona; Roberto de Wulsingdene.

Grant by Jordan FitzMatthew de Horbury, with the assent of his son and heir, of a culture in Flockton to Rievaulx.

[1] The orthography of this name is uncertain, that is, as far as the writing is concerned. But there can be but little doubt that it is the same name as given in the Index to Kirkby's Inquest under the forms Monte Alto, Mohaud, Monhaud, Monhaut.

[2] The Grantor of the preceding charter.

[3] Again another name about the writing of which it is hard to be certain.

[4] Written *ejusdem*.

[5] This name is so written, notwithstanding the fact that both in the heading and in the commencement of the document the Grantor is styled "filius Mathaei."

CCCXLV. [viii. 146] CARTA ADÆ FILII PETRI DE BIRKIN.

Confirmatory charter by Adam FitzPeter of a variety of grants recorded on previous pages.

. . . Adam filius Petri . . . Sciatis me dedisse et confirmasse Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle, consensu et bona voluntate Johannis et Petri et Rogeri et Willelmi, filiorum meorum, in elemosinam, in territorio de Steinburg locum illum ubi habent favercas suas —scil., juxta rivulum qui vocatur Duva[1] sicut illum clauserunt fossatis et sepibus, et totum sartum illud quod vocant Oggethwaite,[2] et duodecim acras terræ juxta fabricam eorundem monachorum, ad aquilonalem partem, et extenduntur in longum contra aquilonem, et in latum a siketo quod est in parte orientali usque angulum alium terræ suæ, et inde deversus aquilonem, et totam mineriam ferri de prædicta villa, et in bosco ejusdem villæ ligna ad carbones, et alia sibi necessaria, et communem pasturam ejusdem villæ ubicunque pecora mea et hominum ejusdem villæ pascuntur—scil. ad iiii^or^ equos et viii^to^ boves et v^que^ vaccas, quarum vituli semper erunt etc. [*as in* No. XCI., *down to* in territorio prædictæ villæ, *when there is added* nec carbones vendent nec asportabunt alibi. Hanc elemosinam nostram etc. *down to* contra omnes homines inperpetuum, *when it proceeds*] Hæc omnia etiam dedi pro salute omnium illorum qui propter me vel per me peccaverunt. His T. Thoma filio Petri; Willelmo Ward; Reinero de Biggethwait; Johanne et Roberto fratribus ejus; Roberto de Stivetune; Johanne de Rorestone; Alano fratre ejus; Willelmo Coco; Jordano de Sproxtona; Ricardo de Muhalt[3]; Pigoto de Bretton; et aliis multis.

CCCXLVI. [viii. 261] CARTA YSABEL RELICTÆ ROGERI DE BYRI.

Grant by the widow of Roger de Byri, with the assent of her five sons, who were her heirs, to Rievaulx of a certain toft in Ulveley.

Sciant omnes . . . quod ego Ysabel, uxor [quondam] Rogeri de Byti,[4] in viduitate et libera potestate mea, dedisse . . . Monachis Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis, pro salute animæ dicti Rogeri, quondam viri mei . . . cum consensu[5] et bona voluntate Petri, Henrici, Johannis, Adæ, Eustachii, filiorum et hæredum meorum, in . . . elemosinam, totum toftum illum quem Osmund Niger tenuit de me in villa de Wlvele, ex altera parte viæ versus aquilonem, contra capitale mesuagium meum—

[1] Written *Duna*.
[2] See Nos. XCI.–XCVII.
[3] The same name as in the last deed but one, only there written Muhaut.
[4] This is so written. The form given in the heading is probably the correct one.
[5] *Concensu*.

Tenendum et habendum solutum, liberum et quietum—Ita quod præfati monachi dictum toftum ædificabunt et claudent sepe et fossato, vel muro, sicut melius viderint expedire,[1] et facient de eodem tofto quicquid voluerint, sicut de propria et perpetua possessione sua. Et ego [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Willelmo filio Adæ de Haghia; Alano de Criglyton; Henrico de Dichtun; Johanne Tyrel; Johanne de Mira; Swano de Brettona; Thoraldo de Bretton; Alexandro Chinet[1]; Thoma de Bretton; Thoma de Horbiri.

CCCXLVII. [ix. 157] FUNDATIO[2] MONASTERII DE KIRKHAM IN COMITATU EBORACENSI.

The second, and ultimate, Foundation Charter of Kirkham Priory, granted by Walter Espec.

Trustino,[3] D. G. Ebor. Archepiscopo, et Galfrido,[4] eadem Gratia Dunelm. Episcopo, et successoribus eorum, Walterus[5] Espec, et Alina, uxor ejus, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et dedisse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis de Kirkham, et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, concessu Regis Henrici Anglorum, et concessu nostro, et assensu et concessu nepotum meorum—filiorum, videl., sororum mearum, pro animabus patrum et matrum nepotum, et omnium parentum et benefactorum nostrorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam,—videl., totum manerium de Kirkham,[6] in bosco et plano, in terris et aquis, in pratis et pascuis, in piscinis [*sic*] et molendinis, et omnibus eidem loco pertinentibus; et ecclesiam parochialem[7] de Kirkham, una cum carucata terræ et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus; et ecclesiam de Helmeslac, cum una carucata terræ et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et nominatim tres toftas—scil. toftam Canoni-

[1] *Expediere.*

[2] This might be Chivet.

[3] Dodsworth gives a copy of this deed also in vol. vii. p. 191, where Thurstino stands for the Trustino here; and again in vol. cxxi. p. 98, where the reference is "Cartæ Antiquæ, littera V. u. z." And yet again another copy is found on p. 113 of the same volume. It is to be remembered, also, that two copies are given in the Cartularium proper, or Julius D., and one by Dodsworth, vol. ix. p. 161, of the document printed above as No. CCXVI., headed "Transcriptum Cartæ de Kircham." These two documents, thus repeatedly copied, are of equally great interest and importance, and must be carefully compared with each other, as well as collated with No. CXLIX. An attempt is made in the Introduction, to bring out at least a part of their full significance. Only explanatory or illustrative notes will be offered in the present place.

[4] Thurstan was Archbishop from 1119 to 1139-40.

[5] Geoffrey was Bishop of Durham between 1133 and 1139-40. The date of the present deed, therefore, is limited to the interval between 1133 and 1139. Thus the King Henry mentioned is the first of that name.

[6] Written *Walterius.*

[7] The extent of the grant as described here should be collated with that specified in No. CCXVI.

[8] *Perochialem.*

corum, toftam Presbiteri, et toftam Aldredi; et ecclesiam de Kirkby in Crendale,[1] cum una carucata terræ et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus; et ecclesiam de Gartona, cum una carucata terræ et omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus, et nominatim campum quem [157b] vocant flattum S. Michaelis, et totam villam de Wivesto,[2] cum septem carucatis terræ et omnibus eidem villæ pertinentibus, in bosco et plano, in terris et pascuis, et omnibus omnino rebus; et totam villam de Whitwell, cum novem carucatis terræ, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, et omnibus eidem villæ pertinentibus; et in Sextendala octo carucatas terræ, cum omnibus eidem terræ pertinentibus, et decimam denariorum de firmis meis et decimas[3] maneriorum meorum, et nominatim de villa et de molendino de Howsom, et piscationem aquæ de Darwent et cir[c]a Howsom; et meas domos de Eboraco, et decimam Lintoniæ[4] de meo dominico. Et iidem Canonici habebunt [decimam] cervorum[5] et porcorum et caprarum et ferarum sylvestrium quas vel ego vel posteri mei capiemus, et volatilium[6] quæ capientur per meas riveras. Et proprii porci Canonicorum et hominum suorum, qui nutriti sunt in his suis terris supranominatis, erunt in bosco de Hamylac quieti de pannagio. Similiter Canonici habebunt inde pannagium; et animalia et pecora eorundem Canonicorum ibunt ubique cum animalibus et pecoribus meis et hæredum meorum in eadem pastura, et ubi[7] ego vel hæredes mei accipimus boscum ad nostras necessitates, ibi et Canonici accipient, et homines Canonicorum habebunt ubique communem pasturam [158] cum hominibus meis. Præterea concessimus et donavimus eisdem Canonicis totam villam de Carham super Twedam fluvium, et ecclesiam ejusdem villæ et [omnia] eidem ecclesiæ pertinentia, in terris et aquis, et pratis et pascuis, in piscinis et molendinis, in divisis et consuetudinibus; et unam mansuram in Warch,[8] et totam villam de Tidhutona,[9] cum omnibus eidem villa pertinentibus . . . et ecclesiam de Hildreton, cum omnibus eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus; et ecclesiam de Neuton in Glendala, cum omnibus

[1] Kirkby Grindalyth.

[2] Written *Divesto*; now Westow.

[3] The writing here is very difficult to decipher, being almost illegible. But it is nearly certain that the reading suggested is well-founded and reasonable.

[4] It does not seem to be quite certain what, and where, this Linton is. It is desirable, however, to note the descriptive manner in which it is mentioned.

[5] Written *bonorum*.

[6] This word, and the application of it, were noted under No. CCXVI.

[7] Written *ibi*.

[8] This is written Werth. But there can be little doubt it should be Werch, and that, as denoting Wark, it affords another indication as to the manors held by Espec.

[9] This is Titlington (or Tidlington) in the other Foundation charter.

eidem ecclesiæ pertinentibus; et omnes meas decimas et nominatim decimas denariorum de censu terrarum mearum in Northumberland, et duas partes decimæ de dominio de Myndrom, et de Dooltrine,[1] et de molendino de Bolton. Et si dedero alicui homini aliquam de terris supranominatis, semper decima[2] remanebit Ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis de Kirkham. Hæc omnia supradicta concessimus et donavimus prædictis Canonicis in elemosinam sol[ut]a et quieta, ad Tenendum ita bene et quiete, libere et honorifice, sicut aliqua unquam melius et liberius habuimus vel tenuimus, cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus, et sicut alii Canonici regulares liberius et melius et quietius tenent in Anglia; et concedimus [eandem][3] quietam esse de omnibus terrenis servitiis quæ nobis et successoribus nostris pertinebant, salva dignitate [Ecclesiæ] S. Petri [158^b] de Eboraco, et Archiepiscopi ejusdem Ecclesiæ, et salva dignitate Ecclesiæ S. Cuthberti Dunelm., et Episcopi ejusdem Ecclesiæ. Hiis T. etc.

CCCXLVIII. [Dugdale, v. 284, No. XIII. PENES RADULPHUM THORESBY DE LEEDES, IN COM. EBOR., ARMIGERUM.]

Release and quitclaim by Sir John de Eure to Rievaulx of the right of puture, and other services, due to him from the Westerdale and Great Broughton lands held by the monks.

Carta Johannis de Eure[4] de putura forestarum, quam remittit Abbati et Conventui Rievallis in agro Eboracensi.

Hoc scriptum cyrographatum testatur quod Johannes de Euer concessit, remisit et quietum clamavit Abbati et Conventui Ryevallis . . . pro se et hæredibus suis, totum jus et clamium quod habuit vel habere potuit in putura[5] forestarum, vel servitiis earundem[6] forestarum, quam puturam Dominus Johannes aliquando exigebat de dictis Abbate et Conventu ratione terrarum et tenementorum, cum pertinenciis, quæ dicti

[1] The emendation here must be entirely hypothetical.

[2] *Decimam.*

[3] *Dam* is all that is written here. *Eandem* supplies the wanting sense.

[4] John de Eure, son of Hugh de Eure, of Stokesley and Ingleby. He is said, in Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, to have been knighted before 1307. From the present document, however, it is apparent that he was knighted before 1302. He obtained Charter of free warren in 35 Edward I. He died 1326-7.

[5] PUTURE, a custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's meat, horse's meat, and dog's meat of the inhabitants and tenants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, etc. The land subject to this custom is called "terra putura." Others, who call it *pulture*, explain it as a demand in general, and derive it from the monks, who, before they were admitted, *pulsabant*, knocked at the gate for several days together (Wharton's *Law Lexicon*).

[6] This is written "vel servientibus ejusdem forestarum," which is obviously wrong throughout. Whether the attempted emendation is right is another question. But "servitia" are mentioned below.

Abbas et Conventus habuerunt in Westerdale die confectionis hujus scripti. Concessit etiam idem Johannes quod dictus Abbas et successores sui . . . quieti sint de homagio faciendo eidem Johanni et hæredibus vel assignatis suis, pro terris et tenementis, cum suis pertinenciis, quæ dicti Abbas et Conventus tenuerunt die confectionis præsentium in Parva Brocton et in Kyrkeby in Cliveland, salvis tamen eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis fidelitate dicti Abbatis et successorum suorum, et aliis servitiis de dictis terris et tenementis, exceptis dictis homagiis tantum.[1] Ita tamen quod si dictæ terræ seu tenementa in parte, vel in toto, ad manum sæcularem in posterum deveniant tenenda in fidelitatem et hæreditatem, tunc dicti tenentes tam homagia quam alia servitia inde debita et consueta dicto Johanni et hæredibus suis faciant[2] et facere teneantur, non obstante præsenti scripto seu concessione prædicta. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti scripto, ad modum cyrographi confecto, prædictus Johannes, pro se et hæredibus suis vel assignatis, et prædictus Abbas, pro se et successoribus suis, sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis T. Domino Ernaldo de Perci, Nicholao de Menil, Alexandro de Cave, Roberto Euer, militibus[3]; Willelmo de Moubray; Johanne de Midleton; Willelmo Euer; Ricardo de Fenton; Johanne de Kirkeby; . . .[4] Bret; et aliis. Datum apud Ryevallem in Octabus S. Johannis Baptistæ, A. G. M° ccc° secundo.

CCCXLIX. [No. XIV. *ibid.*] CARTA WALTERI FILII ALICIÆ DE TERRIS IN TERRITORIO DE OSGOTEBY MONACHIS DE RYEVALLE CONCESSIS.

Confirmation by Walter, son of Alice, widow of Henry Fitz-Walter de Folkton, of certain meadow-land in Osgotby.

. . . Walterus, filius Aliciæ, quondam uxoris Henrici filii Walteri de Folketon. . . . Noveritis me . . . confirmasse B. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ et monachis Ryevallis . . . in . . . elemosinam, totum pratum, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de Osgotebi, quod habuerunt ex donatione dictæ Aliciæ . . . sicut in carta ejusdem Aliciæ, quam inde habent, plenius continetur. Ita quod nec ego nec hæredes mei etc. Et ego [*warranty*] prædictum pratum ut liberam . . . elemosinam, sicut prædictum est, contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judæos, inperpetuum. Hiis T. Willelmo de Aiton; Thoma de Wilckeby; . . .[4] de Folketon; Thoma de Helm[esley]; Willelmo Cresacre; Wil-

[1] *Tamen.*
[2] *Facient.*
[3] *Milite.* All four of the personages mentioned, however, were knights.
[4] Left blank.

lelmo de Morpath; Thoma de . . . [1]; Willelmo filio Roberti; . . . [1] filio . . . [1]; et aliis.

CCCL. [Original Charters, Bodl. Library, No. 30] . . . Thomas filius Paulini, Canonicus Ecclesiæ S. Petri Ebor. Notum sit omnibus vobis me omnino quietam clamasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis totam calumpniam quam habui super divisas de Welleburna juxta terram meam de Nageltun et de Wimbeltun—quæ, scil., divisæ continentur in cartis Rogeri de Molbrai et Nigelli filii ejus, quas divisas idem Rogerus cum hominibus suis et vicinis perambulavit,[2] et juramento affirmari fecit illas esse rectas divisas de Wellebrune. Nam prædictam calumpniam movi super præfatas divisas de Wellebrune quia homines mei michi falso suggesserant quod pertinerent ad terram meam de Nageltona et Wimbeltona. Sed quum nolui prædictos monachos injuste vexare, inquisivi diligenter a fidelibus hominibus et vicinis de eadem provincia, et certissime didici atque cognovi præfatas divisas pertinere ad Wellebrunam, meque super eas præfatam calumpniam contra rationem movisse. Et ideo totam prædictam calumpniam quietam clamavi sæpedictis monachis, et concessi eis terram suam fossato quiete claudere per supradictas divisas, sicut Robertus de Daivilla et cæteri vicini mei de eisdem viris ex parte sua illos facere permiserunt. Ego etiam, ipse, et Robertus Paulini,[3] nepos meus, et Johannes de Herefordia, cognatus meus, et Robertus filius Rainerii Puer, manibus nostris affidavimus quod ego nunquam faciam aliquam reclamationem super easdem divisas, nec per me nec per aliquem alium:—Ita quod si aliquis ex hominibus meis eosdem monachos vexare temptaverit de eisdem divisis, resistam ei, [et] etiam impediam eum pro posse meo. His T. Petro, Canonico de Giseburnia; Roberto Paulini; Roberto, Clerico de Martona; Hugone filio Willelmi, et Radulfo fratre ejus; Johanne de Herefordia; Everardo Hauthain; Willelmo filio Edmundi de Braidewath; Roberto filio Rainerii Puer.

Formal renunciation by Thomas Fitz-Paulinus, Canon of York, of a claim touching the boundaries between Welburn, Nawton, and Wombleton, which he had been led to make against Rievaulx by false representations.

CCCLI. [ii. 54[b]] In carta originali in Turri S. Mariæ Ebor. Eustachius de Bailolo confirmat Abbatiæ de Rievalle iii acras terræ in Westerdale, quas habent de dono Guidonis de Bovincourt.[4]

[*Drawing appended of a large circular seal,*—"A man on horseback with his sword drawne, on his left an eschocheon charged with 3 † bendwise."]

Memorandum from Dodsworth's collections of an early grant to Rievaulx by Guido de Bovincourt.

[1] Left blank.

[2] See No. LVII.

[3] The Grantor of this charter, but not his nephew, is named among the Testes to No. CCLXXXIII. in the Whitby Chartulary. So also is Robert FitzReiner Puer, who is mentioned immediately below.

[4] Guido de Bovincourt was one of the earliest benefactors to the Base-

et claudere quomodocunque voluerint, et ita libere per omnia sicut eis placuerit. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis ut teneant et habeant bene, libere et in pace omnes libertates suas et aisiamenta, et pasturam suam in territorio de Thimilby, infra villam et extra, quantum pertinet ad illam carucatam terræ, unde iidem monachi tenent dimidiam carucatam, et Jordanus Harun dimidiam carucatam, sine omni impedimento et reclamatione mei et hæredum meorum imperpetuum [*warranty*]. Hiis T. Philippo filio Johannis; Willelmo de Herl[saye]; Roberto Engeram; Willelmo de Barton; Willelmo Haget; Roberto de Monasteriis; Henrico Baret; Roberto filio ejus; et aliis.

[*The seal has a shield bearing a fess between three* ✠.]

CCCLIV. [xciv. 138] . . . Willelmus de Grey . . . Noveritis me dedisse, . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle, . . . in liberam elemosinam, totum manerium de Foxtona in Clyveland, . . . quod habui ex dono Walteri de Mubray—illud, scil., quod ego et Agnes de Humet, uxor mea, prius tenuimus in dotem ipsius Agnetis, quæ eam contingebat de tenemento quod fuit Willelmi de Thameton,[1] quondam viri sui, Habendum . . . præfatis Abbati et monachis de me et hæredibus meis libere . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et hæredibus meis duos solidos sterlingorum ad mediam quadragesimam, et faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad prædictum manerium pro omnibus servitiis . . . [*warranty and attestation*]. Hiis T. Stephano de Meynill; Radulfo filio Willelmi de Welleberge; Ricardo de Hoton; Ambrosio de Camera; Waltero de Steynesby; Ricardo de Normanby; Roberto [de] Pothou; Johanne de Toscotes; Rogero de Semer; Ricardo de Wausant; Johanne de Gousel; et aliis.

Grant by William de Grey to Rievaulx of the whole manor of Foxton in Cleveland, which accrued to him in right of his wife Agnes.

[*Seal two bars in chief three fleur de lys :—*
SIGILL. WILLELMI DE GREI.]

CCCLV. [xcv. 49] Johannes Surdevallus de Bodlum . . . Abbati de Rievalle in liberam elemosinam, et ad diem Domus Portæ elemosinam sustinendam, totum jus quod habui in dominio unius carucatæ terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Nauelton, cum homagio, etc. T. Dominis Willelmo de Malebise, Willelmo de Barton, militibus; Willelmo de Sproxton; Johanne de West Neuton.

Memoranda of grants to Rievaulx by John Surdeval of Beadlam, and John de Folkton, of territorial rights and lands, the former in Nawton, the latter in Folkton.

[1] See Whitby Chartulary, No. CCXCI., and notes, for some notice of the persons here named.

CCCLV^A. [*ib.* 70] Johannes de Folketon dedit Abbati et monachis de Ryevalle, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, octo acras de dominico prato suo in Folketon, quod vocatur Ovenamhenge, et juxta viam quæ vadit de Folketon ad Flixton. Testibus. Roberto de Sproxton; Willelmo de Barton; Thoma de Elton; etc.

CCCLVI. [cxvi. 82^b] IN CUSTODIA NATT. BIRKHEAD DE ESTLAYE IN PAROCHIA DE SOUTH BIRKBY IN COM. EBOR.[1]

Grant to Rievaulx by Adam Fitz-Peter de Birkin of the whole vill of Halton in the West Riding, one carucate only excepted, for the annual payment of six shillings.

Adam filius Petri de Birkina . . . pro anima sua et pro animabus Matildis, uxoris suæ, et Roberti filii sui, et illorum qui peccaverunt pro me vel per me, assensu Johannis filii et hæredis mei, dedi Monachis de Rivalle totam villam de Hathelton,[2] cum pertinenciis, excepta una carucata terræ quam prius dederam Conventui de Botheltona, sine omni servitio præter sex solidos, de quibus Willelmus de Kasteleia et hæredes sui reddent duos solidos, . . . pro terra quam de me tenuit in eadem Hatheltona, et Thomas de Monte Alto et hæredes reddent xii denarios. T. Rogero, Persona de Birkina; Roberto Vavasor; Adam filio Orm; W[illelm]o Wahard; Osberto de Bultona; Hugone de Stapleton; Hugone de Stiveton; Hugone de Ledde; Petro et W[illelm]o filiis meis; ad annuam pitanciam Conventui Rievallis in pane et potu et pisce in anniversaria die obitus mei imperpetuum.

CCCLVII. [cxxi. 205] Out of the said Tower of St. Maries :—

Memorandum of an agreement between the Abbot of Rievaulx and the Warden of St. Thomas' Hospital at Bolton, in virtue of which the Abbot conveys to the Warden half a carucate of land there.

1280. Conventio inter Abbatem de Ryvalle et Custodem sive Magistrum Hospitalis S. Thomæ Martiris de Bolton,[3] et fratres ejusdem Domus, etc., wherein the Abbat grants half a Carucate of lande in Bolton to the Master of the Hospitall. Teste, Alexandro de Boukehall, Roberto de Glenton, militibus; Johanne de Midleton; Alexandro de Tittlinge; Johanne de Beverley; W . . . Malemfaute de Alberweche; etc.

[1] An abstract of this charter is also given, vol. cxlvi. 89.

[2] Halton in the West Riding.

[3] This is Bolton, in the parish of Bishop Wilton in the East Riding. Under YAPUM ET BOULTON, p. 78, *Kirkby's Inquest*, several tenements are mentioned belonging to Robert de Grey's fee, and the entry terminates with "Et omnia supradicta tenentur de Hospitalariis in Boulton per certum annuum servitium, unde Rex perdit forinsecum."

CCCLVIII. From the original *penes* Rev. H. C. Holmes, Rector of Birkby, near Northallerton.

Agreement between the Abbot and Convent of Rievaulx and William de la Brook and his wife, Ellen, to exchange their Falthwait lands, etc., for certain lands of de la Brook's in Little Busby in Cleveland.

Anno Gratiæ Millesimo, ducentesimo, octogesimo quinto, et A. r. Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tertio decimo, in festo nativitatis B. Mariæ Virginis,—Ita convenit inter Willelmum, Abbatem Ryevallensem, et Conventum ejusdem loci, ex una parte, et Willelmum de la Broc et Elenam uxorem ejus, ex altera:—viz., quod prædicti Abbas et Conventus concesserunt, dederunt et hoc præsenti scripto confirmaverunt prædictis Willelmo et Elenæ totam terram suam de Falthwayt in Staynburna, et totam terram suam quam habuerunt ex alia parte aquæ de Duve quæ est de feodo de Pillee, et totam terram et pratum quæ habuerunt in villa et territorio de Cotheworthe, Habendum et Tenendum eisdem Willelmo et Elenæ, et hæredibus vel assignatis suis, de prædictis Abbate et Conventu in feodo et hæreditate, libere et quiete, integre et pacifice, cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aysiamentis suis, procul et prope, ad prædicta tenementa infra et extra prædictas villas pertinentibus, sine aliquo retenemento in perpetuum—Reddendo inde annuatim prædictis Abbati et Conventui unum denarium in festo Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ pro omni sæculari servicio, consuetudine et exactione, secta wardæ, relevio, et omnibus rebus terrenis et demandis: Et prædicti Abbas et Conventus prædicta [*warranty*] in escambium pro terris et tenementis quæ dicti Willelmus et Elena habeant in villa et territorio de Parva Buskby in Clyveland—scil., uno mesuagio et quatuordecim bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, de quibus terris et tenementis prædicti Willelmus et Elena concesserunt, reddiderunt et omnino de se et hæredibus suis quiete clamaverunt decem bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, et unum mesuagium et quatuor bovatas cum pertinenciis, wardis, escaetis et servitiis liberorum hominum in eadem villa dederunt, concesserunt et præsenti scripto confirmaverunt prædictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus, Tenenda et Habenda eidem Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus libere, . . . ut prædictum est, in perpetuum, Faciendo Capitalibus Dominis feodi servitia inde debita, pro omnibus serviciis, homagiis, releviis, sectis, et demandis prædictis Willelmo et Elenæ et eorum hæredibus pertinentibus. Et prædicti Willelmus et Elena et hæredes eorum prædictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus prædicta tenementa de Parva Buskeby, sicut prædictum est, pro excambio prædictarum terrarum de Falthwayt, et pro decem marcis quas prædicti Abbas et Con-

ventus prædictis Willelmo et Elenæ dederunt, contra omnes homines warantizabunt et defendent. In cujus . . . tam prædicti Abbas et Conventus, pro se et successoribus suis, quam prædicti Willelmus et Elena, pro se et hæredibus suis, præsenti scripto cyrographato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. H. T. Dominis Willelmo de Roseles, Roberto de Scutherskelf, Johanne de Meynille, militibus; Roberto Guer; Johanne de Blaby; Stephano Guer; Willelmo Guer; Johanne de Kyrkeby; et aliis.

[*Seal in green wax. Abbot standing up with book in his left hand, and in the right a crozier.*—S' ABAT' . . .]

Disavowal by Gilbert de Gant of certain vexatious proceedings taken by Ralph Fitz-Wichard against some of the Rievaulx brethren sojourning at Rufforth

CCCLIX. [Harl. Cart. 83 E. 52] Gilbertus de Gant,[1] Capitulo S. Mariæ de Suwella, et omnibus amicis et vicinis suis, et omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Notum vobis facio quod Radulfus filius Wichardi injuste et contra voluntatem meam agit, si ipse aliquam molestiam intulerit fratribus meis de Rievalle apud Ruefordam[2] habitantibus. Præterea sciatis quod nemus quod audistis eum calumpniari injuste calumpniatur, quia suum non est nec esse debet, sed est de meo dominio; et dedi totum meum dominium Fratribus præfatis ad domum Rievallensem et Ordinem exaltandum. Quamobrem Radulfo prædicto prohibeo super amorem meum, et sicut diligit quicquid de me tenet, quod nullo modo amodo se intromittat de elemosina mea. Et etiam Abbati et fratribus meis prædictis similiter prohibeo ne aliquam loquelam versus Radulfum teneant de elemosina mea, nec ei etiam inde respondeant: set si Radulfus vel aliquis alius calumpniatur aliquid de meo dominio vel de mea elemosina, coram meipso veniat et plenum rectum ei teneam. Precor insuper vos omnes quatinus, pro Dei amore et mei, fratres prænominatos et locum Ruefordam manuteneatis, ut Deus Omnipotens vobis in mutuum reddat, et ut ego vobis inde grates et servitia referam.

[1] A seal of yellow wax, much broken, is sewed on to the document—the impression is of a knight on horseback. The seal apparently is much older than the document. It is indorsed "Comitis G. Rad. filio Wichardi de nemore quod calumniatus."

[2] This can only be Rufforth in the Ainsty, not far from Acomb to the west. It is in the same district with Wyvelestorp, which I take to be the Hwersletorp of the Kirkham exchange deed, and Linton, and it would seem to be suggested by this deed, obscure as the whole subject-matter is, that the earliest benefactors of the two houses of Kirkham and Rievaulx had extensive possessions in this district; the matter is more fully dealt with in the Introduction.

CCCLX. [Add. Charters, 20564. Br. Museum][1] Omnibus S. Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, Robertus Chambord[2] salutem. Sciatis me . . . confirmasse . . . Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, totam donationem Simonis et Alani, fratrum meorum—scil., duas bovatas terræ in Kutona, Tenendas in perpetuum cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, . . . ita libere et quiete et plenarie, sicut in cartis eorum continetur, salvo tantummodo forensi servitio meo. Hiis T. Ricardo de Widevilla; Radulfo de Novavilla; Roberto de Ponte; Willelmo de Steinegriva; Roberto de Vado; Radulfo de Surdeval; Adam de Vado; Hugone Herre.

Confirmation by Robert Chambord of the donation by his brothers Simon and Alan, of land at East Cowton to Rievaulx.

CCCLXI. [Coll. Top. et Geneal. v. 109.] Robert de Cambort gave to the Church of S. Mary and S. Andrew de Marrigg, or Marrick Nunnery, two bovates of land in East Cowton which William FitzHenry held: "Hanc donationem in manu Rogerii Archiepiscopi confirmavi." This gift was confirmed by William de Chambort his son.

[*Ib.* p. 110.] Carta indentata. Conventio inter Monachos de Rivisvallibus et Moniales de Marrig de duabus bovatis terræ in Kutona quas iidem monachi habent ex donatione Simonis Chambord et Alani [fratris] ejus, cum toftis et croftis, in escambium pro xliiii^or acris terræ in Herleseia, cum pertinenciis, et communi pastura, sicut in carta Roberti de Lasceles,[3] donatoris earum, continetur. Et sciendum est quod prædictæ moniales facient forinsecum servicium pro prædictis duabus bovatis terræ in Kutona. H. T. Gaufrido Fossard; Arnaldo de Upsale; Thoma de Laceles; Jukello de Smithetun; Radulfo Faderles; Thoma filio Hugonis filii Arturi; Ricardo Senescaldo Domini Philippi, Episcopi Dunelm.; Bernardo de Halnathaby, et Henrico Barat, socio ejus, tunc Baillivis Domini Regis.

Agreement between the Convent of Rievaulx and that of Marrick touching two bovates of land in East Cowton.

Omnibus videntibus et audientibus litteras istas . . . Agnes, Priorissa, et Conventus monialium de Marrigg, salutem. Sciatis nos, cum communi consilio et assensu totius Capituli nostri dedisse . . . Reinero filio Jocelini de Herleseia et hæredibus suis, in feodum et hæreditatem, totam terram nostram quam Robertus de Laceles dedit nobis, cum tofto et crofto et cum aliis pertinenciis suis in eadem villa de Herleseia, præter xliiii

[1] Indorsed "Confirmatio Roberti de Chambort." The seal is in red wax, impression a knight on horseback, going to the right. Inscription, "Sigillum Roberti . . ."

[2] See next deed.

[3] Several charters by different members of the Lascelles family will be found above in Nos. LXXXVII., LXXXVIII., CCLXXXVII. to CCXCI., but none of those in Robert de Lascelles' name are such as to lead to any identification in connection with this deed.

acras terræ, cum pertinenciis suis, et præter communem pasturam ibidem ad c oves, quarum xlii acræ simul jacent in una cultura propinquiores deversus solem, et duæ acræ in crofto ejusdem terræ propinquiores viæ, et longiores a sole, quas dimisimus monachis de Rievallibus in escambium pro duabus bovatis terræ suæ in Kutona, ita quod tota terra quæ remanet de supradictis xliiii^or acris prædicto Reinero et hæredibus suis remanebit soluta et quieta in perpetuum de omnibus servitiis et exactionibus, Reddendo nobis annuatim duos solidos argenti, viz. xii denarios ad festum S. Andreæ Apostoli et xii d. ad nundinas de Richemund. H. T. Conano de Asc; Radulfo de Surdevale; Rainaldo de Tunestal; Roberto filio ejus; Johanne de Toscotes; Umfrido filio ejus; Willelmo filio Gocelini de Herleseia; Waltero fratre ejus; Jacobo de Salecoc; Fratre Willelmo, Converso de Marrig.

Note of a Convention between the Convent of Rievaulx and Simon de Vere touching the manors of Great and Little Raisdale, with pasturage, etc.

CCCLXII. [Kirkham Chartulary, Fairfax 7 (Bodl. Library), 51^b] . . . Cirographum inter Abbatem et Conventum Rievallis et Dominum S[imonem] de Ver de manerio de Raydysdalle,[1] in quo continetur quod dictus S[imon] concessit et confirmavit dictis Abbati et Conventui totum manerium de Magna Raysdale, quod habebant[2] de Willelmo Moubray de Taimton, et totum manerium de Parva Raysdale,—Tenenda et habenda libere et quiete, reddendo annuatim dicto Simoni et hæredibus suis, viii die Februarii, [et] ante festum S. Martini, xi s. viii d. Item concessit dictis Religiosis communam pasturæ herbagii de Kaldmore de Parva Raysdale ad omnimoda animalia sua, exceptis capris et porcis, usque ad aquam de Sepht extra . . .[3] salva eidem Simoni et hæredibus suis mineria[4] sua: et pro hac concessione dicti Religiosi dederunt dicto Simoni et hæredibus suis et hominibus eorum de Bild[esdala] pasturam herbagii in Parva Raysdale ad omnimoda animalia sua, exceptis capris et porcis, usque ad rivulum qui vocatur Holbek.

[1] It is much to be regretted on all hands that no original grant of lands or territory in Raisdale appears to be extant. We learn much as to the early topography of Bilsdale from Walter Espec's charter, but of those divisions of Bilsdale, distinguished by the name of Raisdale, Bilsdale Birdforth, Bilsdale Midcable, Bilsdale Kirkham, and the like, no corresponding ancient delineation or local description, however imperfect, is known to exist. It is evident from the present deed that the old grants might have abounded with local and other information.

[2] Written *habebunt*.

[3] There are two words here which are not easily decipherable. The first might be *prata*, but the second is more perplexing.

[4] On coming to Ministers' Accounts in the sequel we shall find reason to think that these iron and stone privileges also passed eventually into the hands of the Convent. And other matters of interest in connection with the Raysdale property of the Convent will likewise receive a measure of illustration.

Et mora de Byrlik erit communis dictis Religiosis et dicto Simoni et hæredibus suis imperpetuum.

CCCLXIII. [Magn. Reg. Alb. S. Mariæ Ebor. f. 14ᵇ] CARTA CYROGRAPHATA INTER S[IMONEM] DECANUM, CAPITULUM, ET ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM RIEVALLENSES.

Omnibus . . . Capitulum Ebor., salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos ratam habemus compositionem quæ facta est inter Dominum Simonem, Decanum nostrum, et Abbatem et monachos de Rievalle—videl., quod dicti Abbas et monachi Rievallenses dabunt annuatim Domino Simoni, Decano, et successoribus suis, Decanis Ebor., xx^ti solidos bonorum et legalium sterlingorum in festo S. Martini— scil., nomine decimarum [de] terris quas dicti monachi habent in parochia sua de Pikering, quæ terræ spectant ad grangiam eorum de Kekemarays, pro quibus consueverunt solvere prædecessoribus suis unam marcham argenti. Et in hujus rei confirmationem huic cartæ sigillum Capituli nostri apposuimus. Acta sunt hæc A° Inc. Domini M° cc° vi°. Hiis T. H[amone] Thesaurario, J[ohanne] Cancellario, Ebor.; Magistro Lisiardo, Magistro Gregorio, Magistro Brando, Magistro Waltero de Wysebek, Canonicis Ebor.

Copy of agreement between the Dean and Chapter of York and the Convent touching a payment, in lieu of tithes accruing in the parish of Pickering, to be made by the latter to the former.

CCCLXIV. [*ib.* f. 14] ORDINATIO FACTA PER ROGERUM,[1] DECANUM, ET CAPITULUM EBOR., ET PER ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM RYEVALLENSES.

Universis Christi fidelibus . . . Rogerus, Decanus Ebor. Ecclesiæ, et ejusdem Ecclesiæ Capitulum, . . . Quum cum omnibus, si fieri potest, pacem bene desideramus, ideo quæ pacis sunt quærimus. Hinc est quod cum super decimis de Kekemarays et de Loftmarays inter dilectos nostros, Abbates et Conventus de Rievalle, ex una parte, et Decanos Ecclesiæ nostræ ex altera, questio sit multotiens agitata, quæ nunquam perpetuæ pacis[2] sortiri[3] potuit effectum, tandem temporibus nostris, Deo miserante, ut utriusque Monasterii, scil., Rievallis et Ecclesiæ nostræ, tranquillitati caritative consuleremus, hoc fine conquievit:—videl., quod monachi de Ryevalle Decanis

Copy of an arrangement made touching the tithes of Kekmarrish and Loftmarrish, parish of Pickering, between the Dean and Chapter of York and the Convent of Rievaulx.

[1] Roger de Insula was Dean in 1221 and in 1226. He died in 1235. —Le Neve.

[2] This word is interlined.

[3] *Sortire.*

Ebor. sibi succedentibus quinque marcas sterlingorum pro bono pacis solvent perpetuo annuatim—medietatem, scil., ad festum S. Martini in hyeme, et medietatem ad Pentecosten, ita quod, hac compositione firmiter observata, cessabit in perpetuum omnis controversia inter Monachos Rievallenses et Decanos Ebor. inde hucusque super decimis prænominatis habita sive mota, cessantibus querelis omnibus inde habitis vel habendis, et omnibus pensionibus prius inde solutis. Omnia etiam, si qua de facto vel de jure lata sint occasione dictarum decimarum, utriusque partis consensu nullas vires imperpetuum optineant,[1] omnibus aliis perpetuæ pacis impedientibus evacuatis. Hanc vero compositionem perpetuo valituram ad instantiam et petitionem nostram, S. Trinitatis et S. Andreæ Ebor. Priores, et Prior de Martona, in causa dictarum decimarum a Domino Papa delegati, confirmaverunt, necnon et Dominus Galterus,[2] D. Gr. Ebor. Archiepiscopus et Angliæ Primas, speciali instrumento suo roboravit eandem, et omnes hujus compositionis turbatores, vel qui contra eam de cætero venire præsumpserint, ad instantiam nostram sententia excommunicationis innodavit. Nos quidem ut imperpetuum præsens compositio maneat irrevocabilis et firma, præsens scriptum sigillis nostris communi assensu roboravimus. Acta sunt hæc A° Gr. M° cc° xx°, circa festum S. Johannis Baptistæ. Hiis T. Domino Waltero, Archiepiscopo Ebor.; Magistro R[ogero] de Insula, Decano; Magistro G[alfrido][3] de Northwych, Præcentore; Magistro Johanne Romano; Magistro Godardo, Pœnitentiario; Domino Roberto, Abbate S. Mariæ Ebor.; R[adulpho], Priore Dunelm., et de S. Trinitate et de S. Andrea Ebor. Prioribus; Willelmo de Moubray; Rogero de Ros; Johanne de Birkyn; et Roberto de Lasceles; et aliis.

CCCLXV. [*ib.*] CARTA ABBATIS RIEVALLENSIS.

Undertaking by Adam, Abbot of Rievaulx, to pay tithes to Pickering Church on all lands in that parish which might hereafter be acquired by the Convent.

Omnibus . . . Frater A[dam], dictus Abbas de Rievalle, [14^b] et ejusdem loci Conventus . . . Noveritis nos pro quiete Domus nostræ et amicitia Ebor. Ecclesiæ, concessisse nos integre soluturos decimas Ecclesiæ de Pikering de omnibus terris quas de cætero in parochia de Pikering, vel capellarum suarum, adquiremus, licet de dictis terris novalia faciamus. In cujus rei etc. Dat. Ebor., Idus Febr., A. Incarnationis Dominicæ, M° cc° xl°.

[1] This is written *obtinente*. The emendation made may not be right, but it seems to supply the sense required. *Obtinebunt* might be better.

[2] Walter Gray; 1216 to 1255.

[3] This is an earlier date by five years than that given as the first by Le Neve. Geoffrey was Dean in 1233.

CCCLXVI. [*ib.* ii. f. 13] SENTENTIA JUDICUM DELEGATORUM DOMINI PAPÆ DE DECIMIS ECCLESIÆ DE PYKERING.

Final settlement by Judges-delegate nominated by the Pope of the disputes between the Dean and Chapter of York and the Convent of Rievaulx touching the tithes of Kekmarais and Loft-marishes.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus . . . Decanus, Subdecanus, Judices a Domino Papa delegati, et Thesaurarius Lincolniensis, Judex subdelegatus a Domino Episcopo Lincoln. ad totam causam, salutem in Domino. Mandatum Domini Papæ in hæc verba suscepimus:—Gregorius Episcopus, S. s. Dei, Venerabili fratri Episcopo, et dilectis filiis Decano et Subdecano Lincoln., . . . Dilectus filius G[alfridus], Decanus Ebor. sua nobis petitione monstravit quod cum olim inter quondam R[ogerum], Decanum Ebor., prædecessorem suum, ex parte una, et Abbatem et Conventum Rievallis, Cisterc. Ordinis, Ebor. Dioceseos, ex altera, super quibusdam decimis et rebus aliis ad Decanatum spectantibus exorta fuit materia quæstionis, tandem dictus prædecessor compositionem quandam super eisdem decimis minus provide cum Abbate et Conventu prædicto, in enormem ipsius Decanatus iniit læsionem, quæ postmodum per venerabilem fratrem nostrum, Archidiaconum, et Capitulum Ebor. extitit minus licite confirmata. Quare idem Decanus nobis humiliter supplicavit ut super hoc indempnitati suæ congruum remedium apponere curaremus. Quia vero nobis non constat de præmissis, discretioni vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus, partibus convocatis, audiatis causam et, appellatione remota, fine canonico terminetis, facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse, tu, frater Episcope, cum eorum altero ea nichilominus exequaris. Valete. Datum Laterani v. Kal. Junii, Pontificatus nostri A° xii^{mo}.—Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati utriusque partis procuratoribus—videl., procuratore Decani ad totam causam, et procuratore Abbatis et Conventus Rivallis ad litigandum, componendum et confitendum, legitime constitutis, in præsentia nostra comparentibus, procurator F[ulconis][1] Decani, qui dicto G[alfrido] Decano successit, petebat compositionem per bonæ memoriæ R[ogerum], quondam Decanum Ebor., super decimis de Kekemarays et Loftmarays initam,

[1] The initial written in here, and in two other places, appears to be P. But, according to Le Neve Fulco Basset was Dean of York next after Geoffrey of Norwich, succeeding him in the year 1239, and remaining in the office until 1242, when he became Bishop of London. The places named in this and the preceding documents are Loft Marrishes in the Township of Allerston, still known by that name, and in the vicinity of Marrishes Station, the name Kekmarrish or Kekmarais being no longer extant.

tanquam Decanatui dampnosam, rescindi et infirmari, et indempnitati ecclesiæ suæ de Pikeringe provideri. Procurator vero Abbatis et Conventus Ryevallis e contra, per reconventionem petebat dictam compositionem tanquam legitimam, pro bono pacis initam, et de consensu Capituli Ebor. confectam, et auctoritate Archiepiscopi roboratam, et per judices a Sede Apostolica delegatos confirmatam, per sententiam diffinitivam roborari et validam pronuntiari, memoratosque Abbatem et Conventum a petitione dicti F[ulconis] Decani sententialiter absolvi, proponens dictam compositionem Decanatui [13b] non esse dampnosam set fructuosam. Dicebat enim possessiones de quibus petebantur decimæ Abbate et Conventu Ryevall. adquisitas fuisse ante Generale Concilium Innocentii Papæ per sexaginta annos et amplius, et per eosdem monachos de Wasto Regis ad culturam retractas, sicut per cartam bonæ memoriæ Henrici, quondam Regis Angliæ, patris Regis Ricardi, et confirmationes Romanorum Pontificum, Lucii et Urbani, in judicio exhibitas, liquido apparebat, unde [de] dictis terris nullas decimas solvere debebant. Et sic asserebat Decanos Ebor. de lucro habere quicquid ex dicta compositione recipiebant. Adjecit etiam præfatus procurator Abbatis et Conventus decimas de terris memoratis provenientes non esse tantæ æstimationis, ut, licet a Decanatu subtractæ essent, cum tamen portio Decanatus nunquam fuerit, dici debeat enormis læsio Decanatus, ratione quod cum istis duabus marcis, et aliis quinque, sunt vii quas debet Abbas Rievallis Decano: Sed redditus ii marcarum nondum est assignatus, unde petendum est ab eo quod fiat assignatio. Proposuit etiam idem procurator Abbatem et Conv. Rievallis, ob firmam pacem et quietem Domus suæ, et honorem Ebor. Ecclesiæ, velle adjicere redditum duarum marcarum imperpetuum Decanatui Ebor., ne aliquis scrupulus enormis læsionis apud posteros de cætero remaneat, et hoc sup[p]lementum plene sufficere proponebat, quod quidem procurator partis adversæ non deficiebatur. Hiis igitur et aliis in jure propositis plenius intellectis, et procuratore Decani omnino deficiente in probatione enormis læsionis Decanatus Ebor. prætextu compositionis prænominatæ, procuratore etiam Abbatis et Conventus Rievallis, omni probationi, productioni testium, instrumentorum ulterius producendorum, renuntiante et instanter postulante causæ conclusionem, nos, Deum præ oculis habentes, et communicato bonorum virorum ac juris peritorum consilio, nichil temere in præjudicium Sedis Apostolicæ, seu compositionis præfatæ, provide, satis et sufficienti modo confectæ, volentes attemptare, Abbatem et Conventum Rievallis, auctoritate Apostolica nobis commissa, a supradicta

petitione memorati F[ulconis], Decani Ebor., sententialiter absolvimus, eidem Decano et omnibus successoribus suis, tam super impugnatione memoratæ compositionis quam super petitione dictarum decimarum de Kekemarays et Loftmarays, seu imposterum movenda quæstione enormis læsionis Decanatus Ebor., vel Ecclesiæ de Pikeringe prætextu supradictæ compositionis contra eosdem Abbatem et Conventum perpetuum silentium imponentes; Abbatem vero et Conventum Rievallis ad assignationem redditus duarum marcarum annuarum Decanatui Ebor. faciendi, secundum quod procurator eorum gratis in judicio optulit sententialiter, condempnamus: Sententialiter nichilominus pronuntiantes compositionem præfatam inter Decanos Ebor. sibi imperpetuum succedentes, et Abbates et Conventum Rievallis, pro bono pacis initam, omnino validam esse et perpetuo [14] valituram, eamque decernimus de cætero inviolabiliter observandam. Hæc autem sententia lata est A° Gr. M° cc° quadragesimo primo, in majore Ecclesia Lincoln., die Mercurii proximo ante festum B. Georgii Martiris.

CCCLXVII. [First Register of the City of York.] Mem. that wee, Thomas Gaytclyffe, John Cayrok, Serchours of Masones within þ^is Citie of York, John Forster and John Merdlay, alias Williamson, Serchours of Wryghtes within þ^e said Citie, have bene and takyn [view] of a grounde þ^at stode in variance betwyx thabbot and Convent of Rivaux, onn the oone partie, and the Dene and Chapiter of þ^e Cathedrall Kyrke of Seint Peter in York, onn that other partie, lying buttyng opon þ^e water in Laierthorp, in suburbes of the saide citee, buttyng opon þ^e water of Fosse at the weest ende, and langyng somme [tyme] to þ^e parsonage of Seint Marye Kyrke in Layrethorp, and accordyng to the custame of þ^e same Citee, þ^e ix day of Marce þ^e viii yere of þ^e reigne of Kyng Edwarde þ^e iiii., by the comandement of William Snawesille, þ^an beyng Maire of the same Citee: and after þ^e examinacione, good advise and great deliberacione by us hadde, as well substancialle wrytyng undre seale3, as by þ^e instructione and recorde of honest personnes havyng parfite notice and knawlydge of the saide grounde, we haue demed founde yat þ^e tenantes of þ^e saide Abbote and Convent haue wrangwisly halden and occupied xviii poules feet of þ^e grounde of þ^e saide Deane3 and Chapiter, the whiche xviii fote of grounde we haue demed and awarded shalbe departed from þ^e grounde of the said Abbot and Convent, and delivered and laid unto þ^e grounde of þ^e saide Deane and Chapiter, to haue and to holde to þayme and to þare successours for evermore, etc.

Award made by the Searchers of Masons and the Searchers of Wrights for the City of York, acting under the authority of the Mayor, in the matter of an alleged encroachment by the Convent of Rievaulx on lands belonging to the Dean and Chapter situate at Layerthorp.

Extract from a Cartulary of Rievaulx Abbey preserved among the Cott. MSS.

CCCLXVIII. [Ex Registro Abbatiæ de Rievaulx in Bibl Cott. sub effigie Julii D. 1, f. 15a. A.D. M° c° tricesimo primo.[1]]

Istæ sunt possessiones Rievallenses perennes[2] quæ sic collatæ sunt nobis:—

In principio datæ sunt ix carrucatæ terræ B. Bernardo, Abbati Clarevallensi,—scil. Grif. et Tillestona[3] ad construendam ibi Abbatiam, A.D. M° cxxx primo. Deinde, post aliquot annos, dedit Odo de Bolthebi Domino Willelmo, Abbati, Hestelscait,[4] cum pertinenciis suis.

A.D. M cxlv dedit nobis Walterus Espec Bildesdale,[5] cum pertinenciis suis.

Stephanus de Mainil dedit nobis Steintun, cum pertinenciis suis.

Item pratum de Rokesbergh dederunt nobis Gervasius, et Benedictus, filius ejus, et Hugo del Tuit.

Pratum de Waterholm dedit nobis Odo de Nes.

Tempore Domini Ailredi, Abbatis, dedit nobis Gilbertus de Gant grangiam de Hundemanebi, cum pertinenciis suis.

A.D. M clii[6] dedit nobis Willelmus, Episcopus Dunelm., grangiam de Crossebi, cum pertinenciis suis.

Præterea dedit nobis Hugo, Episcopus Dunelm., Cotun, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

Anno post hæc secundo,[7] dedit nobis Rogerus de Molbrai Welleburnam, cum pertinenciis.

Bertrannus de Bulemer dedit nobis unam carrucatam terræ in Welleburna, cum pertinenciis.

Radulfus Beler dedit nobis totam Houetonam.[8]

[1] This heading is from Dugdale, v. p. 281, Num. v. But what follows is from the original MS.

[2] Written *perhennes*.

[3] *Tillestonam*.

[4] This is Hestelscrait in Dugdale.

[5] If the dates thus given may be depended upon, and there seems no *prima facie* reason for distrusting them, they afford some interesting data that will not prove valueless in the attempt to reconstruct the early history of the Abbey. There is, however, some little obscurity attaching to the present statement. On consulting Espec's Foundation Charter, it is seen that a certain portion of Bilsdale, by no means inconsiderable, is included in the first or original grant which, it is customary to assume, must have dated in 1131. Yet here Walter Espec is mentioned as giving Bilsdale in 1145. Notice has already been drawn to the circumstance that the original grants conveying the major part of Bilsdale have not been met with.

[6] This is "mcli" in Dugdale.

[7] This date is noticeable in connection with the circumstance that de Moubray is named as one of those donors who, after a time, withdrew their donations. The numeral adjective is written *secundus*.

[8] After Houetonam is written (and copied in Dugdale) "præter dimidiam," which is obviously incomplete, but which it is not possible further to fill up or explain. Ralph Beler's grant of Houeton is attested in No. CCXXIV. by Roger, Archbishop of York, and in No. CCXXX. by the Dean and Chapter, but in neither of these deeds is any reference to any reservation made by the donor.

A° ab Incarnatione Domini M° clviii[1] dedit nobis Rex Henricus Secundus vastum subtus Pikering, in escambio pro Steintona quam nobis dedit Walterus[2] de Gant ad Abbatiam construendam ibi.

Robertus de Laceles dedit nobis unam carrucatam terræ in Mortun, cum pertinenciis suis.

Walterus Engelram dedit nobis v bovatas terræ in Welleberga, cum pertinenciis suis.

Walterus filius Yvonis dedit nobis dimidiam carrucatam in Fulketune, cum pertinenciis suis.

Torphinus de Alvestain dedit nobis unam carrucatam terræ in Alvestain, cum pertinenciis suis. [1160. *See* No. LXXXVI.]

Walterus Engelram dedit nobis in Heselertona xxx acras terræ, et pasturam ad M. oves.

Petrus de Tresc dedit nobis pasturam in Erdene.[3]

Hugo Malebestie dedit nobis Oswaldesenges.

Jordanus de Bussai dedit nobis dimidiam carrucatam terræ in Boeltun.

Ricardus Cumin dedit nobis unam carrucatam terræ et dimidiam in Staincroft.

Adam filius Petri dedit nobis Rumblesmor et favercas de Stainburg et de Scitlintuna.

Copsi[4] de Tunstal dedit nobis domum unam in Boeltun, cum tofto.

Radulfus de Novavilla dedit unam carrucatam terræ in Rictuna.[5]

Tempore Domini Silvani[6] Abbatis, dedit nobis Willelmus filius Theobaldi xvi acras terræ in campo de Folketun.

[1] This stands "mclxviii" in Dugdale; but in the original it is as printed here. The date is of some importance, as will appear from the notice taken of it in the Introduction.

[2] This is printed Gilbertus in Dugdale. The mistake is not unimportant, as will be seen by reference to the mention of the subject made in the Introduction. The expression "ad construendam abbatiam" is one that must attract attention, not to say scrutiny.

[3] Printed *Ervens* in Dugdale.

[4] This, no doubt, is the donation—at least, the notice of it—which gives occasion to the somewhat startling statement by General Harrison that "Copsi, Lord of Tunstall, co. Lancaster, in the time of William the Conqueror (!) gave one messuage and one toft in Bolton to the Abbot of Rivaulx" (p. 300). Judging from the dates already noticed in the present document, the date of Copsi's grant may have been about 1160 or after; or some thirty years subsequent to the foundation of Rievaulx.

[5] Printed *Riccun* in Dugdale.

[6] There is possibly sufficient reason for placing Abbot Sylvanus two places higher in the roll of abbots than that occupied by him in the accredited lists. There can be but little doubt that he was Abbot as early as 1170, and probably some little time before that. Moreover, the presumption, from the place occupied by him in this enumeration of grants, taking into consideration the early character of them all, would be that he was one among the early abbots.

Henricus [de] Willardebi et Alardus filius ejus dederunt nobis quatuor acras prati et dimidiam.

Torphinus de Alvestain dedit nobis xii perticatas terræ arabilis[1] et x perticatas prati.[2]

Decem bovatæ adquietatæ sunt nobis in Houetun, et v acræ.

Sanctimoniales de Welleburna dederunt nobis duas bovatas terræ.

Apud favercas nostras datæ sunt nobis lxx acræ et dimidia.

Acharius[3] de Tunstal dedit nobis grangiam de Boeltun, cum pertinenciis suis.

Everardus de Ros dedit nobis sartum de Helmesley et communam [pasturæ] de Pokeley.

Robertus de Sproxtun et Symon filius ejus dederunt nobis terram et pasturam ad cc oves in campo de Sproxtun.

Willelmus de Amundevilla dedit nobis unam acram terræ in campo de Treford juxta piscariam de Neus[um].

Terram de Tesedale, cum pertinenciis suis et pastura ad lx equas, cum pullis suis duorum annorum, et ad sexies xx^{ti} animalia, et ad xii vaccas et duos tauros, cum nutrimento suo, et terram de Westerdalle, cum pertinenciis suis, et pasturam ad sexies xx animalia, et piscariam de Neuhus—hæc omnia dedit nobis Bernardus de Baiol.

Grangiam de Broctun, cum pertinenciis suis, dedit nobis Jordanus Paen et cæteri liberi homines ejusdem villæ.

Piscariam de Normanebi, et xliii acras terræ, et pasturam ad centum oves, et ad viii equos vel boves, et ad sumarios qui necessarii fuerint, dedit nobis Ricardus filius Turstini, et Robertus filius ejus, et Ricardus Losth.

Domum et terram de Beverlacho in Flammangaria dedit nobis Johannes filius Johannis Vinitoris.

Robertus de Scyrlage dedit nobis terram in gardino Willelmi filii Leverici in Beverlacho, lx pedum in longum et xxx in latum, ad faciendam ibi unam domum.

Willelmus de Etun dedit nobis ix acras prati et unam perticatam in Torp[4] juxta Eboracum.

[1] *Arabilis* omitted in Dugdale.

[2] In Dugdale, after "prati" is printed "in Latum," which conceals an odd misapprehension. The "in latum" is immediately followed by "et tenduntur in longum," and has nothing to do, as is evident, with the site of the donation. See No. CXXXVIII.

[3] Printed *Archarius*. The first grant of Acharius de Tunstal was made in 1173. (See No. CXXXIX.) This confirms what is advanced in a nearly preceding note as regards the early nature of all the grants enumerated in the present document.

[4] Layerthorp. See No. CCCLXVII, etc.

CCCLXIX. [*ib.*]

Similar extract to the last, from the same source.

Tot carrucatas terræ habet Rievallis—

De dono Walteri Espech,	.	ix carrucatas terræ
„ „ Stephani de Mainil	.	ii „ „
De donatione Episcoporum Dunelm.	. . .	vi „ „
„ „ Gilberti de Gant,	.	duas bovatas „
„ „ Radulfi de Novavilla		unam carrucatam „
„ „ Rannulfi filii Walteri	. . .	dimidiam „ „
„ „ Torphini de Alvestain	. . .	unam „ „
„ „ Regis	. . .	xii carrucatas „
„ „ Rogeri de Molbrai, viii carrucatas terræ in Welleburna, et iiii carrucatas terræ in Houetun.		
„ „ Bertrani de Bulemer		unam carrucatam terræ
„ „ Acharii de Tunstal		duas carrucatas „
„ „ Bernardi de Baiol		dimidiam carrucatam „
„ „ Roberti de Laceles		unam „ „
„ „ Walteri Engelram		v bovatas „
		Summa l.

CCCLXX. [Dodsw. lxxxv. 36] Ex libro hodierni Comitis Rutland de quo infra fit mentio, fo. 53.[1]

Notice of the Foundation of the Houses of Kirkham, Rievaulx, and Warden.

Fundatio Monasteriorum de Kyrkham, Ryevalx et Wardon, et successio Dominorum de Ros.

Dominus Walterus Espeke, miles strenuus et decorus, in ætate juvenili duxit in uxorem quandam nomine Adelinam,[2] quæ concepit et peperit nomine Walterum, similem patri suo. Qui, formosus adolescens, multum delectabatur in cursibus velocibus equitare. Contigit ut quadam die, cum equum velocem ascendisset, et ipsum ad currendum ultra vires urgeret, apud parvam petrinam crucem versus Frythby[3] equus suus graviter cespitavit, et ille subito de equo cadens, collo suo fracto, vitam finivit temporalem. Quidem[4] cum rumor infortunii ad patrem suum pervenisset, conflet[5] dolore nimio. Deliberavit de hæredibus sibi disponendis, et[6] præcipue, quia[7] vir conquestus erat et armorum actibus quicquid habuit ac-

[1] This is, with a few variations, identical with the entry found in Cott. MSS. Vitellius, 64, and, it would seem, in all probability thence derived. As an authentic historical record it is dealt with in the Introduction.

[2] In a side-note is inserted "de Bellocampo."

[3] "Juxta Prioratum in Com. Ebor." is added here in Vit.

[4] *Quod* (Vit.).

[5] *Consternatus* (Vit.).

[6] *Licet* (Vit.).

[7] *Quando* (Vit.).

quisivit. Invocata igitur Spiritus Sancti gratia amicos suos consuluit, et præsertim Willelmum Gartoniensem Rectorem, et avunculum suum, cujus consilio plurimum acquievit.[1] Qui igitur consuluit ut de parte terrarum suarum Christum faceret hæredem; quod ad finem usque produxit, fundans tria monasteria.[2] Et primo monasterium de Kirkham, viii° Kalendas Martii, feria quarta, A.D. Millesimo centesimo vicesimo secundo, et præsulatus Turstini, Ebor. Archiepiscopi, anno quinto: et idem præsul primum Priorem, Willelmum, videl., supradictum, canonicum instructum in domo S. Oswaldi, ordinavit et constituit in pastorem, adjuncto sibi uno socio de eadem Domo. Qui quidem Prior Willelmus rexit Prioratum in Domo de Kirkeham per annum unum, menses . . . et duos dies, et sic,[3] quinto Nonas Julii ab hac luce . . . et ad vitam migravit æternam feliciter regnaturus et . . . ejusdem domus et . . . hospitalitatis supportandum idem Walterus dedit jus patronatus septem ecclesiarum per ipsum appropriatarum[4] eisdem in perpetuos usus habendum, et terras, redditus et possessiones ad summam mille trecent[ar]um marcarum[5] in Com. Ebor. et Northumberland. Postea fundavit monasterium Rievallis, A.D. millesimo centesimo trigesimo tertio.[6] Et postea fundavit Monasterium Wardon, A.D. millesimo centesimo trigesimo sexto.[6] Vixit idem Walterus postquam fundavit Monasterium de Kirkham viginti annos, miles strenuus et circumspectus. Tandem dictus Walterus senio confractus armis militaribus valescit,[7] nullum hæredem habens de corpore suo legitime procreatum. Residuum terrarum suarum divisit inter tres sorores suas, sibi jure hæreditario successuras, quarum nomina hæc sunt—Hawisa, Albreda et Adelina. Primam duxit in uxorem Willelmus Bussy; secundam Nicholaus Traylly; et tertiam Petrus de Roos. Set Adelinæ[8] sorori suæ, inter cætera, dedit specialiter advocationem de Kirkham et Rievalle. Et postea, sumens habitum monachalem apud Rievallem, ibidem, inter monachos per biennium conversans, vitam finivit temporalem. Jacens ibidem in sua ecclesia[9]

[1] *Acquisivit* (Vit.).
[2] In Vit. they are simply named, with the several dates for either.
[3] *Sic'*.
[4] *Approprietarum*.
[5] The essentially fabulous nature of this statement is dealt with elsewhere.
[6] For the verification of these dates see Introduction.
[7] What the reading here ought to be is not easily conjectured. All that is absolutely clear is that *valescit* cannot be correct. The intended meaning would seem to be "he retired from."
[8] *Adelinam*.
[9] There seems to be considerable reason for doubt as to the exact site of Walter Espec's sepulchre. The statements touching it are conflicting. One is to the effect that he was buried in the Chapter House. Here, the Church seems to be named,

humatur, Idus Martii A.D. millesimo centesimo quinquagesimo quarto. Cujus animæ propitietur Summus Deus. Amen.

Pro reorum venia Kirkham domus bona,
Rievallis deinceps, et hæc tertia Wardona
Est fundata primitus a dicta persona,
Pro quorum meritis datur illi trina corona.
Amen.

CCCLXXI. [Dodsw. lxxxv. 71b] In quodam cartulario Abbatiæ de Ryevalle in armari[ol]o apud Castrum de Beauver, xx die Septembris, 1640, continentur tituli cartarum tantum, cujus titulus talis est.

Extract from a Cartulary of Rievaulx Abbey, extant in 1640.

Cartæ Ryevallenses[1] intitulatæ secundum quod jacent in suis titulis in armariolo ut facilius inveniri poterint, cum necesse fuerit, in suis locis secundum [ordinem] alphabeticum. Quicunque aliquam earum a suo titulo alienaverit anathema sit.[2]

BUSKEBY.

Carta Walteri de Mubray de dimidia carrucata terræ in Buskeby, ... D. vii.

Carta Willelmi Thorin de x bovatis terræ in Buskeby, D. xvii.

D. xviii. Confirmatio Willelmi de Mubray de dimidia carrucata et iii bovatis in eadem.

D. xxxi. Confirmatio Willelmi [de] Moubray de Parva Buskeby.

D. xxxiii. Cyrograffum inter nos et Johannem de Torin de x bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Parva Buskeby concessis ei et hæredibus suis, pro homagio et servitio suo, in feudo, faciendo forinsecum servitium.

but the meaning of ecclesia may be simply as in a charter, and equivalent simply to "Conventual Foundation." There is yet a third theory, I believe, namely, that his tomb was really in the "Slip."

[1] I have thought it better to print this here rather than in the Appendix, inasmuch as, fragmentary as it is, it still serves to show how many charters, and of what considerable interest, are missing, or rather lost. As to the number of lost charters, possibly the next list may serve to supply some illustration.

[2] This sentence, it will be seen, is repeated at the head of the catalogue printed below. With respect to the "Cartæ Regum," it is obvious that we have copies of many of them in the preceding pages. But many of those now included are not now to be met with, as, for instance, the original grant of the Waste below Pickering, the three charters by Scottish Kings, etc. The least or most superficial observation of the number of Broughton charters catalogued below will suffice to show what an enormous mass of records of the kind specified must have existed among the muniments of the Abbey. It is further to be observed that the transcript of the titles of the said deeds is not by any means free from error. The annotations on slips of this kind, or notes in illustration, will be inserted between square brackets in the body of the text.

[MS. f. 7a] KARLETON.

D. i. Carta Johannis de Langeberg de dimidia carucata terræ in Karleton.

D. xiiii. Confirmatio Stephani filii Roberti [de] Menill de dimidia carrucata terræ in eadem villa.

FOXTON.

D. i. Carta Willelmi de Grey de toto manerio de Foxton.

D. Confirmatio Willelmi filii Walteri de Percy de Kildale de manerio de Foxton.

RAYTHESDALE.

D. i. Cyrograffum Willelmi de Grey et Agnetis uxoris ejus de Raythesdalle.

D. ii. Quieta clamatio Roberti de Scutherskelf de Parva Raythesdale.

Cyrograffum inter nos et Symonem de Vere de manerio de Raythesdale, et de diversis pasturis, et redditu xi solidorum.

[72] MIDELTON, TESDALE, WESTERDALE, PISCARIA.

M. i. Carta Bernardi Bailiol de omnibus quæ dedit nobis in Tesdale et Westerdale.

M. ii. Carta ejusdem de [1] piscaria de Neusum.

M. v. Carta Eustachii de Bailiol confirmans donationem Bernardi, et de multis aliis additis, viz. de xc equabus et viii stalon[ibus].

M. vi. Confirmatio ejusdem de Thesedale et Westerdale.

M. vii. Carta ejusdem confirmans donationem Guidonis de Bovincourt de Westerdale, et de ii bovatis terræ.

M. viii. Carta ejusdem de viii bovatis terræ in Neusum.

M. ix. Carta Hugonis de Bailliol de v^{xx} equabus cum viii stalonibus, et c ovibus, xx vaccis, tribus tauris et xv acris terræ, per particulas, in Thesdale.

M. xviii. Carta Gilberti Hansard de piscaria de Thesa apud Wirkesal,[2] et vi acris terræ super ripam ejusdem aquæ, et de villa de Angrum.[3]

M. xx. Confirmatio Edmundi de Lascy de donatione Gilberti Hansard, scil., de piscaria et v acris terræ super ripam de Teysa.

M. xxxv. Scriptum Johannis de Lythegraynes de Neusom, pro homagio et servitio suo, Reddendo nobis xcv s. annuatim: et tenet ad feodi firmam.

[1] *In.*
[2] Written *Wrikesal.*
[3] Apparently written *Aurum.* But Angram must be the place intended.

THESDALE.

M. xlii. Carta Bernardi Fillol[1] de tribus acris terræ et tribus rodis in Midelton.

M. xliiii. Carta Gode uxoris Bernardi Fillol de donatione viri sui in Midelton.

COUSEBY.

N. i. Carta Roberti de Stuteville de iiii^{or} carrucatis terræ de Couseby et de una carrucata terræ in Kepewyk.

N. ii. Carta Willelmi de Stutavill de Couseby et de quibusdam particulis terræ jacentibus ultra viam publicam de Heskaith et metas de Bolteby.

HESKAITHE.

N. i. Carta Odonis de donatione de Heskaith.

N. ii. Carta Adæ de Bolteby de terra ejusdem, et de pastura de Ravensthorp et Thrilby ad cccc oves, et alia animalia.

[72^b] ANGRUM.

O. i. Carta G[ilberti][2] Haunsard de tota villa de Angram, et libero transitu per terram de Welleberg.

O. v. Carta Hugonis filii Radulphi de Huckerby de ii bov. terræ in Angrum quæ fuerunt Gaufridi Haunsard.

[f. 53] E codice MS. pergameni penes nobilissimum Ducem de Rutland, 1730.

1. Cartarum Rywallensium intitulationes, secundum quas jacent in armariolo, ut facilius inveniri poterint, cum necesse fuerit, ordine alphabetico distributæ. Quicunque autem earum aliquam a suo titulo alienaverit anathema sit.

[MS. fol. i^a] I. CARTÆ REGUM.

1. Carta Henrici Regis Senioris de omnibus possessionibus et libertatibus Rywallensibus, A. i.

[1] This name is so plainly written in both this entry and the next that no mistake seems supposable.

[2] It should be observed that in the succeeding entry Gaufridus Hansard is named. Probably, however, the present expansion is to be justified.

31. Confirmatio Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis de omnibus possessionibus, . B. v.
32. Alia confirmatio ejusdem de eisdem, . B. vi.
33. Alia confirmatio ejusdem de eisdem sub alio sigillo, ... B. vii.
34. Confirmatio ejusdem de Crauncemor, Buskeby, Karleton et Thormoteby, . B. viii.
35. Confirmatio ejusdem de Neuton, Kayton, No[n]ington et Swaldal, . . . B. ix.
36. Confirmatio ejusdem de Swaldal, Lebberston, Neuton et No[n]ington, . . B. x.
37. Carta ejusdem Henrici de warenna in omnibus dominicis [*written* decimis] in territoriis nostris de Crosseby, Rathesdale, Neuton, Hefeath [*probably intended for* Hestescaith], Welleburna [*written* Welleburnam], Brokton, Morton et Skipning [*doubtless for* Skipnum], . B. xi.
38. Concessio Edwardi Regis de ingressu terræ Willelmi de la Haye et Willelmi de Lascelles, ... B. xii.
39. [*Adduntur hæc in alia manu*] nova protectio Domini Regis Edwardi tertii, . B. xiii.
[b] In isto Titulo sunt cyrographa ad terminum diversa scripta liberationum venditarum; et quædam cartæ de Bellaland in sequestratione posita, . . C.

II. Brocton [Burn Brocton, Com. Lincoln. *This is a mere guess on the part of the transcriber. All the names of persons and places are connected with what is now Broughton in Cleveland.*]

40. Carta Jordani Payn de Brocton triplicata, D. i.
41. Confirmatio ejusdem de terra ex dono liberorum hominum de Brocton, . . D. ii.
42. Carta ejusdem de duabus bovatis terræ et una acra terræ in eadem, Reddendo inde annuatim x. s. ad Pentecosten et S. Martinum, ... D. iii.
43. Confirmatio Henrici de Meinill de donatione ejusdem Jordani, ... D. iv.
44. Confirmatio ejusdem Henrici de donatione ejusdem Jordani et aliorum, . . . D. v.

45. Carta Radulfi Payn confirmans omnes donationes Jordani Payn, . . . D. vi.
46. Confirmatio Jordani Payn de duabus bovatis, ... D. vii.
47. Confirmatio Jordani Payn de quibusdam terris et pasturis quas Alanus Barn et cæteri dimiserunt Monachis Ryevalliæ, . D. viii.
48. Carta Willelmi filii Bernardi Blundi confirmans donationes Bernardi patris sui, . D. ix.
49. Carta Willelmi filii Bernardi Blundi de duabus acris, ... D. x.
50. Carta Johannis Payn de pratis in Brocton, D. xi.
[MS. f. 3a] 51. Carta Johannis Payn de prato in Brocton, ... D. xii.
52. Confirmatio Johannis Payn de omnibus terris in Brocton, ... D. xiii.
53. Confirmatio Johannis Payn de omnibus terris et tenementis in Brocton Parva, . D. xiv.
54. Carta Radulfi de Vado [*written* Lado] de tribus acris in Brocton Parva, . . D. xv.
55. Carta Willemi filii Horin [*it may be surmised that this ought to be* Thorin] de terra quam habuit in Brocton magna, . D. xvi.
56. Carta Roberti filii Nelwyse [*probably for* Helwyse] de duabus bovatis terræ in Brocton, D. xvii.
[54b] 57. Carta et quieta clamatio Willelmi filii Thomæ Tylwell de una bovata terræ in Brocton Magna, ... D. xviii.
58. Quieta clamatio Matildis de Clay, uxoris Roberti Curthose, de dote sua in Broctona, ... D. xix.
59. Quieta clamatio Walteri Moubray de terra quam habuimus de Wymarka [*written* Wymarta] matre sua in Broctona magna, D. xx.
60. Quieta clamatio Nicholai de Chaumcurt et Sibillæ, uxoris ejus, de dimidia carucata terræ et quinque toftis in Brocton, . D. xxi.
61. Carta Ceciliæ uxoris Roberti de duabus selionibus terræ in Brocton magna, . D. xxii.
62. Quieta clamatio Johannis de Pykering et Agnetis uxoris ejus de Kyngelowebek [*the orthography is uncertain*] et de communa in North . . .. D. xxiii
63. Carta Stephani filii Roberti Brun de una bovata terræ in Brocton, . . . D. xxiii

64. Carta et quieta clamatio Nicholai filii Walteri, Clerici de Kirkeby, de quinque solidis redditus in Brocton, . . . D. xxv.

[b] 65. Carta Stephani filii Hugonis de Wey de una acra in Brocton, ... D. xxvi.

66. Carta Hugonis de Vado et Matildis uxoris ejus de prato in Brocton, . . . D. xxvii.

67. Carta Stephani le We [*in all probability this form, with the* de Vado *and* de Wey *above, is merely a variation of one and the same name*] de quinque rodis terræ in Brocton, ... D. xxviii.

68. Carta Stephani de Vado de duabus acris terræ et dimidia acra prati in Brocton, . D. xxix.

69. Cyrographum Templariorum [*an entry not without interest in the local history of the place*] in Brocton, ... D. xxx.

70. Carta Stephani le We de una acra terræ in Brocton, ... D. xxxi.

71. Carta Walteri filii Willelmi de Brocton de [55] una parte tofti unius in eadem Broctona, ... D. xxxii.

72. Carta Ricardi filii Willelmi Baret de duabus acris terræ in Brocton, . . . D. xxxiii.

73. Confirmatio Willelmi Baret de duabus acris terræ in Broctona, . . . D. xxxiv.

74. Confirmatio Thomæ Ayr de prato in Brocton, ... D. xxxv.

75. Carta Thomæ Ayr de quatuor acris et dimidia in Brocton, ... D. xxxvi.

76. Carta Thomæ Ayr de tribus selionibus terræ in Brocton, ... D. xxxvii.

77. Carta Thomæ Ayr de quinque acris in Brocton, ... D. xxxviii.

78. Carta Thomæ Ayr de duabus acris et xix rodefalles in Brocton, ... D. xxxix.

79. Carta Thomæ Ayr de capitali messuagio in Brocton, ... D. xl.

80. Carta Thomæ Ayr de duabus acris in eadem, D. xli.

81. Quieta clamatio Thomæ Ayr de una bovata terræ et duabus selionibus in eadem, . D. xlii.

82. Carta Thomæ Ayr de una parte curtæ suæ et duabus selionibus in eadem, . . D. xliii.

[MS. f. 4[a]] 83. Carta Thomæ Ayr de duabus acris et dimidia in eadem, . . . D. xliv.

103. Cartæ Adæ [*written* Adæ de] Barn de uno tofto in eadem, ... D. lxiv.

104. Carta Adæ Barn de molendino in eadem, D. lxv.

105. Carta Adæ Barn de uno tofto in eadem, . D. lxvi.

106. Carta Adæ Barn de sex bovatis terræ in eadem, ... D. lxvii.

107. Carta Adæ Barn confirmans donationes Thomæ Barn, ... D. lxviii.

108. Quieta clamatio Adæ Barn de Brocton de una carucata terræ quam Willelmus Brito dedit ad unam pitanciam, . . D. lxix.

109. Confirmatio Adæ Barn confirmans donationes Johannis fratris sui, . . . D. lxx.

[5^{b}] 110. Confirmatio Adæ Barn de dono Johannis fratris in Brocton, . . D. lxxi.

111. Carta Adæ Barn de diversis terris et tenuris in eadem, ... D. lxxii.

112. Carta Willelmi de Vado de tribus rodis et dimidia prati in Parva Brocton, . D. lxxiii.

113. Carta Hugonis Unde [*altogether uncertain*] de dimidia carucata terræ in eadem, Reddendo ii s. viii d. tantum per annum, ... D. lxxiv.

114. Carta Willelmi filii Therin de ii acris terræ, iii perticatis in territorio ejusdem villæ, ... D. lxxv.

[MS. f. 5^{a}] 115. Cyrographum Hugonis Unde de dimidia carucata terræ in eadem, . D. lxxvi.

116. Carta Stephani filii Ricardi de Toftcotes de una bovata terræ in eadem, . . D. lxxvii.

117. Confirmatio Eustacii de Vesci de eadem, D. lxxviii.

118. Scriptum Agnetis de Vesci de eadem, . D. lxxix.

119. Confirmatio Johannis de Vesci de tenementis in eadem et Herleston [*this is obviously miswritten*], ... D. iiii^{xx}.

120. Carta Adæ Barn de terris et dominio de Bren Brockaghtona [*Qu.* what ?], . D. iiii^{xx}i.

121. Carta Adæ Barn de sex bovatis terræ in Magna Brocton, ... D. iiii^{xx}ii.

122. Carta Thomæ Barn de duabus acris in eadem, ... D. iiii^{xx}iii.

123. Carta Thomæ Barn de iii. perticatis terræ in eadem, ... D. iiii^{xx}iv.

124. Carta Johannis filii Adæ Barn de una bovata terræ in Brocton, . . . D. iiii^{xx}v.

redditu unius solidi de uno alio tofto quod dicitur [*written* datur] Gyple, facta A.D. M.ccc.xliii, si stare possit propter statutum Regis, [57] et quod dubitatum. Prædictum toftum cum redditu tenetur ad firmam per indenturam quæ jacet in[*ter*] dimissiones in D. Litera, ... D. v^{xx}iii.

143. Confirmatio Johannis de Moubray de terris in Brocton, ... D. v^{xx}iv.

144. Carta Johannis Conyers de terris in Brocton, Reddendo ei xxvi s. viii d., . D. v^{xx}v.

145. Confirmatio Johannis de Moubray, Domini de Insula Axiholm, de Broughton, etc., ... D. v^{xx}vi.

[MS. f. 6a] III. Buskeby Magna et Parva.

146. Carta Willelmi de L . . . de tribus bovatis in Parva Buskeby. Exigit forinsec[um], ... D. i.

147. Carta Roberti filii Michaelis de uno tofto et crofto in eadem, ... D. ii.

148. Carta Galfridi Brete de Karleton de cultura quæ vocatur Stedeplatte in Magna Buskeby, ... D. iii.

149. Carta Sibillæ filiæ Willielmi Nunneman de una bovata terræ in Parva Buskeby. Exigit forinsec[um], ... D. iv.

150. Carta Galfridi Thorin de . . . et redditibus in Buskeby et Brocton, ... D. v.

151. Carta Walteri [de] Moubray de tribus toftis in Buskeby, ... D. vi.

152. Carta Walteri [de] Moubray de dimidia carucata terræ in eadem, ... D. vii.

153. Confirmatio et quieta clamantia Aliciæ filiæ . . . filii Michaelis de tota donatione Roberti filii Michaelis in eadem sine servitio, ... D. viii.

154. Carta Johannis Maye et Mariotæ uxoris [ejus] de uno tofto et una bovata terræ in eadem, ... D. ix.

155. Confirmatio Willelmi de Hestinges de Stedeplatt, et de omnibus aliis terris de feodo suo, Reddendo sibi x s. pro omnibus servitiis, ... D. x.

156. Quieta clamatio Walteri filii Eustacii de Gysburn de ii bovatis terræ in eadem, D. xi.
[57b] 157. Confirmatio M . . . filii Gaufridi Brette de donatione patris, . . . D. xii.
158. Confirmatio Willelmi Nunneman de uno tofto et crofto, ... D. xiii.
159. Confirmatio Willelmi de L . . . de tribus bovatis terræ in eadem, . . . D. xiv.
160. Carta Eustacii de Buskeby de uno tofto et una bovata in eadem, . . . D. xv.
161. Carta Roberti filii Walteri Brette de uno tofto et uno crofto in eadem, . . D. xvi.
[b] 162. Carta Willelmi Thorin de x bovatis terræ in Buskeby, . . . D. xvii.
163. Confirmatio Willelmi de Moubray de dimidia carucata et tribus toftis in eadem, ... D. xviii.
164. Scriptum Hugonis de Ever de relaxatione . . . Stedplat et Kyrkeby . . . et de Parva Broghton tenentibus feodi in eadem, ... D. xix.
165. Confirmatio Hugonis de Ever de donatione Roberti sine servitio, . . . D. xx.
166. Quieta clamantia Walteri filii Eustacii de Gysburn de iiii bovatis terræ, cum tofto et crofto, de dono Willelmi de Loftisco [*this is written* Loftisto. *The true form of the name seems doubtful*], D. xxi.
167. Scriptum Willelmi de la Haye de escambio terræ de Buskeby et Falchay [*this is obviously a corruption, but of what name it is difficult to say. It is possible that Faceby may be intended. That place is in the required vicinity*], . . . D. xxii.
168. Confirmatio Willelmi de Hestyng de diversis terris in eadem, . . . D. xxiii.
169. Confirmatio Roberti Brette de Karleton de ii bovatis in eadem, . . . D. xxiv.
170. Quieta clamatio W . . . Moubray de Reythesdal et terris in Buskeby, . D. xxv.
171. Confirmatio Domini Nicholai Maynell de omnibus terris et tenementis in eadem, D. xxvi.
172. Carta Johannis de Pothou [*this is written* Pocheys. *From the next number the present correction is probably that required*] de viii s. annui redditus, . . D. xxvii.

CCCLXXII. [Patent Rolls, 6 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 23] Pro Abbate et Conventu de Ryevalle.

Confirmation by King Edward III. of all grants and concessions by the various donors, hitherto made to the Convent.

Rex[1] omnibus ad quos . . . salutem. Donationem, concessionem et confirmationem, quas Willelmus de Loftisco[2] per cartam suam fecit Deo et B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis de Rie-

[1] This is a document of no ordinary value, as well as interest, for it displays to our view, mapped out, as it were, in one broad sheet, all the possessions which had accrued to the Abbey up to the period of its date (1332), and that is very nearly tantamount to saying all that ever tended to swell the actual Conventual endowments. Necessarily, a document which may be spoken of in such terms must be of very considerable length. In order to compress it as far as possible within reasonable limits, after the first page or two, which are printed nearly *in extenso*, all the mere formal phrases of customary use will be omitted, and the omission indicated in the customary manner by dotted spaces. But it is hoped that nothing of real interest and historical value is left out.

[2] As observed on a previous page, the orthography of this name is uncertain. But it clearly must be either Loftisto or Loftisco, and the latter is chosen as apparently the more likely.

valle de tribus bovatis [terræ], cum pertinenciis, in Parva Buskebia[1] in Clyueland cum toftis et croftis et omnibus pertinenciis: Donationem etiam et concessionem et confirmationem quas Sibilla filia Willelmi le Nounneman per cartam suam fecit Deo et B. Mariæ, et Abbati et monachis prædictis, de una bovata terræ, cum tofto et crofto, et omnibus pertinenciis suis, in eadem villa: Donationem insuper, remissionem et quietam clamanciam quas Walterus de Moubray per cartam suam fecit Deo . . . de toto jure et clameo quæ habuit vel habere potuit in dimidia carucata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem et concessionem et confirmationem quas Johannes May et Mariota, uxor ejus, per cartam suam fecerunt Deo et B. Mariæ et Abbati et monachis prædictis de una bovata terræ, cum tofto et crofto, et omnibus pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem insuper, concessionem et confirmationem quas Gaufridus de Toreny per cartam suam fecit Deo . . . de omnibus redditibus, terris et tenuris quas Johannes filius Ricardi de Toreny, nepos suus, sibi dedit in escambium pro terra sua in eadem villa, et de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Parva Broctona: Concessionem etiam quam Johannes filius Roberti de Pothoue per scriptum suum fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de annuo redditu octo solidorum in Magna Buskebia: Donationem insuper, concessionem et confirmationem quas Gaufridus le Bret de Karletona in Clyveland . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Karletona: Donationem et concessionem et confirmationem quas idem Gaufridus . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra et prato, cum pertinenciis, quæ habuit in Langeflat in Karletona: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Simon filius Gaufridi le Bret de Karletona in Clyveland . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in prædicta Karletona: Concessionem etiam et confirmationem quas Thomas de Hurdworthe . . . fecit Deo . . . de dimidia carucata terræ, cum toftis et croftis, cum pertinenciis, in Karletona, excepta una acra et dimidia terræ, et de annuo redditu dimidiæ marcæ argenti in Jarum: Concessionem insuper et confirmationem quas Stephanus de Menil . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus bovatis terræ in Karletona, cum toftis et croftis et omnibus pertinenciis, quas habuerunt ex donatione Simonis filii Gaufridi le Bret de Karletona: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Johannes de Semer . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto cum crofto, cum pertinenciis, in Carletona in Clyveland: Concessionem insuper et confirmationem quas Nicholaus de Menil, filius Stephani de Menil, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota

[1] Written *Duskebia*.

donatione Johannis de Semer—scil., de uno tofto cum crofto, et omnibus pertinenciis, in Carletona [in] Clyveland: Donationem etiam, concessionem, confirmationem et remissionem quas Simon de Ver, filius Simonis de Ver, . . . fecit Deo . . . de annuo redditu undecim solidorum et octo denariorum, quem annuatim ab eisdem solebat recipere pro tenuris suis de Magna et Parva Reydisdale,[1] et de duobus solidis quos annuatim exigere consueverat pro tenemento suo de Huhyrst: Remissionem insuper et quietam clamantiam quas Willelmus de Malebisse . . . fecit Deo . . . de annuo redditu dimidiæ marcæ quem solebat recipere de Willelmo de Moubray pro villa de Reythisdale: Concessionem etiam, remissionem etiam, quietam clamanciam quas Robertus de Scutterskelfe[2] . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, in Parva Reydisdale, quam ab eis exigebat per breve de recto, cum homagio et servicio: Concessionem insuper, remissionem et quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Ricardus Wassande . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit in tota terra, bosco et mora de Kirkeslectes in valle de Bildesdale, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis: Donationem . . . quas Osanna de Thametona . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra sua de Huhirste, cum bosco et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, et de toto prato suo, cum pertinenciis, quod vocatur Staindalhenges, et de capiendo de bosco suo de Reythesdale, ubi iidem monachi magis sibi viderint expedire, quicquid necesse fuerit ad pratum illud claudendum, per visum forestarii ipsius Osannæ et hæredum suorum, et de toto redditu suo triginta solidorum de Faiceby cum homagiis, releviis, wardis, escaetis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, quem, scil., redditum Simon Ingram de Faiceby sibi debuit annuatim pro sex bovatis terræ in eadem villa: Recognitionem insuper, quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Simon de Ver . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota mora de Bildesdale, cum pertinenciis, ex parte orientali, quam clamaverat pertinere ad villam suam de Bildesdale: Remissionem et resignationem et quietam clamanciam quas Rogerus le Engleis et Alicia, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt monachis prædictis de tota tertia parte de Huhirst et de Staindalhenges, et de libere capiendo de bosco de Reithesdale omnia necessaria ad claudendum prædictam tertiam partem prati de Stanidalhenges: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Ro-

[1] As has been previously remarked, no original grants of the lands in Raysdale, which belonged to the Abbey, seem to have been preserved; and in this connection this, with some half dozen or so of the entries which follow in near, but not unbroken, succession, will be found of interest.

[2] Written *Scum'skelf.*

bertus le Bret de Karletona in Clyveland . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, quam habuit in Fithum in territorio de Fayceby, cum pertinenciis, ex dono Willelmi Esturmy de Fayceby: Concessionem etiam quas Walterus de Moubray . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota donatione Osannæ, matris suæ—scil., de tota terra de Huhirst, cum bosco et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, et toto prato de Staindalhenges, cum pertinenciis, et toto annuo redditu triginta solidorum de sex bovatis terræ in Fayceby quas Simon Ingram de Fayceby tenuit, cum homagio ejusdem Simonis et hæredum suorum, et cum releviis, wardis, escaetis et omnibus pertinenciis suis, et toto manerio de Foxtona in Clyvelandia, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quod prædicti Abbas et monachi habuerunt ex donatione Willelmi de Grey, et de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, quam habuerunt ex donatione Willelmi de Thametona, avunculi ipsius Walteri, in Magna Broctona, et de omnibus aliis donationibus quas habuerunt de eodem Willelmo et aliis antecessoribus ipsius Walteri in eadem villa et alibi: Resignationem insuper, et quietam clamanciam quas Simon Ingram de Fesceby per scriptum suum fecit . . . de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Fesceby, cum tofto et crofto, et de reddendo singulis annis Domui Rievallensi triginta solidos imperpetuum: Donationem . . . quas Henricus filius Siwardi de Thormodeby . . . fecit Deo . . . de duobus sellionibus terræ in Thormodeby, et de terra quam habuit in Tywithemora, et de duobus sellionibus terræ quas habuit sub latere versus Malteby ex australi parte terræ Willelmi filii Eudonis, et de uno sellione terræ quam habuit inter valles, et de uno sellione quem habuit in Cokkedalenese, et de duobus sellionibus terræ in Braidholme juxta viam, et de uno sellione terræ super montem de Hiarlesholm, cum pertinenciis: Donationem insuper, . . . quas idem Henricus . . . fecit Deo . . . de dimidia acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Thormodeby: Donationem etiam . . . quas Nicholaus de Chaumcurtes . . . fecit Deo . . . de duobus solidis ad unum cereum habendum ante altare in die Purificationis S. Mariæ, quas Robertus Tusti[1] et hæredes sui reddent illis annuatim de terra quam idem Robertus tenuit in Thurmodeby: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Willelmus de Loringe . . . fecit Deo . . . de una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, in Thoremodeby: Concessionem etiam . . . quas Rogerus le Sainter de

[1] The writing here is not quite plain. The name might be supposed to be meant to be *Tusci*. But inasmuch as the name Tosti (or the original Tostig with the elision of the final *g*) is closely connected with the vicinity in question, the actual reading can hardly be doubtful.

Thormodeby . . . fecit Deo . . . de illa acra prati, cum pertinenciis, quam habent de dono Willelmi de Loringe in Thormodeby: Donationem insuper . . . quas Thomas Neunecomen de Thormodeby et Matildis, uxor ejus . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Thormodeby: Donationem etiam . . . quas Rogerus Santer de Thormodeby . . . fecit Deo . . . de una roda et sex perticatis prati, cum pertinenciis, in Thormodeby: Concessionem insuper, remissionem et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus de Boyvile, miles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus terris et tenementis suis, cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis quæ habuerunt, infra villam et extra de Thormotby, de feodo ipsius Willelmi: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Hugo filius Aliciæ de Thormodeby . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra sua quam habuit in villa de Thormodeby, et de pastura ad unum bovem vel vaccam in Westfelde, et de annuo redditu unius denarii de Alexandro filio Dionisii Diaconi, et de dimidia acra terræ et dimidia roda retro toftum Herberti le Taillour, cum pertinenciis: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Walterus de Steinesby, miles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de duobus toftis et duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Steinesby: Concessionem etiam . . . quas Robertus de Nevilla . . . fecit Deo . . . de duobus toftis et duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ habuerunt ex donatione Walteri de Stainisby in Stainisby: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Willelmus de Tamtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, quam tenuit de Willelmo filio Reginaldi de Mersche in Redker: Donationem etiam,[1] . . . quas Yvo de Redker . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra illa, cum pertinenciis, quæ jacet inter domos eorum de Redeker, quas habuerunt ex donatione Willelmi de Tametona, et mare: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Radulphus filius Roberti de Lithum . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Lithum: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Robertus Blaunche de Cothum . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Reginaldus de Rosel . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota parte sua illius tofti quod Monachi de Fontibus quondam tenuerunt de Stephano de Rosel, patre suo, in Neutona subtus Auhmberghe,[2] et de una acra prati in prato de Neutona, cum pertinenciis: Donationem etiam . . . quas Stephanus de Mainil . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto bosco et terra

[1] In this part of the confirmation again, and both above and below the present point, are entries touching grants of property made to the Convent, in diverse places, of which we have no notice in any extant charter, and the entries touching which in Ministers' Accounts would otherwise have remained unillustrated.

[2] This is now Newton under Roseberry. The mediæval spelling of the name of the hill now known by that

cum pertinenciis, in Grenhou, ad occidentem partem de Haggesgate, desuper eandem viam versus occidentem usque ad divisas de Bildesdala, et ex alia parte usque ad divisas Majoris Broctuniæ, et de eadem via libera sibi et hominibus et carectis suis: Concessionem insuper . . . quas Stephanus de Menil, filius et hæres Roberti de Menil, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota donatione Stephani de Menil, avi sui, in Grenehou: Donationem etiam et confirmationem quas Walterus filius Ranulphi de Grenehou . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ in Grenehou, in Hertebrekes, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis: Donationem insuper, confirmationem et quietam clamanciam quas Walterus filius Ranulphi . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra quam habuit infra fossatum et clausuram eorum, inter terras et infra metas quas Robertus de Mainil dedit eis in Grenehou, et de tota communa quam idem Walterus habuit in bosco ejusdem villæ, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem etiam . . . quas Adam Barn de Broctona . . . fecit Deo . . . de una carucata terræ cum pertinenciis, in Grenhou: Donationem insuper . . . quas Drogo filius Willelmi de Harum . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Harum: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Willelmus de Harum, filius Drogonis de Harum, miles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto illo prato quod vocatur Gocelinhenges, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem insuper, . . . quas Willelmus de Harum, miles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto illo prato quod vocatur Gocelinenges, cum pertinenciis, quod habuerunt ex donatione antecessorum suorum: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Johannes filius Theodorici, Clerici de Haumeslac, . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in prato de Harum: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Ricardus Malebysse . . . fecit Deo . . . de terra illa in Scaltona quæ vocatur Oswaldesenges, et de communi pastura bosci de Scaltona et Brochesheved usque ad divisas inter Scaltonam et Sproxtonam ad sex carrucatas boum, et de tota terra ad pedem montis qui vocatur Brockesholes, et de Aldenetoftes ab Oswaldesenges usque ad illum locum ubi Linholm[1] finitur in parte australi subtus Aldenetoftes, ut faciant fossatum et ducant Riam quam propius montem voluerint, et habeant totam terram quæ devenerit versus terram eorum de Griffe ad orientalem partem aquæ ipsius, et de fonte guttariæ suæ, libere habendum et reparandum sicut voluerint, et de toto

name was some variation—often, as in the present case, some corruption—of Odinberg, Othenbruch, Ounesberg, etc. The history of the lapse of this name and the imposition of Roseberry has never been satisfactorily elucidated.

[1] This is in the original document written *Huholm*.

holmo ad Hengendebriggam in Scaltona inter Aldenetoftes et aqua de Ria, cum pertinenciis: Donationem etiam . . . quas idem Ricardus . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto bosco in Ormesovenes cum terra in Scaltona per certas divisas in eadem carta contentas: Donationem insuper, quam idem Ricardus . . . fecit Deo . . . de . . . Steintonne, cum pertinenciis, et de cultura in Scaltune quæ vocatur Oswaldhenges, et de particulis terræ ab hac cultura quas habent, quæ pertinent ad eundem feudum, usque ad Oxendale, et de pastura ad sex karucatas boum in nemore ipsius Ricardi, de Scaltune, cum pertinenciis: Donationem etiam . . . quas Adam filius Petri de Birkina . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota villa de Hatheltona, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinenciis suis, excepta una bovata terræ quam prius dederat Canonicis de Boheltona, et de communi pastura de Hardena ubique plenarie et libere ad pecora sua de prædicta Hatheltona, excepto pannagio: Donationem insuper . . . quas Robertus de Meynille . . . fecit Deo . . . de novem bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in villa de Kulingwrthe, et medietate molendini ejusdem villæ, cum pertinenciis, et de hominibus suis de eadem villa, cum sequela et catallis suis: Donationem etiam, concessionem et quietam clamanciam quas Ricardus filius Ranulphi de Kithelay . . . fecit Deo, . . . de communa pastura, cum pertinenciis, in Kithelay ad omnimoda animalia sua, videl., a Kitheburna usque ad divisas de Haltona, in longitudine, et latitudine de Stayniforde usque ad divisas de Marchelaye: Donationem insuper . . . et quietam clamanciam quas Agnes, Priorissa de Essolte, et ejusdem loci Conventus . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de tribus bovatis terræ in Culingworthe, cum toftis et croftis, et cum omnibus pertinenciis, . . . et de tota communa, cum pertinenciis, quam habuerunt in bosco de Haredene, tam in erbagio quam in mairemo, et de toto jure quod in eodem bosco habuerunt: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Johannes de Casteleia . . . fecit B. Mariæ et monachis prædictis de tota terra quæ fuit Fabri super collem qui[1] vocatur Cippingclive in Hadeltona, cum pertinenciis: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Willelmus filius Willelmi de Cantilupo fecit Deo . . . de omnibus terris et tenuris, cum pertinenciis, quas habent de feodo suo de Bingeleia, et de redditu decem solidorum et duorum denariorum, quos idem Willelmus annuatim percipere solebat de terris prænominatis: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Johannes, Prior, et Conventus Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Boeltuna fecerunt de tota terra sua, et de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Haddeltona: Donationem insuper . . . quas Thomas de Birkyn . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra sua, et de toto bosco suo qui

[1] Written *que*.

vocatur Hardene, inter Hadeltonam et Cullingwrde, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem etiam, . . . quas Robertus de Everyngham et Isabella, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de tota villa de Hadeltona, et toto bosco de Hardene et duodecim bovatis terræ, et medietate molendini de Cullingwrde, et tribus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Fagheder, et de omnibus tenementis et tenuris quæ dicti monachi prius habuerunt de dono Adæ filii Petri et Johannis de Birkyn, filii ejus, in Rumlesmora et Steinburga, cum pertinenciis, et de communa pasturæ ubique in Steinburga ad viginti quatuor boves et ad quatuor equos vel equas, et ad viginti porcos cum uno verre, et ad viginti vaccas cum uno tauro, et ad trescentas matrices oves, vel multones, pro voluntate dictorum monachorum, et de rationabili estoverio in boscis ipsorum Roberti et Isabellæ, et hæredum suorum, de Stainburga ad comburendum in grangia de Falghthweit de lignis siccis, et libero ingressu et egressu hominibus et animalibus suis ad prædictam communem pasturam in Stainburge: Donationem insuper . . . quas Robertus de Surdeval . . . fecit Deo . . . de communi pastura trium carrucatarum terræ suæ in Nageltona ad ccc^tas^ oves, ad quas idem Robertus concessit eis communem[1] pasturam in Bothlum, quarum agni erunt ibidem annuatim cum matribus usque ad separationem, et de libero egressu et regressu a bercaria ipsorum monac[h]orum de Scipnum ad eandem pasturam: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Robertus de Bullefordia . . . fecit Deo . . . de annuo redditu octo solidorum duarum bovatarum [*sic*] terræ cum pertinenciis in Naeltona, quas Rogerus de Valoyns tenuit cum wardo, relevio, eskaeto, homagio et servicio ejusdem Rogeri et hæredum suorum: Donationem insuper . . . quas Ivo del Dale de Naltona . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris et dimidia terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Naltona: Donationem etiam, quas Emma filia Willelmi Twaforan . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto tenemento, cum pertinenciis, quod habuit in Naeltona: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Johannes de Eyvila . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque bovatis terræ, cum toftis, et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in Natheltona: Donationem et reddi[di]tionem, remissionem et quietam clamanciam quas Mariota filia Henrici de Naltona . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, quam habuit de hæreditate Agnetis Twaforane, matris suæ, in Naltona: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Walterus Grimethe . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto, cum pertinenciis, in Naueltona: Donationem etiam . . . quas Rogerus de Valoynes . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto cum pertinenciis in Naltona: Donationem insuper . . .

[1] Written *communam*.

quas idem Rogerus . . . fecit Deo . . . de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Naheltona, excepto tofto: Donationem etiam . . . quas Robertus de Cornburgh . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ in Naheltona, et de una perticata terræ in eadem villa quæ vocatur Leir, cum pertinenciis: Donationem insuper . . . quas Yvo del Dale de Naltona et Lucia, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de dimidia bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Naltona: Donationem etiam . . . quas Robertus de Cuernburghe de Nalton . . . fecit Deo . . . de una cultura terræ quæ dicitur Le Stockinges, et una bovata terræ cum pertinenciis, in Naltona: Donationem insuper, concessionem, remissionem, quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Johannes de Eyvile . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto jure . . . et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit in tribus carucatis terræ de feodo suo, cum pertinenciis, quas liberi homines sui de eo tenuerunt in Naltona, cum homagio et serviciis, wardis et releviis, maritagiis et escaetis eorundem hominum et hæredum suorum, et de quinque bovatis terræ cum toftis, et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in eadem villa: Donationem etiam . . . quas Robertus de Surdeval . . . fecit Deo . . . de communi pastura in territorio de Bothlum ad ccc^{tas} oves, quarum agni erunt ibidem annuatim cum matribus usque ad separationem, et de libero egressu et regressu a bercharia ipsorum monachorum de Scipnum per terram ipsius Roberti ad eandem pasturam: Donationem insuper . . . quas Benedictus filius Gervasii . . . fecit monachis prædictis de terra ubi domus et ædificia eorundem monachorum construuntur, usque ad divisas inter ipsum et Paulinum, et de xii^{cim} perticatis in latum ad Spelcrosse, et de quatuor perticatis in latum ad Skipnum, et in longum sicut cæterorum agri extenduntur, et de prato ad Rochesberge in duobus locis secundum eorum divisas, et de prato similiter sub [1] Musecotes per divisas eorum, et de communi pastura de Wimbeltuna cum pertinenciis: Donationem insuper . . . quas Robertus de Ridale . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto et duabus acris et dimidia terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Wimbeltona: Donationem insuper, . . . quas Robertus de Wimbiltona, filius Radulphi [2] de Vado, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Wimbiltona: Donationem etiam, . . . quas Willelmus de la Mare de Wimbiltona . . . fecit Deo . . . in territorio de Wymbeltona de tota terra sua super Stives, et de tota terra sua super [m. 22] Sandes, et [de] tota terra sua super Sanwandeiles, et tota terra sua quæ jacet propinquior culturæ eorundem monachorum versus occidentem super Swinehawe, cum pertinenciis: Donationem insuper . . . quas

[1] Written *sibi*. [2] Written *Radd'*.

Radulphus de Vado . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque acris de propinquiori terra quam habuit juxta grangiam illorum de Scipnum, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Radulphi de Vado . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota illa terra quæ vocatur Cotegarth in Wimbeltona, et de quinque acris terræ proximis terræ illorum juxta grangiam eorum de Schipnum,[1] cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Vado . . . fecit Deo de quinque acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Wimbeltona: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Buleford, miles, filius Alani de Buleford . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ jacent inter Bulefordiam et grangiam de Welleburne, videl., propinquiores ipsi grangiæ de Welleburne: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Bulefordia, miles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de quatuor sellionibus terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Bulefordia: Donationem etiam, concessionem, remissionem, quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Robertus de Bulefordia, miles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit in una pecia terræ, cum pertinenciis, in mora de Bulefordia: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Bulefordia . . . fecit Deo . . . de novem acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Musecotes: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Bulefordia . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris prati et tribus rodis et dimidio rodæ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Concessionem quas Alanus de Bulefordia, filius Roberti de Bulefordia, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris prati et tribus rodis et dimidio rodæ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, quas pater suus præfatis monachis dedit: . . . Donationem . . . quas Alicia, quondam uxor Magistri Alexandri de Ponte Burgi, . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit, vel hæredes sui habere potuerunt imperpetuum, in una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, quam Adam de Ryvaus, pater suus, dedit prædictis monachis: Donationem . . . quas Adam de Rievalle . . . fecit Deo . . . de duobus sellionibus terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ jacent inter terras quas dicti monachi habent de dono Roberti filii Alani de Bulefordia inter grangiam de Wellebrune et villam de Bulefordia, et de una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, in Musecotes: Donationem . . . quas Rogerus filius Jukeli de Bulefordia . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, quam prædictus Jukelus, pater suus, dedit illis in Heselcroftes: Quietam insuper clamanciam quam Alanus de Ridale et Matildis, uxor ejus, per scriptum suum fecerunt R[ogero] de Moubrai et monachis prædictis de toto jure quod habuerunt de terris et

[1] Written *Scihipnum*.

aliis rebus quæ continentur infra metas quæ in cartis eorundem monachorum de donatione prædicti Rogeri nominantur: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Lacelles . . . fecit Deo . . . de una roda terræ, cum pertinenciis, per perticatam xx[ti] pedum, ad dilatandum curtem bercariæ suæ de Mortona, claudendam fossato vel muro, et utendum sicut eis placuerit, et de fossatis suis levandis ad viridem viam qua itur versus Bordelby, et de habendo libere porcos suos pascendos per totum territorium de Mortune, et de tenendo imperpetuum omnes terras, cum pertinenciis, quas habent de feodo suo ita libere et quiete sicut in cartis ipsorum donatorum continetur: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Lascelles . . . fecit Deo . . . de una cultura tresdecim [*sic*] acrarum terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Herlesey: Donationem . . . quas Ricardus de Lascelles, filius Roberti de Lascelles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de una cultura tresdecim acrarum terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Lascelles . . . fecit Deo . . . de viginti acris terræ et prati, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Laceles fecit Deo . . . de duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Est Herlisheye, quas habent ex dono Adæ filii Willelmi de Hernevile de Est Herlesheye, et de quatuor acris terræ quas habent de dono Willelmi de Lascelles, et de dominio de tribus acris terræ quas Hugo de Aula tenuit in eadem villa, et de uno tofto cum crofto quos Eva, soror dicti Adæ, tenuit in eadem villa, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem insuper, quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Robertus de Laceles de Bordelby, miles, per scriptum suum fecit Deo . . . de omnibus terris, tenuris et tenementis quæ habent de feodo suo: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus de Lascelles, filius Andreæ de Lascells, . . . fecit Deo . . . de quatuor acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Est Herlisheye: Donationem . . . quas Radulphus filius Willelmi filii Gocelini de Majori Herlesaye . . . fecit Deo . . . de sexdecim acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Herlesaye: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Gocelini de Herleseia . . . fecit Deo . . . de una acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Girardus de Laceles, filius Adæ de Laceles, . . . fecit Deo . . . de sex acris terræ, cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Thomas filius Gilde de Neusum . . . fecit Deo . . . de septem acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Neusum: Donationem insuper, confirmationem, quietam clamanciam et concessionem quas Thomas filius Gille . . . fecit Deo . . . de una acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Newhous, et de tota parte sua aquæ de Teisa deversus piscariam eorum: Donationem . . .

quas Thomas filius Gille de Neusum . . . fecit Deo . . . de una acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Neusum: Donationem . . . quam Constancia filia Thomæ Gille de Neusum . . . fecit Deo . . . de duodecim acris et una perticata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Neusum super Theysam: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus Britto . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota illa perticata terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ jacet inter terram eorundem monachorum, juxta piscariam quam habent ex dono Bernardi de Ballolio, et aquam de Teysa: Donationem . . . quas Hugo de Baillol . . . fecit Deo . . . de decem acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Neusum, et de frieschia in qua capiunt turbas, et de terra ad piscariam suam reparandum, et claudendam sepe et fossato, et utendum per omnia sicut eis placuerit, ita quod nullus infra fossata ipsa usque in Teisam habebit communam præter eosdem monachos, et de communi pastura ad octo boves per omne territorium dictæ villæ de Neusum ubicunque averia sua et hominum suorum ejusdem villæ de Neusum pascebantur: Concessionem . . . quas idem Hugo . . . fecit Deo . . . de donatione Rogeri de Eglestona—scil., de tribus acris terræ et dimidia et duabus rodefallis, cum pertinenciis, in Neusum, et de una acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Middeltona ex donatione Archilli: Donationem . . . quas Radulphus filius Gille de Neusum . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris terræ et dimidia, cum pertinenciis, in Neusum: Donationem . . . quas Rogerus de Egglestona . . . fecit Deo . . . de medietate unius carucatæ terræ, cum duobus toftis et tribus croftis, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Gillebertus Hansard, filius Johannis Hansard, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota parte sua piscariæ de Teysa, cum pertinenciis, quantum terra sua de Wirkeshal duravit, et de quinque acris terræ super ripam dictæ aquæ de Teysa [ad] claudendum sepi, muro vel fossato prout voluerint, et de annuo redditu viginti et septem denariorum quos dicti monachi solebant sibi solvere pro una carucata terra et dimidia in Angrum, et de annuo redditu trium denariorum de dimidia carucata terræ quam Magister Ranulphus de Huckerbi tenuit in eadem villa de Angrum, cum homagio et serviciis, wardis, releviis et escaetis dictæ dimidiæ carucatæ terræ pertinentibus, et de omnibus terris et tenuris quas habuerunt in prædicta villa de Angrum: Donationem . . . quas Rogerus de Eglestun . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris terræ et dimidia et duabus rodefalles in Neusum, et de tresdecim [*sic*] rodefalles de terra sua quæ buttat super fossatum ipsorum monachorum ad faciendum ibidem fossatum: Donationem . . . quas Humfridus de Coingners, miles, . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de una pecia terræ, cum per-

tinenciis, quæ jacet inter sycketum qui dicitur Burne, subtus spinetum dicti Humfridi, et terram quam iidem monachi habent ex donatione Gilleberti Hansard, et de tota parte sua aquæ de Teyse quantum dicta pecia terræ durat versus dictum spinetum et dictum sycketum, ad piscandum et utendum prout sibi et hominibus suis melius fuerit expedire, et de petris libere colligendis in aqua sua et navigio cariandis, quantum aqua et terra sua duraverint—scil., usque ad divisas inter Dittensale et Griseby, singulis annis, inter Pascham et Pentecosten, et de una carecta spinarum de tractu duorum equorum in Thursedale annuatim capienda per visum forestarii ipsius Humfridi, et de libero transitu ad prædictas spinas cariandum per rectas vias inter Thursedale et piscariam prædictam—Ita quod, si spinetum de Thursedale aliquando defecerit, ex tunc licebit dictis monachis capere dictam carectatam in dicto spineto contiguo piscariæ suæ per visum forestarii prædicti: Donationem . . . quas Oliverus de Buscy . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de toto prato suo, cum pertinenciis, in Siltona quod jacet in loco qui dicitur Ker, cum libero ingressu et egressu sibi et hominibus et animalibus et cariagiis suis per totam terram ipsius Oliveri, de Siltona: Donationem . . . quas Simon filius Johannis Venatoris de Ritona . . . fecit Deo . . . de libero transitu per totam moram de Ritona, quantum ad feudum et tenementum suum pertinuit, sibi et conversis suis et hominibus et carris et carectis et animalibus et cariagiis suis ubi majus aisiamentum eis fuerit, et quandocumque et ubicunque opus habuerint: Donationem . . . quas Walterus Percehaye . . . fecit Deo . . . de libero transitu per totam moram de Ritune, quantum ad feudum et tenementum suum pertinuit, in forma superius expressa: Donationem . . . quas Patricius de Ridale . . . fecit Deo . . . de libera via per totam moram de Habbetona sibi et conversis suis et hominibus et carris et carectis et animalibus et cariagiis, sine omni contradictione, ubi majus aisiamentum erit eis et quandocunque opus habuerint: Donationem . . . quas Asketinus filius Thoraldi de Pikerynge . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto, cum pertinenciis, in Pikerynge, et de uno tofto et sex acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Thornetona: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Walteri de Thornetona . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Thornetona: Donationem . . . quas Alanus Forestarius, filius Alani Forestarii de Thornetona, . . . fecit Deo . . . et de uno tofto, cum domibus superpositis, et uno crofto, cum pertinenciis, in Thornetona, et de communi pastura ejusdem villæ ad lxxx oves, cum agnis suis usque ad tempus separationis, et ad decem animalia cum vitulis unius anni, et ad unum equum, et ad sex

porcos, cum nutrimento unius anni: Concessionem . . . quas Thomas de Hastinges . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de via ultra terram suam, quæ vocatur Grenehille, in territorio de Alvestayn, ad karros et karectas suas et ad animalia sua, singulis annis imperpetuum a festo Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ usque ad festum S. Michaelis . . .: Donationem . . . quas Torphinus[1] de Alvestein fecit Deo . . . de duodecim perticatis terræ juxta rivulum de Alvestein ad orientalem partem ejusdem rivuli, et de toto prato subjacente prædictæ terræ versus Derewentam, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Torphinus[1] de Alvestein et Alanus filius ejus . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de pastura in territorio de Alvestein ad quingentas oves, intus et extra, prope et procul, ubicunque pecora sua et hominum ejusdem villæ pascebantur, et de tribus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in parte orientali culturæ suæ de Morhou ad bercariam earundem ovium claudendam sepi et fossato, et de duabus acris terræ et dimidia, cum pertinenciis, in Wandaile sua de Westdala, et de una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, in australi parte dominici sui de Hella: Donationem . . . quas Torphinus[1] de Alvestein et Alanus, filius ejus, et Matildis de Fribois, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de una carucata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Alvestein, et de pastura ad oves quingentas in territorio ejusdem villæ, intus et extra, prope et procul, ubicunque etc., et de tribus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in parte orientali culturæ suæ de Morhou ad bercariam ipsorum monachorum claudendam sepi et fossato, et de duabus acris terræ et dimidia, cum pertinenciis, in Wandaila sua de Westdala, et de una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, in australi parte dominici ipsorum Torfini, Alani et Matildis, de Hella: Donationem . . . quas Robertus de Laceles . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto siketto et toto prato, cum pertinenciis, in Bordelby, quod jacet de Brunneclive usque ad pontem de Fulsic, ex utraque parte siketti, usque ad terram suam arrabilem, per metas et bundas ibidem positas, et de tota terra et prato de ponte de Fulsic deorsum, cum pertinenciis, versus occidentem, sicut aqua currebat et descendebat usque in fossatum ipsius Roberti: Donationem . . . quas Osmundus de Stutevilla . . . fecit Deo . . . de via de Causeby infra villam et extra, quantum territorium ejusdem villæ durat, et nominatim de illa via quam ipsi fecerunt in tempore patris ipsius Osmundi, ad orientalem partem ejusdem villæ in ascensu montis, utendum libere sibi et fratribus suis et servientibus et carectis et summariis et animalibus et averiis suis, omni tempore, quantum terra de Causeby durat, infra villam

[1] Written *Storphinus* in all three places.

et extra, tam versus Leche quam ex alia parte ejusdem villæ: Concessionem . . . quas Willelmus de Stutevilla . . . fecit Deo . . . de via de Kausebi quam frater suus Osmundus dedit illis . . . ita plenarie et libere imperpetuum utendam sicut in carta ejus continetur: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Petri de Sproxtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Sproxtona: Donationem . . . quas Ricardus de Sproxtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus donationibus Roberti de Sproxtona, patris sui, et Simonis de Sproxtona, fratris sui—scil., ex dono patris sui de pastura in territorio de Sproxtona per totum boscum suum et per totam [terram] suam ad triginta vaccas, cum tauro suo, quarum vituli pascentur ibidem donec singuli annum impleverint, et de pastura per totam terram suam, intus et extra, ubicunque . . . ad oves ducentas, quarum agni erunt ibidem cum matribus suis, singulis annis, usque ad separationem; et ex dono Simonis, fratris sui, et suo de pastura ad alias trescentas oves ubique cum prædictis ducentis ovibus, simili modo, cum agnis suis, quæ quingentæ oves jacebunt in faldis sicut pastores earum providerint, et de capiendo libere de bosco ipsius Ricardi, ad considerationem forestarii sui, materiam et quicquid opus habuerint ad bercariam et faldas, et ad omnes alios usus suos in eodem loco, sicut ipse liberius cepit ad suos proprios usus, et de quinquaginta et duabus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Sproxtona, et de tota aqua Riæ juxta eandem terram, et de decem acris super montem circa bercariam eorum, sicut eas clauserunt metis et fossatis, et de toto illo loco qui dicitur Eskeholm, et de ducendo aquam Riæ per eundem locum quando voluerint, et quanto propius montem voluerint, et de pastura ad quadraginta et octo boves a Ria usque ad Suthg'mam [1] quæ exit de Tonedale,[1] per totam moram et totum boscum quantum terra sua duravit—scil., usque ad magnam viam deversus austrum, et ex alia parte quantum terra sua duravit versus Scaltonam, ubique, et de viis et semitis liberis per totam terram ipsius Ricardi, et de libere firmando et habendo pontem Riæ super terram ipsius Ricardi, et de libera via extra fossata sibi et hominibus et carectis et pecoribus suis, ad eundum et redeundum, ad portandum et reportandum res suas inter grangiam suam de Griff et prædictam

[1] Expansion and explanation are equally difficult in the case of these two names. Tonedale might possibly be intended for Thorndale, but local corroboration is absent. It would consist with the writing to read *Suthg'inam*, and to expand it by "Suth-grainam," *grain* being in local use in the district as the designation of a branch or side-section of a valley or ravine, and such explanation would consist with the language employed in the passage.

bercariam, et de capiendo libere de bosco ipsius Ricardi ad sepes ad claudendas prædictas terras: Donationem . . . quas Ricardus de Sproxtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de duodecim acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Batingge riding: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Rogeri filii Siwine de West-neutona . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto essarto suo in campo de Sproxtona quod vocatur Siwinesriding,[1] cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Roberti Line de Sproxtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris terræ cum pertinenciis, in Sproxtona: Donationem . . . remissionem et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus filius Simonis de Sproxtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de pastura ad octoginta oves in Sproxtona, cum libero ingressu et egressu, ubicunque . . . et de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit, vel habere potuit, in tota communa pasturæ de West-neutona: Remissionem . . . quas Willelmus filius Roberti de Sproxtona . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de duobus solidis argenti, quos sibi annuatim solvere consueverunt pro fine Comitatus et Wapentagii pro quatuor carucatis terræ in West-neutona: Concessionem . . . quas Robertus, Dominus de Sproxtona, filius Willelmi de Sproxtona . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de tota donatione quam Robertus de Sproxtona, avus suus, dedit—scil., quod habeant aquam de fonte qui[2] fuit in curte ipsius Roberti ad ducendum per conductum per terram suam de Sproxtona usque ad grangiam ipsorum de Neutona, sicut sibi viderint melius expedire, et de origine aquæ in pastura de Esemore—Ita quod conversi de prædicta grangia, seu servientes eorum, quotiens opus habuerint, prædictam originem libere possint quærere et sequi, tam in prædicta pastura de Esemore quam extra, si ibidem deficiat, exceptis bladis et pratis, et circum eandem fodere, et fossando conductum suum extendere usque ad aquæ originem ubi commodius eam invenire poterint, tam supra terram ipsius Roberti quam subtus; necnon et conductum suum quotiens opus fuerit reparare, renovare et amovere, ac sepi vel muro claudere, ut aqua ad grangiam suum prædictam libere possit currere, seu quocunque alio modo decreverint advenire—Ita quod non liceat eidem

[1] It seems expedient to draw attention to this local name and its unmistakable origin. The name Sivine, Siwine (and in other forms, all doubtless originally due to Sigwin), is of frequent occurrence, and, in scarcely fewer instances, is corrupted into Swine. And hence amateur derivationists are not seldom led into connecting such names with the porker family instead of a human being. In one instance, at least, known to the editor, the "human being" was a female. The names (in some form or other) Swinelandes, Swinethwaite, Swinestischage, Swineridding, as well as others, occur. *Riding* or *ridding* is simply a clearing made in wood or brush for agricultural purposes.

[2] Written *que*.

Roberto, nec hæredibus vel assignatis suis, cursum prædictæ aquæ obstruere, nec a suo conducto alio modo divertere, quominus cursus prædictæ aquæ ad prædictam grangiam impediatur: Donationem . . . quas Agnes de Norham . . . fecit Deo . . . de dimidia carucata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Sproxtona, exceptis sex acris terræ, et de quatuordecim acris terræ et duabus partibus unius tofti, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, cum homagio et servicio Roberti filii Henrici et hæredum suorum, et de pastura in territorio ejusdem villæ ubicunque pecora Domini Roberti de Sproxtona et hominum ejusdem villæ pascebantur, ad trescentas multones, et ad quinque vaccas, cum sequela earum unius anni, et cum tauro suo, et ad tres sues, cum sequela earum unius anni, sine pannagio, cum verre suo, et ad tres equas, cum sequela earum de tribus annis, et ad boves et equos sufficienter ad prædictas terras colendas, et de capiendo in bosco villæ de Oskou[1] libere estoveria sua ad hosebote et haybote, et ad ardendum, claudendum et ædificandum, per visum forestariorum Domini Roberti de Sproxtona et hæredum suorum, et de libertate molendi bladum suum, si voluerint, ad molendinum de Sproxtona ad vicesimum vas, et quod molent proximiores illi cujus bladum fuerit super molendinum:[2] Concessionem insuper, remissionem, confirmationem et donationem quas Willelmus filius Roberti de Sproxtona . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota grangia de Neutona, cum terris, pratis, boscis, pasturis, communis, libertatibus, et omnibus aliis rebus ad dictam grangiam pertinentibus, et de annuo redditu quatuor solidorum quam solebat ab eis recipere pro bercaria sua de Sproxtona, una cum tribus solidis, novem denariis et obolo, quos sibi solvere consueverunt pro Wdehusfeld, et de duobus solidis quos sibi annuatim solvere consueverunt pro fine Comitatus et Wapentagii pro quatuor carucatis terræ in Neutona, et de omnibus donationibus, cartis et confirmationibus quas habent ex dono patris sui, et omnium antecessorum suorum, et de omnibus terris, tenuris, libertatibus et communis quas habent de dono liberorum hominum de feodo suo in campis, boscis, pratis, pasturis, in territorio de Neutona et de Sproxtona, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinenciis, et de communi pastura ad omnes dominicos porcos suos de Neutona et de Griffe, et ad quindecim jumenta ad sustinenda opera sua de Griffe, cum sequela eorum, usque ad separationem, in omnibus boscis, terris et pasturis ipsius Willelmi, exceptis campo suo de Sproxtona [m. 21] et bosco qui vocatur Oskou: Donationem

[1] This is so written. It may be intended for Oustscou ; hardly for Oustholm.

[2] This is by no means intelligible. It is, however, correctly copied.

. . . quas Willelmus de Waldo, junior . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de S. Oswaldo, [et] de toto prato quod habuit in superiore parte ejusdem villæ pertinente ad suas tres bovatas terræ, excepta dimidia acra prati quam Willelmus de Bildesdale habuit de ipso, et de pastura in eodem territorio ad viginti oves et tres boves et unam vaccam et unum equum, per totum, ubicunque . . .: Donationem . . . quas idem Willelmus . . . fecit Deo . . . de septem acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, et de toto prato quod habuit in superiori prato ejusdem villæ, pertinente ad suas tres bovatas terræ, excepta dimidia acra prati quam Willelmus de Bildesdale habuit de ipso, et de pastura in eodem territorio ad viginti oves et tres boves et unam vaccam et unum equum per totum, ubicunque . . .: Donationem . . . quas idem Willelmus . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus rodis terræ in Holbeclandes, et de tribus rodis terræ in Estholm, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus de Waldo de S. Oswaldo . . . fecit Deo . . . de una dailla[1] prati habente latitudinem trium perticarum—scil., inferiore quam habuit in mora, et abuttat super moram de Leysthorpe, et de latitudine trium perticarum terræ et prati, quæ terra jacet in Westholm: Donationem . . . remissionem et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus de Waldo . . . fecit Deo . . . de una roda prati, cum pertinenciis, præter quatuor rodefalles, in territorio S. Oswaldi, et de annuo redditu unius oboli pro prato quod tenuerunt de Henrico Baret in eodem territorio . . .: Donationem . . . quas Johannes filius Yvonis de S. Oswaldo . . . fecit Deo . . . de orreo suo in villa de S. Oswaldo, cum tota illa pecia terræ, cum pertinenciis, super quam dictum orreum est ædificatum: Donationem . . . quas Ivo de Dale et Lucia, uxor ejus . . . fecerunt Abbati et monachis prædictis de duabus acris terræ et una acra prati, cum pertinenciis, in le Mar in territorio de S. Oswaldo: Donationem . . . quas Johannes filius Yvonis de S. Oswaldo . . . fecit Deo . . . de quatuor sellionibus terræ, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de S. Oswaldo: Donationem . . . quas Thomas Cadenay de S. Oswaldo . . . fecit Deo . . . de una roda prati et septem rodefalles, cum pertinenciis, in superiori prato S. Oswaldi: Donationem . . . quas Ricardus filius Willelmi de Waldo de S. Oswaldo . . . fecit Deo . . . de una roda terræ, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de S. Oswaldo, et de omnibus terris et tenuris et omnibus dona-

[1] Usually spelt *daila*, and signifying a share or division, of proportional dimensions with others in the same vill, in the common meadow thereof. Of constant use, both separate and in the combination 'wandale,' and corresponding to our 'deal' (at cards), 'dole,' etc.

tionibus quas habent de dono dicti Willelmi, patris sui, et omnium antecessorum suorum: Donationem . . . quas Hugo filius Radulphi de Uckerby . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de duabus bovatis terræ in Angrum, cum tofto et crofto, et omnibus pertinenciis suis: Donationem . . . quas idem Hugo . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus bovatis in Angrum, cum tofto et crofto et omnibus pertinenciis suis: Donationem . . . quas Elena, quondam uxor Nigelli de Welleberge, . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato, cum pertinenciis, quod jacet intra pratum quod habent propinquius juxta pontem de Angrum ab oriente, et de toto jure quod eadem Helena habuit vel habere potuit in omnibus communis de Angerum, et omnibus terris cultis et incultis, et omnibus rebus aliis pertinentibus ad grangiam suam de Angerum: Concessionem . . . quas Robertus de Lirthington de Thesdale et Gundreda, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de dimidia carucata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Angg[r]um: Donationem . . . quas Rogerus filius Thurstani de Calvetona . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato, cum pertinenciis, quod habuit in Stangrive: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Simonis de Stenegriva . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Stenegriva: Donationem . . . quas Simon de Staingreve . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Stayngreve: Donationem . . . quas Bernardus de Balliolo . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto, cum pertinenciis, intra villam de Neubinghinge: Donationem . . . quas Bernardus Fillol . . . fecit Deo . . . de una acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Middeltona: Donationem . . . quas Bernardus Fillol de Middiltona . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de tribus acris et [ ] rodis terræ cum pertinenciis in Middiltona: Donationem . . . quas Arkil Forestarius de Middeltona . . . fecit monachis prædictis de una acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Middeltona in Tesedale: Donationem . . . quas Johannes, gener Arkilli de Middeltona, et Matildi[s], uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo et monachis prædictis de tribus rodis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Middletona: Donationem . . . quas Matildis filia Arkilli, quondam uxor Johannis Loveles,. . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus rodis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Middeltona: Concessionem . . . quas Eustachius de Bailol . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota donatione Bernardi de Baillol, antecessoris sui, in Tesedala et in Westerdala, et de tota a[c]cressemento de pastura sua de Tesedale: Concessionem . . . quas idem Eustachius, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota donatione Gwidonis de Bovencurth—scil., de tribus acris terræ, per perticam viginti pedum, in Westerdale: Donationem . . . quas Gwido de Bovencurth . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris terræ, cum perti-

habuit propinquiorem domui eorum ad dilatandam curtem suam: Donationem . . . quas Robertus Guer, filius Walteri Guer . . . fecit Deo . . . de pessona sive pannagio octo porcis in toto bosco suo dominico de Stitnum, singulis annis, toto tempore pessonæ: Concessionem . . . quas Robertus Guer de Stitnum . . . fecit Deo . . . de pastura ad sexies viginti multones per totum territorium de Stitnum ubicunque . . . et de duabus acris prati sub Brosehou, quod vocatur Langedayle, de medietate culturæ de Banneleues[1] versus aquilonem, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem . . . quas Willelmus de Ros . . . fecit Deo . . . de donatione quam Robertus de Ros, pater suus, eisdem monachis fecit ad pitanciam annuatim faciendam in die Omnium Sanctorum: Donationem . . . quas Henricus de Kaytona, filius Walteri de Kaytona . . . fecit Deo . . . de illo prato in Kaytona quod vocatur le Hallehenge, et illo prato quod dicitur Langemar, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem etiam, remissionem, confirmationem et quietam clamanciam quas idem Henricus . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus donationibus et confirmationibus antecessorum suorum de terris et tenementis, cum pertinenciis, quæ tenent in villis et territorio de Kaytona et de Osgoteby de feodo suo: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Henrici de Kaytona . . . fecit Deo . . . de capitali mesuagio suo in villa de Kaytona, cum tota curte et ædificiis suis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, et de tota pastura sua in Whiteclive, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Ranulphus filius Aliciæ de Kaytona . . . fecit Deo . . . de una bovata terræ et duobus sellionibus, cum pertinenciis, in Kaytona: Donationem . . . quas Alicia, quondam uxor Henrici filii Walteri de Folketona, . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato suo de Cangemanstayn, cum pertinenciis, in Osgoteby: Donationem . . . et quietam clamanciam quas Alicia, quondam uxor Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit, vel habere potuit, in tota terra et pastura de Witecliffe, cum pertinenciis, in Kaytona: Donationem . . . quas eadem Alicia . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota parte sua molendini aquatici in Kaitona, cum pertinenciis, et de toto jure et clameo quæ habuit vel habere potuit in eodem molendino: Donationem . . . quas Walterus filius Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, exceptis tofto et crofto: Concessionem insuper, . . . et quietam clamanciam quas Walterus filius Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de quodam tof[illegible] m pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationer[illegible] filius Roberti Heriz de Angoteby . . [illegible] tofto et uno crofto, cum

[illegible] o. CCCXXV.

nenciis, per perticam viginti pedum, in eadem villa, claudendis fossato et sepi, et utendis sicut voluerint, et de libero egressu et regressu sibi et hominibus et rebus et pecoribus et cariagiis suis ad boscum et terras et pasturas suas: Donationem . . . quas Hugo de Baillol . . . fecit Deo . . . de pastura ad quadraginta equas, cum secta sua duorum annorum, et ad duos stalones, et ad duas sues cum secta sua, per totam forestam ipsius Hugonis de Tesedale: Donationem . . . quas idem Hugo . . . fecit Deo . . . de molendino suo de Midiltona in Tesedale, cum omnibus proventibus suis et pertinenciis, et cum multura et tota secta hominum ipsius Hugonis de Mideltona et hominum totius feodi sui, et de domo et tofto, cum pertinenciis, in Hod, quæ fuerunt Hugonis Blundi, et de pastura ad decem vaccas, cum tauro et nutrimento suo, in communi pastura de prædicta Midiltona, intus et extra, ubicunque . . .: Concessionem . . . quas idem Hugo . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de terris quas liberi homines sui de Middeltona in Thesedale eis dederunt . . . et de habendo unam faldam in Thesedale: Donationem . . . et warantiam quas idem Hugo . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus donationibus Bernardi de Baillol, antecesoris sui, et de quibusdam libertatibus de quibus contentio orta fuit inter ipsum Hugonem et illos—scil., ut domus illorum quam habent in Egglishope habeat in longitudine decem perticatas et in latitudine viginti pedes, et de habendo in pastura ejusdem Mideltonæ sexies viginti oves quæ pascentur ubique, prope et procul, cum aliis sexies viginti ovibus quas habent in eadem pastura ex dono Bernardi de Baillol, et de parco, de quo mentio fit in carta ipsius Hugonis quam habent, claudendo singulis annis a medio mensis Martii usque ad Translationem S. Cuthberti, et de habendo reliquo tempore anni duos patentes exitus unius perticatæ ex una parte, et unius perticatæ ex altera parte; et de domo illorum quæ stat juxta Etresghilebec stando inperpetuum, ex orientali parte ejusdem Etresghilebec ubi illa cadit in Teisam: Donationem . . . quas Johannes de Ballolio . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque acris terræ, cum pertinenciis propinquioribus clausuræ eorundem Monachorum juxta Ettresgile, versus orientem ejusdem clausuræ, claudendis sepi et fossato, et ædificandis et utendis sicut eis placuerit, et de pastura ad sex boves et quinquaginta et quatuor vaccas et duos tauros, cum secta sua unius anni, in communi pastura de Middiltona, prope et procul, ubicunque . . . usque ad Ettresgile: Donationem . . . quas Walterus Guer . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de quatuor bovatis terræ in Stitnum, cum toftis et croftis et cum omnibus pertinenciis, et [de] una roda terræ, cum pertinenciis, quam idem Walterus

habuit propinquiorem domui eorum ad dilatandam curtem suam: Donationem . . . quas Robertus Guer, filius Walteri Guer . . . fecit Deo . . . de pessona sive pannagio octo porcis in toto bosco suo dominico de Stitnum, singulis annis, toto tempore pessonæ: Concessionem . . . quas Robertus Guer de Stitnum . . . fecit Deo . . . de pastura ad sexies viginti multones per totum territorium de Stitnum ubicunque . . . et de duabus acris prati sub Brosehou, quod vocatur Langedayle, de medietate culturæ de Banneleues[1] versus aquilonem, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem . . . quas Willelmus de Ros . . . fecit Deo . . . de donatione quam Robertus de Ros, pater suus, eisdem monachis fecit ad pitanciam annuatim faciendam in die Omnium Sanctorum: Donationem . . . quas Henricus de Kaytona, filius Walteri de Kaytona . . . fecit Deo . . . de illo prato in Kaytona quod vocatur le Hallehenge, et illo prato quod dicitur Langemar, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem etiam, remissionem, confirmationem et quietam clamanciam quas idem Henricus . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus donationibus et confirmationibus antecessorum suorum de terris et tenementis, cum pertinenciis, quæ tenent in villis et territorio de Kaytona et de Osgoteby de feodo suo: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Henrici de Kaytona . . . fecit Deo . . . de capitali mesuagio suo in villa de Kaytona, cum tota curte et ædificiis suis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, et de tota pastura sua in Whiteclive, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Ranulphus filius Aliciæ de Kaytona . . . fecit Deo . . . de una bovata terræ et duobus sellionibus, cum pertinenciis, in Kaytona: Donationem . . . quas Alicia, quondam uxor Henrici filii Walteri de Folketona, . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato suo de Cangemanstayn, cum pertinenciis, in Osgoteby: Donationem . . . et quietam clamanciam quas Alicia, quondam uxor Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit, vel habere potuit, in tota terra et pastura de Witecliffe, cum pertinenciis, in Kaytona: Donationem . . . quas eadem Alicia . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota parte sua molendini aquatici in Kaitona, cum pertinenciis, et de toto jure et clameo quæ habuit vel habere potuit in eodem molendino: Donationem . . . quas Walterus filius Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, exceptis tofto et crofto: Concessionem insuper, . . . et quietam clamanciam quas Walterus filius Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de quodam tofto cum crofto, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Gaufridus filius Roberti Heriz de Angoteby . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno tofto et uno crofto, cum

[1] Or Baunleves. See No. CCCXXV.

pertinenciis, in Angoteby: Donationem . . . quas Henricus filius Ricardi de Hosegoteby . . . fecit Deo . . . de molendino suo aquatico subtus Witecliffe, et tota pastura sua in Witecliff, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Beatrix filia Rogeri de Thurstaneby fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de una bovata terræ in Osgoteby, et tofto et crofto et aliis pertinenciis suis: Concessionem . . . quas infirmi fratres Hospitalis S. Nicholai, Ebor. . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de duabus terris suis in Leirthorp, cum pertinenciis, quarum una est contra Ecclesiam S. Mariæ versus aquilonem, et alia est in via quæ vocatur Sunnegail:[1] Donationem . . . quas Rand[ulfus], Prior, et Conventus S. Andreæ, Ebor. . . . fecerunt monachis prædictis de tota terra sua de Lairthorp, cum domibus et omnibus pertinenciis suis: Concessionem . . . quas Magister W . . . de Hot . . . fecit Deo . . . de domo quam tenuit de eis in Lairthorp, cum tofto, quæ habet quadraginta pedes in latitudine, et de alia domo, cum tofto juxta illam contiguo, quæ habet viginti pedes in latitudine, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Thomas de Aslackeby . . . fecit Deo . . . de annuo redditu sexdecim solidorum, cum pertinenciis, in villa Ebor., de domibus illis quas Hugo de Seleby de eo tenuit in feodo ad capud pontis de Usa, in parochia S. Michaelis: Donationem quas Walterus Aurifaber de Hundegate et Muriel, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de tota terra sua, cum pertinenciis, in Hundegate, cum omnibus ædificiis et domibus in eadem terra constructis: Donationem etiam, et resignationem et confirmationem quas Magister Willelmus de Fornesio . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de omnibus domibus, cum omnibus pertinenciis, in Civitate Ebor.[2] in Hundegate, quas ipse plantavit et [quæ] sitæ[3] sunt in feodo dictorum Abbatis et monachorum: Donationem insuper, et quietam clamanciam quam Lecia Tirlit'[4] per scriptum suum fecit Deo de viginti et octo denariatis annui redditus, trium solidorum, in quibus dicti Abbas et Conventus sibi tenebantur pro una domo in Hundegate quam Magister Willelmus de Fum'[4] de ipso tenuit: Donationem . . . quas Ranulfus filius Walteri . . . fecit Deo . . . de illa dimidia carucata terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ est in territorio de Folketone quam

[1] One fails to recognise this name. Moreover, it is open to question if the final syllable ought not to be *gait* rather than *gail*.

[2] The Convent of Furness owned certain house-property in York, which may (or may not) be the buildings referred to here. In a Papal Confirmation printed in the Furness Coucher at p. 667, una mansio in Civitate Ebor. is named, and in the Introductory Chapter, p. lviii, a "demise of the tenement at York, known as 'Furness House,'" is specifically mentioned, not to refer to other instances.

[3] *Siti.*

[4] The true forms of these names are altogether uncertain.

tenuerunt de Waltero patre suo ad terminum, et de illa cultura quæ vocatur Ravenesdale, et de pastura ad mille oves et ad animalia quæ prædictam terram colunt, in campis, in pratis, in mariscis ejusdem villæ, cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Ricardus, Prior, et Conventus S. Trinitatis de Kirkeham per scriptum [suum] fecerunt Abbati et monachis prædictis de duobus toftis, cum pertinenciis, in villa de Folketon, et sexaginta acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Waldo de Folketona, et de uno molendino ventritico,[1] cum sede ipsius molendini et omnibus pertinenciis suis, in villa de Flotemaneby: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Teobaldi . . . fecit Deo . . . de sexdecim acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in campo de Folketun: Donationem . . . quas Walterus de Shankes de Flotemaneby . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de duabus acris et dimidia terræ in Suthdeiles super Stokelinhil[2] in parte deversus solem, et de una roda in valle subtus Kambe propinquiori divisæ de Folketona, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem . . . quas Gregorius filius Henrici de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de quinque acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Folketona: Concessionem . . . quas Robertus filius Thomæ, Baro de Grestoche . . . fecit Deo . . . de octo acris et tribus rodis terræ et prati, cum pertinenciis, in Folketona, quas habent de dono Ranulphi filii Walteri de Folketona, et de tota illa cultura, cum pertinenciis, quæ vocatur Gotehill, quam habent de dono Willelmi filii Rogeri filii Malgeri de Hundemaneby in eadem villæ, et de decem acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in latere subtus Langecampe, quas habent de dono Walteri de Folketona, et de duobus toftis, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa quæ aliquando tenebant de Waltero filio Walteri de Folketona, et de sexaginta acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Waldo de Folketona quas habent de dono Ricardi, Prioris, et Conventus S. Trinitatis de Kirkeham: Concessionem . . . quas Rogerus filius Malgeri de Hundemannebi . . . fecit Deo . . . et de quatuor acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Folketuna, et de libero itu et reditu fratribus et servientibus et jumentis suis per semitam quæ est in orientali parte culturæ de Cotehill: Donationem . . . quas Walterus de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de decem acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in latere subtus Langecamp: Donationem . . . quas Walterus filius Walteri de Folketona . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota illa portione terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ jacet in Baldewinedale inter terram illorum de Ravenesdale, quantum de ipsa Ravenesdale terra durat in latum trans-

[1] *Ventricio.*
[2] The form of this name is quite uncertain.

versus vallem usque ad terram illorum ex altera parte: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus filius Rogeri filii Malgeri de Hundemaneby . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, quam habuit in territorio de Folketona —scil. tota illa cultura quæ vocatur Cotehil: Concessionem . . . quas Ricardus de Lascy, filius Ricardi Lascy de Folketona, . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus terris, pratis et pasturis, et omnibus tenementis quæ habent ex dono suo, dimissione quorumcunque antecessorum ipsius Ricardi, vel aliorum liberorum hominum de Folketona, et in villa et territorio ejusdem villæ de Folketona, et de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ habent in villa et territorio prædictis, vel ubicunque alibi de feodo ipsius Ricardi: Donationem . . . quas Walterus Shankes[1] de Flothmanby . . . fecit Deo . . . de pastura ad quadraginta oves, cum pertinenciis, in Flothmanby, per totum, ubicunque . . .: Concessionem etiam, remissionem et quietam clamanciam quas Mathæus de Langtoft et Matilda, uxor ejus, fecerunt Abbati et monachis prædictis de toto jure et clamio quæ habuerunt in quinquaginta acris terræ, et una acra et dimidia prati et una [*blank*] turbaria, cum pertinenciis, in villa de Flotemanby et extra: Donationem . . . quas Simon Scrop de Flotemanby . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de tota terra sua in Flotemanby, quæ jacet super Waldike versus meridiem, quæ pertinet ad sex bovatas terræ de dominio suo, et de communa quam habuit super Waldike, prope et procul in pastura et moris et omnibus aliis rebus et aisiamentis quantum pertinuit ad prædictas sex bovatas terræ, et de tota turbaria quæ jacet in marisco de Flotemanbi subtus How, et una acra terræ cultæ inter eandem turbariam et How, et de toto prato suo in Nok', et dimidia acra terræ cultæ in Oustholm, et de tota prato suo in Horseholm, cum pertinenciis, et de averiis prædictorum monachorum libere pascendis per totam communam de Flotemanebi, quantum pertinuit ad liberum tenementum ipsius Simonis in eadem villa, quamdiu turbas et fenum suum carriant, et donec percarriaverint, et de libero ingressu et libero egressu ad omnes terras suas quas habuerunt de ipso Simone, et de libero transitu per omnes terras suas ubicunque necesse habuerint sibi et hominibus suis, et jumentis et animalibus et pecoribus suis, et carris et carectis et summagiis suis, exceptis bladis et pratis ante falcationem, et de redditu quatuor denariorum in villa de Flotemanebi de tofto juxta Broke quod Robertus de Helperthorp tenuit: Concessionem . . . quas Willelmus filius Thomæ, Baro de Graystoc[2] . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus terris et

[1] Written *Shankel*. [2] Written *Craystoc*.

omnibus tenementis, cum pertinenciis, quæ liberi homines de Folketona [et] de Flotemanby eis dederunt et . . . confirmaverunt: Donationem . . . quas Alardus de Willardeby . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus acris prati et dimidia, cum pertinenciis, in prato de Willardeby: Donationem . . . quas Gregorius de Flameburge, . . . fecit Deo . . . de duodecim denariis annuatim percipiendis de illo clauso, cum pertinenciis, in Fraistingtorpe quem Gaufridus Medicus de illo aliquando tenuit: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Jacobi de Est Eselerton . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno sellione terræ, cum pertinenciis, de longitudine sexdecim perticarum, et in latitudine unius perticatæ, qui jacet propinquior spineto subtus bercariam suam in Est Eselertona ex aquilonali parte: Donationem . . . quas Johannes filius Walteri de West Heslerton[1] . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in West Heslertona, cum toftis, croftis, gardinis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, et de dominio unius bovatæ terræ quam Dominus Thomas de Heslertona habuit ex donatione Walteri, quondam patris sui: Donationem . . . quas Johannes Ingram, Dominus de Dale . . . fecit Deo . . . de libero chimino et transitu sibi et hominibus et animalibus et cariagiis suis ex latitudine communis perticæ de Hest Heslerton sicut antiquitus uti solebant: Donationem . . . quas Wido de Walwerth et Rogerus filius Ricardi de Sifning-t[on] . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de dimidia acra et viginti et duabus perticatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Heslertona: Donationem . . . quas Eufemia, quondam uxor Eliæ de West Heselertona, per cartam suam fecit Deo . . . de duabus bovatis terræ, cum capitali mesuagio, et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in West Heselertona: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Teste[2] de Est Heslertona . . . fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de tribus acris terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Est Heslertona, et de communi pastura ad quatuor equos et quatuor vaccas, cum secta sua duorum annorum, in territorio ejusdem villæ, et de libero ingressu et libero egressu ad bercariam suam, sibi et hominibus suis, et pecoribus et animalibus et cariagiis et summagiis suis, per totum territorium de Est Heslertona, exceptis bladis et pratis: Donationem . . . quas Thomas de Heslertona, miles, . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de quatuor bovatis terræ et quatuor toftis, cum pertinenciis, in territorio et villa de Est Heslertona: Donationem . . . quas Alexander Gerum . . . fecit Deo . . . de duobus solidis in villa S. Botulfi de domo quæ vocata fuit Boveria, Roberto de Huntind[on] annuatim reddendis: Concessionem . . . quas Rainnerus filius Gurredi[3] de

[1] Note the Hest Heslertona a little below, denoting Est or East Heslerton.

[2] The name stands *Tosti* elsewhere.

[3] Note the *Gerardus*, just below.

S. Botulfo . . . fecit Deo . . . de quadam particula terræ contigua domui ipsorum monachorum in villa de S. Botulfo, cum pertinenciis: Concessionem . . . quas Gerardus et Raginerus de S. Botulfo . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, in villa S. Botulfi, quam iidem Gerardus et Raginerus habuerunt [m. 26] inter terram Willelmi filii Wulfrici et terram Walteri Finch: Concessionem . . . quas Gerardus de S. Botulfo . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota portione sua terræ, cum pertinenciis, in villa S. Botulfi quæ abuttat super Deppol, quam idem Gerardus et Raginerus, frater suus, habuerunt inter terram Willelmi filii Wlveriæ et terram Walteri Finche, cum liberis exitibus et introitibus: Concessionem . . . quas Raginerus de S. Botulfo . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota portione sua terræ, cum pertinenciis, in villa S. Botulfi quæ abuttat super Deppol: Concessionem quas Walterus filius Stephani de Skirebec, et Benedictus filius Radulphi de Fenne, et Margareta filia Gerardi de S. Botulfo . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de quadam particula terræ domui prædictorum monachorum contigua, cum pertinenciis, in villa de S. Botulfo ad Deppol: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus Malebyse . . . fecit Deo . . . de quatuor acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Acastre, cum libero ingressu et egressu ad fena sua et res suas cariandas et asportandas per terram vel aquam, sicut commodius viderint sibi expedire, et de navibus suis onerandis et exonerandis, in eundo vel redeundo de nundinis, vel de quocunque necesse habuerint—scil., inter Lidgate et Geuemersc, et de licentia eundi et deducendi res suas super terram ipsius Willelmi in carectis suis et carris suis, sine conculcatione enormi vel læsione bladi vel prati: Resignationem insuper, concessionem et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus de Tresc . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit in tota terra illa, cum pertinenciis, quam habuit de hæredibus Simonis Tinctoris in villa de Jarum, quæ quondam fuit capitale mesuagium ejusdem Simonis: Donationem . . . quas Hugo de Nortun . . . fecit Deo . . . de redditu decem et octo denariorum de domo sua quæ est in ultima parte curtis suæ, et quæ est in vico quo itur a magna via de Jarum ad ecclesiam: Donationem . . . quas Hugo de Nortona . . . fecit Deo . . . de domo sua nova in Jarum versus occidentem, cum tofto—scil., ab hora fontis qui est ad orientem ejusdem domus quantum terra sua duravit versus occidentem et aquilonem: Donationem . . . quas Robertus Pa, filius Roberto Pa de Scardaburgh, fecit Deo . . . de annuo redditu quatuor solidorum, cum pertinenciis, percipiendo de quadam domo quam Willelmus de Waldo quondam tenuit de patre suo juxta Sandegate: Donationem . . . quas Robertus

filius Alani Ingeram de Scardeburghe . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum ædificiis et aliis pertinenciis, quam habent ex donatione Thomæ filii Simonis Beryer de Scardeburgo: Donationem . . . resignationem et quietam clamanciam quas Simon le Beryer, filius Simonis le Beryer de Scardeburgo . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra illa, cum ædificiis superpositis, et aliis pertinenciis, in villa de Scardeburghe in Novo Burgo quam habuit ex donatione prædictorum Abbatis et monachorum: Donationem insuper quam Thomas Bergner [*sic*] . . . fecit Deo . . . de uno milliario de allece ruffo annuatim reddendo in villa de Scardeburghe: Donationem quas Agnes, quondam uxor Gregorii Caretarii, fecit Deo . . . de tota terra illa in villa de Scartheburge, cum ædificiis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis, quæ jacet in longitudine inter terram quæ fuit Ricardi filii Radulphi Colsuain et chiminum Domini Regis, et de tofto illo quod jacet juxta Hospitale S. Thomæ in eadem villa, inter terras ejusdem Hospitalis, et de alio tofto quod jacet inter terram quæ fuit Ingelram le Vacher et terram quæ fuit Adæ de Uggeswardeby, et de tofto illo ubi orreum prædicti Gregorii, quondam viri ipsius Agnetis, situm [est], cum pertinenciis: Donationem . . . quas Thomas filius Thomæ de Sculekotes . . . fecit Deo . . . de libero ingressu et egressu per magnam portam lapideæ domus Beverlaci in Flamangaria quam tenuit de eisdem, et de via libera ab eadem domo usque ad aquam quæ currit juxta finem fundi ipsius: Donationem . . . quas Johannes filius Johannis Vinitoris de Beverlaco . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota domo sua lapidea de Beverlaco in Flamengaria, et de terra in quæ sita est, cum pertinenciis, et de loco ad cameram et stabulum sibi sufficiente in curte ejusdem domus, ubi voluerint, et de cæteris aisiamentis in eadem curte sicut eis placuerit: Donationem . . . quas Thomas de Skulecotes . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto illo crofto, cum pertinenciis, quod tenuit de Domino Benedicto, fratre suo, apud Beverlacum: Donationem . . . quas Hamelinus, Decanus de Jerburc [*sic*] et Mabilla, uxor ejus, . . . fecerunt Deo . . . de uno tofto, cum pertinenciis, in Beverlaco: Donationem . . . quas Alicia, filia Hamelini Decani, fecit Deo et monachis prædictis de tota terra, cum pertinenciis, quæ fuit Alveredi, avi sui, in Beverlaco, proxima domui monachorum prædictorum, cum ipso gardino et fossatis circueuntibus ipsum gardinum: Donationem quas Robertus de Stutevile, filius Willelmi de Stutevile . . . fecit Deo . . . de annuo redditu dimidiæ marcæ, singulis annis imperpetuum percipiendo apud nos per manum ballivi sive præpositi ipsius Roberti, vel hæredum suorum: Donationem . . . quas Hugo del Tuhit . . . fecit Deo . . . de xviii perticatis in latitudine in prato de

Rochesberke, et lx in longitudine, et de duabus acris prati, cum pertinenciis, de feudo [de] Edestun juxta divisas de Edestun et de Rochesburc: Concessionem . . . quas Hugo de Thuit . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris prato, cum pertinenciis, juxta divisas de Edestun et de Rochesberge: Concessionem insuper quam Willelmus de Vescy . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de prato de Edeuemerske: Concessionem . . . quas Willelmus de Ros de Helmesley . . . fecit Deo . . . de libero chimino per medium boscum qui vocatur Scourekelde super antiquam viam qua itur de Helmesley apud Rievalles, a cornerio illius culturæ quæ vocatur Rikemundecroftes usque ad terram dictorum Abbatis et monachorum de Griffe quæ vocatur Tillestona, et in latitudine continente triginta pedes: Donationem, . . . quas Robertus de Ros, filius Everardi de Ros, . . . fecit Deo . . . de illo loco in Ricolvegraines ad carbones et carbonarios suos, quem tenuerunt tempore Everardi patris sui: Concessionem etiam, donationem, remissionem, quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Robertus de Ros, Dominus de Haumelac, . . . fecit Deo . . . de omnibus tenementis suis de Magna et Parva Reydisdale, et de Huhirst et Kirkeslech[t]es, cum pertinenciis, et de omnibus terris ac tenementis de Grangia sua de Neutona, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, de quibuscunque fuerint donatoribus seu venditoribus: Concessionem insuper, quietam clamanciam et confirmationem quas Nicholaus de Stutevile . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota terra, cum bosco, ex orientali parti de Roddover,[1] cum pertinenciis, per metas et divisas in eodem scripto contentas: Donationem . . . quas Gilebertus de Gaunt, filius Roberti de Gaunt, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota pastura de Sualedale, cum pertinenciis, infra certas divisas in eadem carta contentas, tam in bosco quam in plano, tenenda imperpetuum, et de habendo ibi pecora sua quot et qualia voluerint, et quando et ubi voluerint, et faldas et logias pecoribus suis, et canes et cornua, et de faciendo fenum et claudendo prata extra easdem divisas, ubi et quantum eis placuerit, et de habendo ibi domos fratribus et servientibus et pecoribus suis, et ortum et clausuram sufficientem, et de capiendo libere ubique de bosco ipsius Gileberti, infra prædictas divisas, sufficienter omnia necessaria ad domos et sepes et focos et faldas et logias, et cætera aisiamenta sua in eadem foresta, et de ramis arborum incidendis pecoribus suis ad pascendum, et de utendo per omnia prædicta pastura sicut voluerint, et de capiendo lupos quibus modis potuerint, et de libere ducendo et reducendo pecora sua ad prædictam pasturam per omnes terras ipsius Gileberti, et hæredum suorum, exceptis segetibus et pratis—Ita quod nullus

[1] *Redover*, *Redofra* in other charters.

alius habebit aliqua pecora in eadem pastura præter prædictos monachos: Concessionem . . . quas Gillebertus de Ganth, filius Gilleberti de Ganth, . . . fecit Deo . . . de tota donatione patris sui quam fecit eis per cartam suam de tota pastura de Sualedale, cum pertinenciis, infra certas divisas in dicta carta patris sui contentas: Concessionem . . . quas Johannes de Britannia, Comes Richmundiæ [filius] Ducis Britanniæ primogenitus, per scriptum suum fecit Deo . . . de omnibus terris et tenementis, pasturis et mesuagiis, cum pertinenciis, quæ habent et tenent de feodo suo in Sualedale, et de toto quod habent et tenent in Est Boletun in Wensleddale, cum omnibus pertinenciis, et de libero transitu et pacifico chimino habendo prædictis monachis et conversis suis, hominibus et servientibus eorundem, per forestam ipsius Comitis de Richemunde per certas bundas et metas in eodem scripto contentas: Donationem . . . quas Albertus filius Henrici de Hundemaneby . . . fecit Deo . . . de terra in Grainehou, cum pertinenciis, quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas—scil., de una acra et quarta parte unius perticatæ: Concessionem . . . quas Comes Symon . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de Hundemannebi, eas, videl., quas Comes Gillebertus de Gant antea illis donaverat, et de mansione fratribus eorum sicut fossata eorum per circuitum eorum præmonstrant, et de communi pastura in eodem territorio ad quingentas oves, et ad boves et equos quantum pertinet ad quatuor carucas—Ita ut foris et intus libere pascant[ur] ubicunque, . . . et de donatione quam Radulphus de Novilla fecit eis de una carucata terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ fuit Alfrici in Strop', et de donatione quam Ranulphus filius Walteri fecit eis in Folchetona: Donationem . . . quas Willelmus Landeles de Holme . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de una perticata terræ, cum pertinenciis, de longitudine et latitudine viginti pedum, de quodam sellione suo qui abuttat super pontem de Croswath: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Ranulfi de Holm . . . fecit Deo . . . de quatuor perticatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in latum in territorio de Holm, et de dimidia acra terræ, cum pertinenciis, quæ extenditur a ponte de Croswath versus moram de Bulefordia: Donationem . . . quas Marmeduck de D[a]rel . . . fecit Deo . . . de quadam terra in territorio de Holm, ab aquilonali scil., parte viæ qua itur de Croswad versus Bolefordiam, habente in longitudine lx[ta] perticatas, in latitudine vero, juxta caput pontis, duas perticatas et dimidiam, et de duabus perticatis et quatuor pedibus juxta moram, et de via libera per moram quantum terra sua duravit, scil., usque Coldic, ad averias suas deducendas et reducendas, et ad cætera aisiamenta sua:

Donationem . . . quas Willelmus de Habetona . . . fecit Deo . . . de una acra et una roda et sex rodefallis prati, cum pertinenciis, in Calvetona, et de habendo liberum ingressum et egressum ad prædictum pratum sibi et servientibus suis et cariagiis et animalibus suis: Donationem . . . quas Robertus Baret, de Calvetona Capellanus, . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Henricus Baret . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato suo, cum pertinenciis, in Calvetona, quod habuit de feodo Johannis de Cotingham ad Album Lapidem: Concessionem insuper, confirmationem, remissionem, et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus de Lascelles de Calvetona . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, quod habent in excambio de Ricardo de Ros et Sibilla, uxore ejus, et de annuo redditu trium solidorum, cum pertinenciis, quam habent de eisdem Ricardo et Sibilla de una bovata terræ, quam Walterus Carpentarius tenuit in eadem villa: Donationem . . . quas Johannes, filius Walteri Præpositi de Calvetona, . . . fecit Deo . . . de duabus particulis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in eadem villa, scil., illa quæ jacet in longitudine inter avenam [1] et Hosebeke in Westhenges, et de alia particula prati quam tenuit de capella ex dono Roberti, fratris sui, in Acerhneit, quæ jacet in longitudine inter Rechlande et Hosebeke: Donationem . . . quas Radulphus filius Huctredi de Berghebi . . . fecit Deo . . . de undecim acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Berhebi, et de fonte et aqua quam duxerunt per terram ipsius Radulphi per conductum ad grangiam eorum de Crossebi, tenendo cum ipso conductu imperpetuum, et ad illud emendandum libere quotiens opus fuerit: Concessionem . . . quas Willelmus de Estuvilla [*sic*] . . . fecit Deo . . . de donatione quam Radulphus filius Huctredi de Berghebi dedit eis, scil., de undecim acris prati, cum pertinenciis, in Berghebi, et de fonte et conductu aquæ ad grangiam eorum de Crossebi: Donationem . . . quas Adam filius Petri . . . fecit Deo . . . de loco in Rumblesmor qui vocatur Favedre, et de toto quod ibi habuit in bosco et plano, in pratis et aquis, et pasturis et cæteris omnibus eidem loco pertinentibus, et de sarto illo quod vocatur Oghetwait in villa quæ vocatur Stainburche, ad favercas faciendas, et de tota minera [2] ferri de prædicta villa, et de lignis in bosco suo ad carbones, et alia quæ necessaria ipsis fuerint, et de communi pastura, et ut nullus ibi habeat favercam præter ipsos ad ferrum faciendum: Donationem . . . quas Ricardus de Alta Ripa . . . fecit Deo . . . de una bovata terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Favedre: Donationem . . . quas Philippus de

[1] This appears to be so written. The intention is entirely obscure.
[2] Written *Mineta*.

Alta Ripa . . . fecit Deo . . . de tribus bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Favedre: Donationem . . . quas Hugo de Casteley . . . fecit Deo . . . de toto prato suo, cum pertinenciis, in Mensintona: Donationem . . . quas Hugo filius Willelmi de Lethelai . . . fecit Deo . . . de illo prato, cum pertinenciis, in Baildona quod est juxta sicketum a parte australi ejusdem sicketi: Donationem . . . quas Robertus filius Willelmi de Heucheswrde . . . fecit Deo . . . de pastura ad centum oves, cum pertinenciis, in Heucheswrde, et de toto prato, cum pertinenciis, quod habuit in Bradhenges: Remissionem etiam, relaxationem et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus de Kirckeston, miles, filius Rogeri de Kirkeston, militis, fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit in omnibus terris et tenementis, pratis, moris, vastis, boscis et pasturis, cum pertinenciis, in Swaldale quæ iidem Abbas et monachi habent ex dono et concessione Gilberti filii Gilberti de Gaunt, infra certas divisas in eodem scripto contentas: Remissionem insuper, relaxationem et quietam clamanciam quas Willelmus de Wyerne, filius et hæres Roberti de Wyerne, fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de toto jure et clamio quæ habuit vel habere potuit in una placea prati, cum pertinenciis, in Kaytona quæ jacet inter pratum ipsius Willelmi et pratum prædictorum Abbatis et monachorum quod vocatur le Foreeng: Remissionem etiam, relaxationem et quietam clamanciam quas Walterus de Heslertona, Dominus de Dale, filius et hæres Johannis de West Heslertona et Elizabethæ, uxoris ejus, . . . fecit Abbati et monachis prædictis de quodam annuo redditu viginti solidorum in West Heslertona :—[Nos autem etc.] ratas habentes et gratas, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo Willelmo, nunc Abbati, et Conventui ejusdem loci de Rievalle, et eorum successoribus, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartæ et scripta prædicta rationabiliter testantur, et prout iidem Abbas et Conventus terras et tenementa prædicta modo tenent, ipsique et prædecessores sui hactenus rationabiliter tenuerunt. In cujus rei etc. Teste Rege; apud Wodestoke, xxviii die Junii.

Per petitionem de cons' et finem dimidiæ marcæ.

CCCLXXIII. Pro Abbate de Rievalle [Patent Rolls, 3 Rich. II. pt. 2, m. 20].

Rex omnibus ad quos . . . Inspeximus cartam Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Angliæ, avi nostri, in hæc verba:—Edwardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ, . . . Archiepiscopis, . . . salutem.

Inspeximus cartam confirmationis quam celebris memoriæ Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, progenitor noster, fecit Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle in hæc verba:—Henricus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Archiepiscopis, etc. . . . salutem. Inspeximus cartam nostram quam dudum fieri fecimus Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle in hæc verba:—Henricus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Archiepiscopis, etc., . . . salutem.—Inspeximus cartam quam Dominus Ricardus, Rex Angliæ, et avunculus noster, fecit Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Ryevalle et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in hæc verba:—Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Archiepiscopis . . . salutem. Sciatis nos . . . confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Ryevalle et monachis . . . [*as in* No. CLXXII.[1]] apud Gettintonam. Is erat tenor cartæ nostræ in primo sigillo nostro, quod, quia perditum fuit, et, dum capti essemus in Alemannia, in aliena potestate constitutum, mutatum est:—Innovationis autem hujus sunt Testes septem:—Walterus Rothom. Archiepiscopus; Philippus Dunelm. et Savar[icus] Bathon. Episcopi; Comes Johannes, frater noster; Comes Robertus de Leycestr.; Willelmus frater noster, Comes Sarum; Willelmus filius Radulphi, Senescallus Normanniæ; Garinus filius Geroldi; Robertus filius Walteri. Data per manum Eustachii[2] Eliensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Liram, tricesimo die Julii, anno nono regni nostri. Inspeximus etiam aliam cartam quam prædictus Dominus Ricardus Rex fecit præfatis monachis in hæc verba:—Ricardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . Archiepiscopis, . . . Sciatis nos . . . confirmasse . . . [*as in* No. CLXXII. *to the end*]. Is erat tenor cartæ in primo sigillo nostro, quod, quia perditum fuit et dum capti essemus in aliena potestate constitutum, mutatum est; hujus autem innovationis Testes sunt septem, [*as above*]. Data per manum E[ustachii] Eliensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Liram, tricesimo die Julii A° nono r. nostri. Item inspeximus aliam cartam quam prædictus Dominus Rex fecit præfatis monachis in hæc verba:—Ricardus, D. G., etc., . . . salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et præsenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo, etc. [*as in* No. CLXXIV. *to the end*]: Nos autem donationes et concessiones omnium prædictarum possessionum et libertatum ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris prædictis monachis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartæ prædictorum Regum et prædictorum donatorum quas iidem monachi inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis Testibus: Hum-

[1] With trifling variations of names, etc., which are hardly worth special comment.

[2] Eustace, previously Dean of Salisbury, was elected in 1197.

frido de Bohun, Comite de Herefordia et Essexia; Willelmo de Valence, et Galfrido de Lezinan, fratribus nostris: Johanne Maunsell, Præposito Beverlaci; Willelmo de Cantilupo; Gilberto de Segrave; Magistro Willelmo de Kilkenny,[1] Archidiacono Coventr.; Nicholao de Turri; Roberto Walerano; Roberto de Mungros; Nicholao de S. Mauricio; Roberto le Norrays; Willelmo Gernun. Data per manum nostram apud Clarendon, decimo die Julii, A° r. nostri tricesimo sexto. Is erat tenor sub priori sigillo nostro, quo tunc utebamur, quod quia postmodum mutatum est cartam prædictam impressione sigilli nostri quo nunc utimur duximus consignandam. Hiis T. Magistro Johanne de Cheshulle,[2] Decano S. Pauli, Londonii, Thesaurario nostro; Roberto Aquilon; Ricardo de Mudet; Willelmo de Aet; Hugone filio Otonis; Benedicto de Blakeham; Galfrido de Percy; Rogero de Wautona; Waltero de Burges; Willelmo Ernaldo, et aliis—Data per manum nostram apud Westm., sexto die Aprilis, A° r. nostri quinquagesimo quarto. Nos autem donationes, concessiones et confirmationes prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis nobis in Christo, Johanni,[3] nunc Abbati loci prædicti, et Conventui ejusdem loci et eorum successoribus concedimus et confirmamus sicut cartæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur. Præterea, volentes eisdem Abbati et Conventui gratiam in hac parte facere uberiorem, concessimus eis, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod licet ipsi vel eorum prædecessores aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum vel quietantiarum in dictis cartis concessarum hactenus usi non fuerint, iidem tamen Abbas et Conventus et eorum successores libertatibus et quietantiis illis, et earum qualibet, de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum aut aliorum Ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Hiis T. Venerabilibus patribus, Willelmo,[4] Archiepiscopo Ebor., Angliæ Primate; Johanne,[5] Eliensi Episcopo, Cancellario nostro; He[nrico][6] Lincoln. Episcopo, Thesaurario nostro; Thoma,[7] Comite Norf., Marescallo Angliæ, avunculo

[1] William de Kilkenny held the office in 1248, and was Bishop of Ely in 1255.

[2] John de Chishul was Archdeacon of London, 1262, and in 1266. He was Dean of St. Paul's in 1268, and afterwards Bishop of London.

[3] Valuable as giving a date for Abbot John, the Confirmation being dated in 1327.

[4] William de Melton was chosen in January 1316, and died in 1340.

[5] John de Hothum, elected in 1316, died in January (early) 1337.

[6] Henry Burwash (or de Burghersh) obtained the See in May 1320, and died in December 1340.

[7] Hugh Bigot, Earl Marshall, died in 1307, when the Office of Marshall was given to Thomas de Brotherton, the then King's son.

nostro; Johanne de Warenna,[1] Comite Surr.; Rogero de Mortuo Mari; Johanne de Roos, Senescallo Hospicii nostri; et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Ebor., vicesimo octavo die Junii, A° r. nostri primo [1327]. Inspeximus insuper cartam Domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglorum, progenitoris nostri, in hæc verba:—Henricus Rex Anglorum . . . Justiciariis, . . . salutem. Præcipio quod equi et omnes res et homines Abbathiæ de Rievalle sint quieti de thelonio, passagio et pontagio, et omni alia consuetudine, per totum regnum meum quocumque venerint: et nullus eos super hoc injuste vexet, nec disturbet, super x librarum forisfactura. Teste Willelmo, Archiepiscopo Cantuar.—Nos autem donationes, concessiones et confirmationes prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis in Christo, Willelmo nunc Abbati, et Conventui loci prædicti et eorum successoribus acceptamus, ratificamus, approbamus, et tenore præsentium concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur, prout iidem Abbas et Conventus et prædecessores sui terras et tenementa prædicta hactenus habuerunt et tenuerunt, et libertatibus et quietantiis prædictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi. In cujus rei etc. T. Rege, apud Westm., xx die Februarii.

Per finem quatuor marcarum solutarum in hanaperio.

CCCLXXIV. MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS:[2]
30-31 Henr. VIII., No. 162.

Rivallis nuper Monasterium in Com. Ebor.

Compota omnium et singulorum ministrorum et firmariorum omnium et singulorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, et tenementorum, ac aliarum possessionum, tam temporalium quam spiritualium quorumcunque, cum suis pertinenciis sive spectantibus, quæ ad manus excellentissimi Principis nunc, Henrici VIII., D. G. etc. devenerunt, et in manus existunt, ex sursum-redditione nuper Abbatis ibidem, et ejusdem loci Conventus, tertio die Decembris anno xxx^{mo} dicti Domini Regis nunc (1538), scil., infra tempus hujus compoti; et quæ an-

[1] John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, was appointed Guardian of Scotland in 1296, and was present at the siege of Caerlaverock in the year 1300.

[2] I have thought it better to print this document here rather than later, in order to facilitate collation with the very full and interesting notice of the possessions of the Abbey as presented to us in the nearly preceding Confirmation by Edward III.

nexantur Coronæ dicti Domini Regis et hæredum suorum . . . virtute cujusdam Actus in Parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium xxviii^{vo} die Aprilis, anno regni sui xxxi^{o} inchoato, et usque ad xxvii^{um} diem Junii extunc proxime sequentem, eodem anno tricesimo primo ibidem continuato, inde, inter alia, editi et provisi, prout in eodem Actu inter alia continetur, viz., a festo S. Michaelis, etc.

MANERIUM de RYVALLE, cum terris dominicalibus, et diversis grangiis et aliis terris.

Compotus Domini Thomæ, Comitis Rutlande, occupantis terrarum ibidem per tempus prædictum.

Arr[er]agia: Nulla, quia primus compotus. Summa: Nulla.

Firmæ terrarum Dominicalium.

Sed reddit compotum de ix li. vii s. viii d. de firma scitus dicti nuper Monasterii, unacum omnibus domibus, ædificiis, columbariis, ortis, pomeriis, gardinis, stagnis, et aliis commoditatibus infra præcinctum ejusdem Monasterii, ac cum terris dominicalibus . . . prout nuper in tenura nuper Abbatis et Conventus . . . fuerunt, et sic per Commissionarios Domini Regis ibidem æstimata per annum:—viz. de firma scitus dicti nuper Monasterii, vi d.: unius parcellæ terræ vocatæ Abbates Gardyne, continentis unam acram, vi d.: duorum parvorum clausorum, vocatorum Kyrkegarth et Karloo, continentium per æstimationem ii acras, xii d.: unius prati vocati Thabbote Ynges continentis xv acras, xvi s.; unius clausi vocati Stankeng, continentis xii acras, xii s.; unius clausi vocati Myddelle Ynge continentis iv acras, iiii s.; unius prati vocati Calcarhousse Enge, continentis vi acras, vi s.; unius parcellæ terræ vocatæ Bakehousse Garth, continentis i acram, viii d.; unius clausi jacentis prope le Stanke[1] juxta le Milne-beke, continentis unam acram [et] dimidiam, xii d.; unius clausi vocati le Comon-Stable garth, continentis iii acras, ii s., duarum parvarum parcellarum prati jacentium inter Comon-Stable Garth et le Comon-Stable, vocatarum le Olde Walles, continentium ii acras, dimidiam, cum tenemento ad portas . . .[2] unius clausi jacentis prope le Comon-Stable, vocati Subprum[3] Close, continentis ii acras, ii s.; unius clausi prati vocati Olde-Benson Close, continentis i acram, xii d.; unius clausi vocati Chapelle Garth

[1] Note the entry just above, where the "close called Stankeng" is mentioned. *Stank* is the English word answering to the Latin *stangnum* or *stagnum*, and is often used to denote a milldam—which is probably the meaning here—and more generally any "head of water," or, in modern terms, a reservoir.

[2] There is a blank left here.

[3] This is so written, but the probability is that it is merely a slip of the pen for the name which occurs a little lower, namely, Stubham.

continentis unam acram, xii d.; unius tenementi adjacentis juxta portam exteriorem dicti nuper Monasterii, cum clauso vocato Passynder Pasture, continentis ii acras, unius clausi vocati Stubham Enge continentis ii acras, cum parvo crofto adjacente, infra scitum prædictum, nuper in tenura Ricardi Benson, per annum, xlvi s. viii d.; unius Molendini vocati le Yron Smithes [1] infra scitum prædictum, nuper in tenura Lamberti Semer, per annum, xxvi s. viii d.; unius Molendini, vocati le Walke-Milne, infra scitum prædictum, nuper in tenura dicti Lamberti Semer, per annum, lx s.; unius Molendini granatici infra scitum prædictum, per annum, vi s. viii d.:—In toto, ut supra, sic in tenura supradicti Thomæ, Comitis Rutland, hoc anno. De firma herbagii omnium boscorum jacentium infra et juxta terras dominicales, continentium inter se cccxli acras, non reddit, pro eo quod supradictus Thomas, Comes Rutlande, habuit et occupavit dictum herbagium ut parcellam terrarum dominicalium prædictarum, absque aliquo redditu inde adhuc soluto, pro eo quod clamat dictum redditum pertinere, colore Litterarum Domini Regis Patentium adhuc non ostensarum.

Summa ix li. vii s. viii d.

[1^b] Firmæ Graungiæ de Griffe.

Et de x li. xi s. x d. de firma graungiæ vocatæ Gryffe Graunge, cum omnibus terris, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis eidem pertinentibus, viz., cum ædificiis, horreis, et pasturis eisdem pertinentibus infra le Felde Garthe, xii d.; unius clausi vocati Lath-garth, continentis ii acras, ii s.; unius campi, vel le flate terræ arabilis jacentis super le Northe-side dicti le Lath-garth, continentis xxx acras, x s.; unius le flate terræ arabilis vocati Morterpo . . .[2] continentis vi acras, ii s.; unius le flate vocati Coote Flate, continentis vi acras, ii s.; unius le flate jacentis super le Thabote Hage, continentis lx acras, xx s.; unius clausi vocati Yngraye Close, continentis vi acras, ii s.; unius campi terræ arabilis, vocati Jodicefelde, continentis lx acras, xx s.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Tillestones, continentis lx acras, xx s.; unius clausi pasturæ vocatæ Fatte, continentis xxiv acras, viii s.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Hye le . . .[2] continentis xxx acras, x s.;

[1] It will be observed that this is one of three mills named as situate within the precincts of the late Monastery, namely, this called the Iron Smithies; another described as a walk-mill or fulling-mill; and a third specified as a corn-mill. That there was a forge within the precincts there is no doubt; but it is not likely to have been in operation during the Convent times. The position it occupies precludes that idea. The actual site of the home Convent forge or furnaces was lower down the stream of the Rye. The mill that still remains was, in all probability, the Convent corn-mill.

[2] Partly blank, partly illegible.

unius campi vocati Tlysteley-felde [1]; continentis xl acras, xiii s. iv d.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Gardielle, continentis vi acras, xviii d.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Stoney Gardielle, continentis viii acras, ii s. viii d.; unius pasturæ prati vocatæ Gryffe Enge, continentis xl acras, xiii s. iv d.; unius alterius pasturæ prati, vocatæ Spenser Ynge, continentis viii acras, ii s. viii d.; unius clausi vocati le Barkehouse Ynge, continentis x acras, iii s. iv d.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Brodeng, cum Baxter Lees, et cum holmes eisdem pertinentibus, continentis xl acras, xxvi s. viii d.; unius parcellæ terræ vocatæ Horsseclosse, continentis vi acras, ii s.; unius alterius clausi pasturæ vocati Horseclose, continentis iv acras, ii s.; unius clausi pasturæ vocati le Upper Doveholme et le Nether Doveholme, continentis xx acras, vii s. iv d.; unius le Shepecote, vocati Gryscote, cum clauso vocato Grene Close, continentis x acras, iii s. iv d.; unius clausi prati vocati Fogge Close, continentis x acras, x s.; unius clausi pasturæ vocati Stoke Enge, continentis iv acras, xxvi s. viii d.: In toto ut supra, sic in tenura supradicti Thomæ, Comitis Rutlande, hoc anno. Summa x li. xi s. x d.

Firmæ Graungiæ vocatæ New-lathes.

Et de vi li. xv s. vi d. de firma graungiæ vocatæ New-lathes Graunge, cum omnibus terris, etc.: viz., unius mesuagii, cum magno le Shepecote, cum ædificiis pertinentibus, vi d.; unius clausi prati vocati Fewlome Enge, continentis xvi acras, xvi s.; unius prati vocati Doveholme, continentis vi acras, vi s.; unius prati vocati Kryngleearre, cum le Sprynge [2] eidem pertinente, continentis xvi acras, xvi s.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Sowreleez, continentis xxx acras, xvi s.; unius clausi pasturæ vocati Busky Closse, continentis xvi acras, viii s.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Yowsky Parke, continentis viii acras, iv s.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Lyngery Felde, continentis xxx acras, vi s. viii d.; duarum pasturarum vocatarum Thistleley-feld [xl],[3] et unius pasturæ jacentis subtus eandem, vocatæ le Southfelde [xl],[3] et unius pasturæ vocatæ le Crosseflate, continentis iv^{xx} acras, xxvi s. viii d.; unius clausi vocati Conygarth Felde, continentis xx acras, vi s. viii d.; communis pasturæ vocatæ Hayeth, continentis lx acras, xv s.; duorum parvorum clausorum jacentium a retro Graunge vocatorum Belle Close, et unius orti vocati

[1] It is at least open to surmise that this is mistakenly written for Thysteley felde.

[2] This is a young wood, usually of no great size, and not a fountain or spring of water.

[3] These figures, in either case, are written over the names of the several pastures, denoting, of course, their several acreages.

Lath Garth, continentium viii acras, v s. iv d.; unius pasturæ vocatæ Newte Leez, continentis iv acras, ii s.; unius parcellæ terræ vocatæ le Conygarth, cum domo et ii clausuris eidem adjacentibus, ac cum warena cuniculorum ibidem, vi s. viii d.; In toto ut supra, et sic etc. Summa vi li. xv s. vi d.

Firmæ Graungiæ vocatæ Crosseby.

Et de xii li. de firma graungiæ vocatæ Crosseby Graunge, cum omnibus pertinenciis eidem adjacentibus, sic dimissæ prædicto Thomæ, Comiti Rutland, per indenturam, ut dicitur, solvenda ad terminos etc. Summa xii li.

Firmæ Graungiæ vocatæ Cothame.

Et de x li. de firma graungiæ vocatæ Cothame Graunge, cum pertinenciis, sic dimissæ Rogero Lasselles, Militi, per indenturam, ut dicitur, solvenda etc. Summa x li.

Firmæ Graungiæ vocatæ Newton.

Et de xxii li. de firma messuagii sive graungiæ in West-Newton, cum x acris prati vocati Freer-enge, in Oswaldkyrke, et iv acris prati in Stanegrave, cum omnibus pratis, pasturis, terris arabilibus jacentibus et abuttantibus in Newton prædicta, sic in tenura prædicti Thomæ, Comitis etc., solvenda ad terminos S. Petri quod dicitur ad Vincula, et Purificationis, etc. De aliqua venditione bosci infra boscos Domini Regis ibidem hoc anno facto:—viz. infra unum boscum vocatum Stanarde, continentem xii acras, vel infra unum boscum vocatum Lawe Parke, continentem xvi acras, aut infra unum boscum vocatum Highe Hamde, continentem unam acram, sive infra unum boscum vocatum Middelle Parke, continentem viii acras, aut infra unum boscum vocatum Widowe Crofte, continentem unam acram, non reddit, eo quod nulla hujusmodi venditio bosci facta fuit ibidem per tempus etc. Summa xxii li.

[f. 2] Redditus et Firmæ in Billesdale cum Raysdale.

Et de xxx s. redditu unius tenementi ibidem, sic in tenura Roberti Studdike hoc anno, soluto ad terminos S. Martini in hyeme et Pentecostes æqualiter. *Similar entries relative to* George Watson, xvi s. viii d., Thomas Dobson, xiii s. iv d., Nicho-

las Bates, xxxiii s. iv d., Thomas Sugate, vii s., William Ayreson, xxvii s. vii d., Richard Cotes, xiv s., Richard Benson, xxv s., Robart Jenkenson, xxiii s. viii d., John Holme, xiii s. iv d., Robert Mone, xi s., George Chapman, xxvii s., Robert Kyrke, xxi s., Richard Berry, iv li. vi s. viii d., William Colson, xliv s., Christopher Dobson, xv s. iv d., William Kirke, xvii s., *and* John Harte xlii s.; et de firma unius molendini ibidem, sic in tenura Willelmi Eston, soluta etc.; et de redditu unius tenementi ibidem sic in tenura Willelmi Lyon etc., *and similar entries touching* Thomas Flyntofte, xxv s. vi d., William Moone, xxv s., Thomas Gremside, xxx s. iv d., William Kyrke, junior, xxvii s. viii d., John Kirke, xxvii s., Christoffer F[l]yntofte, xvi s., Lawrence Kyrke, lx s. xvi d., *and* William Jenkenson, xx s.; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi vocati Trippesdale, ibidem, sic in tenura . . . Pemerton hoc anno, etc.; et de xiv s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, sic in tenura Johannis Wederelle etc., *and similar entries touching* John Cowper, iv li., John Swaylles, xxviii s., Thomas Hogarde, xiii s. iv d., Robart Constable, Esq., xxii s., William Lyeof, xi s. viii d., *the aforesaid* Thomas Hogarde, xxiii s., John Woode, xv s. x d., Richard Lyghteholme, xxiv s. viii d., Christoffer Grenesyde, xiii s. viii d., Thomas Bowes, xxvi s. viii d., John Carbote, liii s. Ralph Harkey, xlix s., Robert Wasse, xx s., John Chapman, xli s., John Eyresone, xx s., Thomas Cootes, vii s., *and* Robert Hamelek, x s.; [2ᵇ] et de xxvi s. viii d. de firma fabricæ vocatæ le Yron Smethes [1] ibidem, unacum licentia fodiendi le ore, sic dimissæ Ricardo Rawlinson per indenturam, ut dicitur, solvenda etc., et de xii s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, sic in tenura Willelmi Cotes etc.; et de cvi s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi, sic in tenura Nicholai Wasse etc.; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi in tenura Ricardi Yonge etc.; et de xiii s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi in Raysdale vocati Huhurste, sic in tenura Johannis Colson etc.; et de xxxv s. de redditu unius tenementi . . . Thomæ Robynson etc.; et de xii s. de redditu unius tenementi cum molendino . . . Willelmi Webster etc.; et de xxxi s. de redditu unius tenementi . . . Thomæ Garbett etc., *and similar entries touching* Thomas Garbett, junior, xxii s., William Hewetson, x s., Robert Garbotte, *and* Christoffer Garbott, xxvi s. viii d., *and* Ralph Conyars, xv s.; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, vocati Caldmore Cote . . . Jacobi Crathorne etc.; et de lxvi s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, vocati Vlwraye . . . Willelmi Worlume etc.; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi vocati Ulthwaite . . . Ricardi Walker etc. De aliqua venditione bosci infra boscos Domini Regis ibidem hoc anno facta

[1] Reference to this forge will be found in previous pages.

—viz. infra unum boscum vocatum Eskdalle continentem xii acras, vel infra unum boscum vocatum Baneskewe, continentem lx acras, aut infra unum boscum vocatum Laddelle, cont. xii acras, sive infra unum boscum vocatum Benettbannke cont. vi acras, aut infra unum boscum vocatum Myrehage, cont. xii acras, vel infra unum boscum vocatum Tharrydaille, cont. iv. acras, aut infra unum boscum vocatum Byrkhage, cont. viii acras, sive infra unum boscum vocatum Todd Daile, cont. iiii acras, vel infra unum boscum vocatum Whandehage, sic in tenura Ricardi Benson hoc anno, non reddit, eo quod nulla hujusmodi venditio facta fuit ibidem per tempus prædictum, per sacramentum prædicti Computatoris. Sed reddit xxi s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, sic in tenura Thomæ Belwoode hoc anno, soluto ad terminos prædictos æqualiter.

Summa iv^{xx}viii li. vi s. x d.

Sproxton. Et de firma graungiæ cum tenemento ibidem sic dimissæ Johanni Storer hoc anno per indenturam, ut dicitur, soluta etc. Summa lxx s.

Skyplome. Et de lx s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, sic in tenura Willelmi Eden, soluto etc., *and similar entries relating to* Thomas Hooton *and* William Barker; et de redditu unius clausi ibidem vocati Lamb Closse [*blank*]; et de xii d. de redditu unius mansionis adjacentis tenemento Thomæ Hooton [*blank*]; et de v s. de firma unius copicii sive le Hagge continentis xx acras [*blank*]; et de lx s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem . . . Johannis Hooton etc. Summa xii li. xv s.

Summa Totalis Receptæ clxxv li. vii s. x d.

[f. 3] Liberationes sive exonerationes denariorum :—E quibus idem computat in denariis oneratis in compoto Leonardi Beckwith, Arm., Receptoris Particularis Domini Regis ibidem, ut pro redditibus et firmis debitis ad festum S. Martini in hieme ante dissolutionem supradicti nuper Monasterii infra tempus hujus compoti, iv^{xx}viii li. xiii s. xi d., et oneratur in compoto dicti Receptoris pro tantis denariis per Dominum Thomam, Comitem Rutlande, de exitibus terrarum prædictarum receptis et detentis colore Literarum Domini Regis Patentium pro termino Pentecostes, iv^{xx}viii li. xiii s. xi d. Summa clxxv li. vii s. x d.

Summa liberationum prædictarum cxxlv li. vii s. x d., quæ summa coæqualis est cum Summa Totalis Receptæ superius, et æquatur.

Manerium sive Graungia de HESKETH, MORTON GRAUNGE, EST HARLESEY, et ANGRAM GRAUNGE, cum diversis aliis villatis.

Compotus Willelmi Blytheman, Generosi, Ballivi sive Collectoris reddituum ibidem per tempus prædictum. Arreragia, nulla, quia primus compotus. Summa nulla.

Graungiæ de HESKETH.

Sed reddit compotum de iv li. xiii s. iv d. de firma graungiæ sive manerii, cum pertinenciis, sic dimissæ Roberto Mennelle per indenturam, ut dicitur, solutis etc.
Summa iv li. xiii s. iv d.

Graungiæ de MURTON cum EST HARLESAY.

Et de xiii li. x s. de firma graungiæ ibidem, cum diversis clausis pascui et pasturæ eidem pertinentibus, sic dimissæ Priori de Monte Graciæ per indenturam, ut dicitur, et cum iii s. iv d. per annum de redditu resoluto Ballivo Domini Regis de Bridforde, ad wapentagium suum, ad festum S. Michaelis Archangeli tantum; et de xviii d. de libero redditu nuper soluti per nuper Priorem et Conventum nuper Prioratus de Monte Grace, exeunte de scitu dicti nuper Monasterii, per annum, soluto etc.
Summa xiii li. xi s. vi d.

Graungiæ de ANGRAME.

Et de vi li. de firma graungiæ vocatæ Angrame Graunge . . . solutis ad terminos Purificationis . . . et S. Petri quod dicitur ad Vincula, æqualiter, sic dimissæ Christoffero Bowes per indenturam, ut dicitur. Summa xxxvi s.

HESLERTON. Et de xxxvi s. de redditu unius tenementi . . . soluto ad terminos Purificationis etc. in tenura Bartholomæi Thweng. Summa xxxvi s.

[f. 3] CAMPE. Et de lxiv s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi . . . soluto ad terminos prædictos . . . dimissæ Will. Atterton etc.
Summa xlix s. iv d.

TWYLLYNGE. Et de xxvi s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi . . . in tenura Roberti Heppyngton. Summa xxvi s. viii d.

RIGHTON. Et de xxxii s. de redditu unius tenementi . . . in tenura Willelmi Jordayne. Summa xxxii s.

LEBERSTON. Et de xl s. de redditu unius tenementi et octo bovatarum terræ . . . in tenura Roberti Lawson.
Summa xl s.

Caton. Et de cv s. x d. de redditu Capitalis mesuagii . . . soluto ad terminos S. Martini in hyeme etc. . . . sic in tenura Roberti Busshell et Willelmi Kare; et de xx s. de firma molendini aquatici vocati Clyffe Milne . . . dimissi Roberto Wedderelle per copiam Curiæ, ut dicitur, reparationibus inde ad custus suos proprios, grosso mæremio excepto, et in fine termini sui bene et sufficienter reparatum dimittet.

Summa vi li. v s. x d.

Skarbrugh. Et de vii s. de firma certarum terrarum vastarum et cotagiorum, cum duobus ortis, sic in tenura duarum viduarum et aliorum . . . ultra ii s. solutos Domino Regi.

Summa vii s.

Thornton. Et de iii s. de redditu unius tenementi sive cotagii soluto etc. in tenura Johannis Clerke. Summa iii s.

Malton. Et de x s. de redditu unius tenementi sive cotagii, soluto etc. in tenura Henrici Johnson etc.; et de xii d. de redditu unius granarii ibidem . . . dimissi prædicto Henrico Johnson etc. . . . soluto ad festum Pentecostes tantum.

Summa xi s.

Nunnyngton. Et de xxxiii s. iv d. de libero redditu Willelmi Parre, Armigeri, pro terris in Nunnyngton.

Summa xxxiii s. iv d.

Stitnam. Et de xxx s. viii d. de firma iv bovatarum terræ, unius tofti, iii croftorum, et unius cotagii . . . in tenura Edwardi Gower. Summa xxx s. viii d.

Caweton. Et de xiii s. iv d. de firma x acrarum et ii pratorum vocatorum le Wande Mede jacentium in me^{te},[1] soluto ad terminos Annuntiationis . . . et S. Michaelis . . . in tenura Georgii Crewar; et de iii s. de libero redditu uxoris . . . Foyster, pro terris in Caweton prædicto. Summa xvi s. iv d.

[f. 4] Oswaldkyrke. Et de xiii s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi . . . in tenura uxoris Christofferi Orton.

Summa xiii s. iv d.

Harome Enges. Et de xxi s. vii d. de firma xiv acrarum prati etc. in tenura [*blank*]. Summa xxi s. viii d.

[1] This is thus written, and it is by no means clear what the expansion ought to be.

SKATON[1] CROFTE cum ORLYAUNCE. Et de xx s. de firma unius clausi vocati Skerton Crofte et Orlyaunce soluta ad terminos Annuntiationis etc., dimissi Nicholao Fayerfaxe, Militi, per indenturam, ut dicitur.

Summa xx s. Summa Totalis Receptæ xlvii li. vi s.

E quibus stipendia Computantis cum necessariis expensis.

Idem computat in feodo ipsius Computantis, Receptoris, sive Collectoris reddituum et firmarum omnium et singulorum domorum, maneriorum, grangiarum, villarum, et tenementorum quorumcunque in Com. Ebor., et alibi infra regnum Angliæ ubicunque jacentium et scituatorum, prædicto nuper Monasterio de Ryevalle pertinentium sive spectantium, ad c s. per annum, solutos ad festa Annuntiationis etc., habendum, tenendum et occupandum officium prædictum, una cum feodo v li. eidem Willelmo et assignatis suis, vita sua naturali durante, clausa districtionis in et super graungiam vocatam Crosseby Graunge pro defectu solutionis feodi prædicti per spatium xx dierum, prout per scriptum inde sub sigillo communi dicti nuper Monasterii, datum xx^mo die Septembris a. r. Regis Henrici VIII. tricesimo, plenius apparet, viz., in allocatione hujusmodi duobus festis Annuntiationis et Michaelis infra tempus hujus compoti accidentibus, c s. Et in stipendiis Clerici Auditoris scribentis hunc compotum, ad ii s. per annum, prout Clericis Auditoribus Domini Regis Ducatus sui Lancastriæ allocari consuevit in singulis compotis ministrorum ibidem, viz., in allocatione hujusmodi stipendiorum, secundum formam et effectum Actus Parliamenti, ii s. Summa cii s.

Liberationes et exonerationes denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Bekwith, Arm., Receptori Domini Regis totius Com. Ebor. supradicti, de parte exituum hujusmodi anni, ex recognitione ipsius Receptoris super hunc compotum, xix li. xvi d.

Et oneratur in compoto prædicti Receptoris pro tantis denariis per nuper Abbatem et Conventum ibidem receptis de redditibus et firmis debitis ad festum S. Martini in hyeme ante dissolutionem supradictam nuper Prioratus [*sic*] infra tempus hujus compoti accidens, xxiii li. ii s. vii d.

Summa xlii li. iv s.

Summa allocationum et liberationum prædictarum xlvii li. vi s., quæ summa coæqualis est cum summa Totalis Receptæ superius et æquatur.

[1] This name is differently spelt just below, and neither Skaton or Skerton seem to suggest any probable place-name except it be Scawton.

[4] WELBORNE et SONLEY cum membris.

Compotus Ricardi Walker, Forestarii et Ballivi, seu Collectoris reddituum ibidem per tempus prædictum.

Arreragia nulla, quia etc.

Redditus et firmæ in WELBORNE cum SINLOW [*sic*].

Sed reddit compotum de liii s. iv d. de firma unius mesuagii sive graungiæ, vocati Lunde Coote, per annum, soluta ad terminos S. Martini etc. dimissæ Ricardo Walker per indenturam: et de xiii s. iv d. de firma certarum terrarum vocatarum Kyghley Londes adjacentium Kyrkby Moresyde Feldes, et certarum terrarum in Womylton Feldes, soluta etc., in tenura prædicti Ricardi Walker; et de x s. de firma certarum terrarum in Welborne vocatarum Hyke Housse, et iv clausorum jacentium apud Kyr[k]dale Kyrke continentium vi acras [et] dimidiam, soluta etc. in tenura dicti Ricardi Walker; et de vii s. vi d. de redditu v acrarum prati etc. in tenura dicti Ricardi Walker; et de lxiv s. viii d. de firma unius tenementi et unius clausi ibidem adjacentis . . . in tenura Radulphi Walker, reddenda per annum, viz., in denariis xxii d., ac pro pretio iii quarteriorum frumenti [xviii s.],[1] sex quarteriorum siliginis [xxx s.],[1] et novem quarter. avenarum [xii s.],[1] lx s. et de firma ii acrarum prati ibidem, per annum, ii s. x d., in toto, ut supra etc.; et de lxiii s. ii d. de firma unius tenementi et alterius medietatis unius clausi . . . in tenura Willelmi Hyke, reddenda per annum, viz., in denariis xxii d., pro uno tenemento, ac tribus quarteriis frumenti [xviii s.], sex quarteriis siliginis [xxx s.], novem quarteriis avenarum [xii s.], lx s., et de firma unius acræ prati ibidem, xiv d., in toto ut supra etc.; et de xxix s. vi d. de firma unius tenementi . . . arentati ad xxiv s. per annum, et iv acraram prati jacentium in Sonley Ynges, per annum, v s. vi d. . . . in tenura Johannis Walker; et de iv li. vi s. viii d., de firma graungiæ vocatæ Boweforth etc. dimissæ Thomæ Cowper per indenturam: et de vii li. ii s. viii d. de firma graungiæ vocatæ Sowley [2] Cote soluta ad terminos Inventionis S. Crucis et S. Michaelis . . . dimissæ uxori [*blank*] Walker per indenturam: Mem. ut reversio inde [*blank*] Thomæ Butler, per indenturam; et de xix s. viii d. de firma unius tenementi . . . arentati ad xiv s. per annum, et v acrarum prati jacentium in Sowley Ynges, v s. viii d. etc. in tenura Willelmi Syndlowe; et de viii s. de firma unius tenementi . . . arentati ad vi s. viii d. per annum, et unius acræ prati jacentis in Sowlow [2] Ynges, arentatæ ad xvi d. per annum etc. in tenura

[1] These figures are all written in above the word "quart.," and are of interest as showing the estimated values of the different kinds of grain specified.

[2] Three different modes of spelling

Roberti Neven; et de xl s. de firma unius tenementi . . . arentati ad xxxiv s. per annum, et iv acrarum prati in Sowley Ynges, arentatarum ad vi s. per annum, etc., in tenura Willelmi Colston; et de xxi s. vi d. de firma unius tenementi . . . arentati ad xx s. etc. et i acræ prati jacentis in Sowley Ynges arentatæ ad xviii d. etc., in tenura Reginaldi Henryson; et de xxii s. iii d. de firma unius tenementi arentati ad xix s. et vi d., et ii acrarum prati jacentium in Sowley Ynges, arentatarum ad ii s. ix d. etc., in tenura Nicholai Apleton; de lxvi s. ob. de firma unius tenementi arentati ad xliv s. ob., et xv acrarum prati in Sowley Ynges arentatarum ad xxii s. per annum in tenura Radulphi Wyldon; et de xx s. de firma unius tenementi arentati ad xvi s., et iii acrarum prati jacentium in Sowley Ynges, arentatarum ad iv s. in tenura Jacobi Stewarde; et de xviii s. de redditu unius tenementi etc. in tenura Johannis Clarke; et de xx s. iii d. de firma i tenementi, arentati ad xviii s., et ii acrarum prati jacentium in Sowley Ynges, arentatarum ad ii s. iv d. in tenura Edmundi Percee; et de xxx s. de firma unius tenementi arentati ad xxvi s., et iii acrarum prati jacentium in Sowley Ynges arentatarum ad iv s. etc. in tenura Thomæ Clerke; et de vii s. vi d. de firma unius tenementi, arentati ad vi s., et i acræ prati jacentis in Sowley Ynges arentatæ ad xviii d., etc. in tenura Roberti Ayreson, Thomæ Symson et Aliciæ, uxoris ejus; et de x s. de redditu unius tenementi in tenura Thomæ Boye; et de viii s. de firma unius tenementi arentati ad vi s. viii d., et unius acræ prati jacentis in Sowley Ynges, arentatæ ad xvi d., etc. in tenura Symonis Bynkes; et de xl s. de firma unius clausi in Welborne prædicto, vocati Welborne Oxe-close, in tenura diversorum tenentium de Welborne prædicto, qui quidem tenentes habent inter se pasturam pro vi^xx bobus, Anglice, vi^xx oxegates[1] ibidem, reddendo pro quolibet oxegate iv d., viz. Ricardi Walker pro x oxegates, iii s. iv d., Radulphi Walker pro xvi oxegates, v s. iv d., Willelmi Hike pro xvi oxegates, v s. iv d., Thoma Cowper pro xii oxegates, iv s., Johannis Walker pro v oxegates, xx d., Willelmi Syndley pro iv oxegates, xvi d., Ro-

this local name are here met with within the compass of the same number of lines. It is hardly necessary to remark that the true form is Sonley.

[1] This "oxegate" must be clearly distinguished from the "oxgang," which was a measure of arable land. The "oxegate," however, was a certain proportion or measure of pasture, assumed to be adequate for the eatage of a single ox during the pasturing period of the year. The term "gate" is in full use still, and in the same sense, in this part of the county. A farmer with more stock than he can feed on his own pastures, "gates" them, or takes so many "gates" in any convenient place in which he can meet with them. The term occurs repeatedly in an old estate-book belonging to Lord Feversham.

berti Neven pro i oxegate, iv d., Willelmi Colston pro ix oxegates, iii s., Reginaldi Henryson pro vii oxegates, ii s. iv d., Johannis Appleton pro v oxegates, xx d., Robarti Synlow pro ix oxegates, iii s., Jacobi Stewarde pro iv oxegates, xvi d., Johannis Clerke pro vi oxegates, ii s., Edmondi Percey pro vi oxegates, ii s., Thomæ Clerke pro vi oxegates, ii s., Robarti Ayerson pro i oxegate, iv d., Thomæ Boye pro ii oxegates, viii d., Simonis Bynkes pro i oxegate iv d. In toto, ut supra, solvendis ad terminos prædictos æqualiter, sic in tenura tenentium prædictorum hoc anno. Summa xxxix li. xviii s. ob.

BROOTES. Et de firma unius clausi vocati Brottes per annum, solvenda ad terminos S. Martini etc., sic dimissi Thomæ Typpynge per indenturam, ut dicitur. Summa x s.

SOUTHFELDE. Et de lxvi s. viii d. de firma unius clausi vocati Southfelde, arentati ad xxxvii s. viii d., et xv acrarum prati in Sonlow Ynges arentatarum ad xxix s., etc., in tenura Thomæ Butler. Summa lxvi s. viii d.

Firma Molendini. Et de liii s. iv d. de firma unius molendini aquatici, cum tenemento et certis clausuris eidem pertinentibus, jacentis juxta Welborne prædictum, solvendis ad terminos S. Martini etc., sic dimissi Rowlando Blyton per indenturam sub sigillo Domini Regis, ut dicitur, ultra vi s. viii d. resolutos Domino Regi. Summa liii s. iv d.

ROUGHBARGH ENGES. Et de ix s. de redditu unius prati vocati Roughbargh, solvendis ad terminos prædictos etc., in tenura Comitis Westmorelandiæ. Summa ix s.

SILTON ENGES. Et de xiv s. de redditu unius prati jacentis in Silton Enges prædictis etc., in tenura Johannis Webster [ii s.], Willelmi Stubbes [ii s.], Ricardi Brewster [ii s.], Thomæ Waterton [ii s.], Ricardi Beckwoode [ii s.], et aliorum. Summa xiv s.

Redditus et firmæ in BRANDSDAILE. Et de xxvi s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., solvendis ad terminos S. Martini etc., in tenura Willelmi Barker; et de xxiv s. de redditu unius tenementi etc. in tenura Johannis Thomson, ultra iii s. resolutos Comiti Rutland [*blank*]; et de xxviii s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Johannis Warde; et de xv s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi etc. in tenura Thomæ Worde, ultra ii s. resolutos [*blank*]; et de xv s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi

etc., in tenura Robarti Watson, ultra ii s. resolutos Comiti Rutland [*blank*]; et de xxx s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem, vocati Slightholmedale, etc., in tenura Briani Skelton, ultra [*blank*]; et de xiv s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi etc. in tenura Christofferi Woode, ultra ii s. resolutos Comiti Rutland [*blank*] et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., sic dimissi Willelmo Parker per indenturam, ut dicitur.

Summa viii li. xv s. iv d.

Budlome. Et de xxvi s. viii d. de firma unius tenementi etc. in tenura Thomæ Smythe; et de x s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Robarti Rede; et de xii s. de firma unius tenementi in Budlome, etc. viii s. et unius tenementi in Nawton, iv s.; in toto, ut supra, etc., in tenura hæredum Thomæ Butler.

Summa xlviii s. viii d.

Nawtondale. Et de xv s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Willelmi Ayreson; et de xiv s. de redditu etc. in tenura Willelmi Jenkynson; et de x s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Willelmi Coper.

Summa xxxix s. iv d.

Womylton. Et de iv s. de redditu unius tenementi etc. in tenura Christofferi John. Summa iv s.

Westerdaille. Et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi etc. in tenura Thomæ Horsley; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Johannis Cootes. Summa xl s.

Venditio Bosci. De aliquo proficuo proveniente de venditione bosci non reddit, eo quod nullus boscus venditus fuit ibidem infra tempus hujus compoti, per sacramentum prædicti Computantis super hunc compotum. Summa nulla.

[f. 5b] Perquisitiones Curiæ. Et de vii s. x d. de perquisitionibus Curiæ ibidem hoc anno tentæ, prout per Rotulos earundem super hunc compotum examinatos plenius et particulariter apparet. Summa vii s. x d.

Summa Totalis Receptæ lxiii li. vi s. ii d. ob., e quibus stipendia Computantium cum expensis necessariis.

Idem computant in feodis ipsorum Henrici Walker et Ricardi Walker, Computantium, Forestariorum, Custodum boscorum, et Collectorum reddituum dominiorum de Welborne et Skiplome, Brancedalle, Westerdaille, et aliorum locorum eisdem

dominiis adjacentium in Com. Ebor., cum suis pertinentiis, ad xl s. per annum, Habendum et tenendum omnimodum officium præfatis Henrico et Ricardo successive ad terminum vitæ eorum, seu alterius diutius viventis. Et præfatus Henricus percipiet et habebit annuatim de prædicto Abbate et Conventu et successoribus suis iv quarteria et duos modios frumenti, ac duo quarteria et dimidium siliginis, necnon decem solidos annuatim, et tres acras prati, cum uno pike[1] prati in Welborne, pro feodo et stipendio suo, prout officio dicti Officii annuatim percipere et habere consuetum fuerat. Et post decessum prædicti Henrici prædictus Ricardus Walker percipiet et habebit annuatim, durante vita sua, de prædicto Abbate et Conventu et successoribus suis, pro feodo et stipendio suo, in recompensationem et satisfactionem pro prædicto blado, modo per dictum Henricum percepto, viginti et septem solidos legalis monetæ Angliæ de firmis et exitibus dominii prædicti, ad terminos usuales. Ac etiam prædictus Ricardus, post mortem dicti Henrici, habebit ad terminum vitæ ipsius Ricardi, annuatim, decem solidos. Habebit etiam dictus Ricardus tres acras prati, cum uno pike prati in Welborne prædicto. Et etiam præfati Henricus et Ricardus, unus post alterum, recipiet et habebit annuatim omnes arbores et ramos arborum vento prostratos infra dictum officium suum quamdiu illud occupat. Et cum præfati Religiosi viri aliis servientibus suis erga festum Natalis Domini provident[2] pannum pro togis sibi fiendis, tunc ipsi Religiosi dabunt tam dicto Henrico, durante vita sua, quam præfato Ricardo, durante vita sua, officium prædictum occupanti, competentem pannum de eadem secta unde sibi togam fieri faciat. Ac bene licebit prædictis Henrico et Ricardo, et eorum utrique, capere boscum aridum et siccum in boscis prædictis pro focali suo, ad usum suum proprium, tam ad ardendum quam pro defensione sua inde facienda et sustentanda, prout in quadam indentura eisdem Henrico et Ricardo de graungia vocata Lunde Cote, inter alia confecta, data sub sigillo communi dicti nuper Monasterii de Ryevalle, ultimo die Octobris A.D.

[1] This is a word of by no means usual occurrence; indeed I do not remember having met with it before in any document of the nature of the present records. The meaning, however, is by no means obscure. Halliwell gives the word PIKES, with the definition, "Short butts which fill up the irregularity caused by hedges not running parallel," a definition as perspicuous as a good many others which disfigure that otherwise most valuable book. What is intended is a nook or corner occasioned by the convergence of two fences (or other boundaries), and having a more or less triangular shape in consequence of its more or less definite severance from the parallel slips into which the remaining bulk of the enclosure is divided.

[2] This entire entry is of very considerable interest.

millesimo quingentesimo sexto [continetur]. Quæ quidem præmissa per Officialem Domini Regis ibidem æstimantur ad xl s. per annum, ut supra, viz., in allocatione hujusmodi pro dimidio anno finito ad festum S. Michaelis Archangeli, hoc anno xxxi^mo^ Regis prædicti accidens, xx s. Et in stipendio Clerici Auditoris scribentis hunc compotum etc., ii s.

Summa xxii s.

Liberationes et exonerationes denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Beckwith, Armigero, Receptori, etc., xxxiv li. iv s. i d. quad. Et oneratur in compoto prædicti Receptoris pro tantisdem per nuper Abbatem et Conventum ibidem receptis de redditibus et firmis debitis ad festum S. Martini in hyeme ante dissolutionem supradictam nuper Prioratus (*sic*) infra tempus hujus computi accidens. xxvii li. viii s. i d. quadr. Summa lxi li. xii s. ii d. ob.

Et in allocationibus et liberationibus prædictis lxii li. xiv s. ii d. ob.; et debet xii s., totum.—Super hæredes Thomæ Butler, pro uno tenemento in Budlome supradicto, cum pertinenciis, viii s.; et alio tenemento in Nawton, iv s. per annum, de arreragiis hujus anni a retro, xii s.

[f. 6] LOWNDE in le MARRES, cum membris. Compotus Roberti Hunter, Ballivi sive Collectoris reddituum ibidem per tempus prædictum. Arreragia, nulla quia primus Compotus.

Summa nulla.

Redditus et Firmæ. Sed reddit compotum de ix li. iii s. iv d. de firma unius tenementi, cum una pastura terræ eidem pertinenti, vocati Selley Brigge, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, etc., dimissi Rogero Cholmeley, Militi, per indenturam sub sigillo communi, ut dicitur; et de x li. de firma unius tenementi ibidem vocati Dereham, cum pratis et pasturis eidem pertinentibus, vocatis Dereholme, etc., dimissi Radulpho Ever per indenturam sub sigillo communi, ut dicitur; et de c s. de firma unius tenementi, cum diversis pasturis vocati Yowe Cotte, solvendis ad terminos B. Mariæ Virginis et S. Petri quod dicitur Ad Vincula, æqualiter, in tenura Roberti Seloo et Ricardi Raysyn; et de iv li. xvi s. viii d. de firma unius tenementi, cum certis pasturis, vocati Kekmaresse, etc., in tenura Willelmi Adames; et de cvi s. viii d. de firma unius tenementi, cum certis pasturis eidem pertinentibus, vocati Cowhouse, etc., dimissi Rogero

Jakson per indenturam, ut dicitur; et de vii li. vi s. viii d. de firma i tenementi cum certis pasturis, vocati Newhouse, solvendis ad terminos S. Martini, etc., dimissi Roberto Henryson et Rogero Evers per indenturam; et de xxi li. x s. de firma i mesuagii, cum certis pasturis ibidem, vocati Westede, etc., dimissi Roberto Hunter per indenturam sub sigillo communi; et de xi li. de firma i mesuagii, cum certis pasturis ibidem, vocati Loftmaresse, etc., dimissi Willelmo Burton et Radulpho Burton per indenturam sub sigillo communi; et de x li. de firma i tenementi ibidem, vocati Londe, cum certis pasturis . . . ad terminos B. Mariæ Virginis, etc.,dimissi Radulpho Bawde per indenturam sub sigillo communi; et de iv li. de firma i tenementi, cum certis pasturis, vocatis Bellyfaxe, etc., dimissi Edwardo Blyeton per indenturam sub sigillo communi, ut dicitur. Summa iv^{xx}viii li. iv s. iv d.

Stipendia Computantis cum expensis necessariis.—Idem computat in feodo ipsius Roberti Hunter, Ballivi ibidem, ad xiii s. iv d. per annum, ei per nuper Abbatem et Conventum dicti nuper Monasterii de Ryevalle concesso nomine feodi sui, prout in quadam indentura de Graungia de Newstede in lez Marres, cum aliis eidem Roberto dimissa pro termino li annorum a festo Inventionis S. Crucis, A.D. millesimo quingentesimo quarto, data decimo die Augusti ejusdem anni, plenius apparet, solvendis ad terminos S. Martini, etc., viz., pro hujusmodi festo Pentecostes infra tempus hujus compoti accidente vi s. viii d. Et in stipendio Clerici Auditoris scribentis, etc., ii s. Summa viii s. viii d.

[f. 6] Liberationes et exonerationes denariorum. — Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Beckwith, Armigero, Receptori etc., xxxix li. viii d.: Et oneratur in compoto xliv li. xx d.
Summa iv^{xx}iiii li. ii s. iv d.

Summa allocationum et liberationum prædictarum iv^{xx}viii li. iv s. iv d., quæ summa coæqualis est cum Summa Totalis Receptæ superius.

AYRESDALE cum HARDEN, FAWDRE, CIVITATE EBOR. et THURSKE.

Compotus Johannis Milner, Ballivi sive Collectoris ibidem per tempus prædictum. Arreragia nulla, quia primus compotus.
Summa nulla.

Redditus firmæ in Ayresdale cum Arden. Sed reddit compotum de xxxii s. x d. de redditu unius tenementi . . . vocati Halton Graunge, alias dicti Harden Graunge, cum diversis clausis et aliis terris eidem pertinentibus, ac cum uno cotagio [11 s.] ibidem, etc., in tenura Johannis Milner; et de xxx s. x d. de firma i tenementi, cum duabus clausis et aliis parcellis terræ eidem pertinentibus, etc., in tenura Willelmi Lange; et de x s. de firma i tenementi, ac cum uno molendino vocato a Walkmilne ibidem, etc., in tenura Leonardi Thomas; et de xx s. de firma unius tenementi, cum medietate terræ eidem pertinente, vocati Ryecroft, etc., in tenura Willelmi Migelen; et de xx s. de firma unius tenementi, cum altera medietate dictæ terræ, vocati Ryecrofte, etc., in tenura Laurentii Migeley[1]; et de xxvi s. de redditu unius tenementi, etc., in tenura Willelmi More. *Like entries relative to* John Moore, xxvi s., Edward Fether, xiv s. vi d., William Rodley, x s. vi d., Edward Ellenson, x s. vi d., Henry Wilson (*a cottage*), iv s., John Elenworth, viii s., Robert Elenworth (*a cottage*), ii s., James Hardye, ix s., Richard Ellenson's widow, v s. iii d., et de xiii s. iii d. de firma unius tenementi, cum certis terris ibidem, ac cum uno molendino vocato a Walke-milne, solvendis ad terminos S. Andreæ et Mariæ Magdalenæ, dimissi Johanni Kyghley per indenturam; et de iv s. iv d. de redditu i tenementi, etc., in tenura Robarti Fyrth; et de xxx s. vi d. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Johannis Lacoke; et de xiii s. ix d. de firma unius tenementi, cum certis terris eidem pertinentibus, parcellis de Halton Graunge prædicto, etc., in tenura Roberti Milner; et de xii d. de libero redditu Walteri Parslow pro terris suis etc., in tenura Johannis Dobson; et de xii d. de firma unius clausi etc., in tenura Uttridi Glover; et de xii s. de firma unius tenementi, cum certis terris ibidem, etc., in tenura Roberti Fether; et de x s. de firma unius molendini aquatici jacentis apud Halton Grange in Ayeredale, etc., in tenura Johannis Milner.

Summa xv li. xv s. iv d.

[f. 7] Fawedre. Et de iv li. xiii s. iv d. de firma unius mesuagii, cum certis terris, pratis et pasturis eidem pertinentibus, etc., solvendis ad terminos S. Andreæ etc., dimissi Laurentio Kyghley per indenturam, ut dicitur.

Summa iv li. xiii s. iv d.

Civitas Ebor. Et de xi s. de firma diversarum terrarum et tenementorum scituatarum et jacentium tam infra Civitatem

[1] This name, as will be observed, occurs in two forms, Migelen and Migeley. The latter is the correct form. A man of the name of Midgley was an inhabitant of this place up to a not very distant date.

Ebor. quam in suburbis ejusdem, etc., ad terminos S. Andreæ etc., in tenura Willelmi Pulley hoc anno. (Tenet per indenturam sub sigillo communi: ideo notetur pro indentura videnda.) Summa xi s.

THRUSKE. Et de ii s. de redditu unius cotagii scituati super campum vocatum le Saynte Jamys Grene, etc., in tenura Thomæ Cawton. Summa ii s.

Perquisitiones Curiæ. De aliquo proficuo proveniente de perquisitionibus Curiæ ibidem hoc anno tentæ, non reddit, eo quod nulla Curia tenta fuit ibidem per tempus prædictum, per sacramentum prædicti Computantis super hunc compotum. Summa nulla.

Summa Totalis Receptæ xxii li. x s. viii d. E quibus stipendia Computantis, cum expensis necessariis.

Idem computat in stipendiis ipsius Computantis ad xx s. per annum ei concessis per considerationem Auditoris et Receptoris Domini Regis pro exercitatione hujusmodi officii, viz., pro dimidio anno finito ad festum S. Michaelis Archangeli, infra tempus hujus compoti accidens, x s. Et in stipendiis Clerici Auditoris scribentis etc., ii s. Summa xii s.

Liberationes et exonerationes denariorum. Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Beckwith, Arm., Receptori, etc., x li. xiii s. iv d. Et oneratur in compoto prædicti Receptoris, etc., xi li. v s. iv d. Summa xxi li. x s. viii d.

Summa allocationum et liberationum prædictarum xxii li. x s. viii d., quæ summa coæqualis est cum summa Totalis Receptæ superius.

[f. 7] [ME]WACRE in SWALDALE cum membris. Compotus Reginaldi Alderson, Georgii Alderson, et Radulphi Alderson, Ballivorum sive Collectorum Reddituum ibidem per tempus prædictum.

Arreragia nulla, quia primus compotus. Summa nulla.

Redditus et firmæ in Swaldale cum Mewacre.

Sed reddunt compotum de xl s. de redditu certarum terrarum et tenementorum ibidem, sic in tenura Willelmi Braderigge, solvendis ad term. S. Martini etc.; et de xxv s. x d. de redditu etc. in tenura Galfridi Metcalffe etc.; et de xl s. de redditu etc. in tenura Jacobi Milner etc.; et de x s. de redditu etc. in tenura

Edwardi Milner . . . ; et de xxiv s. ii d. de redditu etc. in tenura Georgii Metcalffe . . . ; et de xx s. x d. de redditu etc. in tenura Radulphi Milner, etc.; et de xvi s. viii d. de redditu etc. in tenura Reignoldi Alderson etc.; et de xxxiv s. de redditu etc. in tenura Willelmi Metcalffe etc.; et de xxxi s. viii d. de redditu etc. in tenura uxoris Alexandri Metcalffe etc.; et de xx s. x d. de redditu etc. in tenura . . . Metcalfe etc.; et de xl s. de redditu etc. in tenura Edmundi Milner etc.; et de vi s. de redditu etc. in tenura Edwardi Milner etc. Summa xvi li.

Nota quod summa excedit particulas per x s., unde Mem.

OXHOPPE. Et de xvi s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi, cum certis clausuris et pasturis eidem pertinentibus, cum communia super moram ibidem, in tenura Anthonii Metcalfe etc.; et de xxvi s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Ricardi Metcalf etc. *Similar entries relative to* William Milner, xxvi s. viii d., Edmund Cootes' wife, xiii s. iv d., Simon Braddrigge, xiii s. iv d. [*The last two no tenement or pasture.*]
Summa cvi s. vii d.

THWATE. Et de xxiii s. iv d. de redditu certarum terrarum et tenementorum ibidem, in tenura Christofferi Harkaye, solvendis ad terminos S. Martini etc. *Similar entries touching* John Harkaye, xii s. iv d., Reignald Harkaye, xi s., Edward and James Harkaye, xxiii s. iv d., James Cotes and Thomas Cottes, xxiii s. iv d., Katherine and John Cottes, xxiii s. iv d., Richard Alderson and James Cootes, xxiii s. iv d., Simon Harkay and Agnes Mawne, xxiii s. iv d., and John Closse, xxiii s. iv d.
Summa ix li. vi s. viii d.

ANGRAME. Et de xx s. de redditu certarum terrarum et tenementorum ibidem, in tenura Mathæi Awlderson etc.; *and similar entries touching* Christoffer Alderson, xx s., John Alderson, Christoffer Alderson, sen^r^., and Christoffer Alderson, jun^r^., xxvi s. viii d., Richard Alderson, xiii s. iv d., Robert Johnson and Christofer Alderson, xiii s. iv d., and William Alderson, xiii s. iv d.
Summa lvi s. iii d.

KELDE. Et de xxxiii s. iv d. de redditu certarum terrarum et tenementorum ibidem in tenura Reignaldi Alderson etc.; *and similar entries relating to* Abraham Alderson, xxii s. iii d., William Alderson, xi s. i d., Simon Alderson, xiii s. iv d., George Alderson, xiii s. iv d., Matthew Alderson, xiii s. iv d., and Richard and Reignold Alderson, xxvi s. viii d.
Summa vi li. xiii s. iv d.

[f. 8] BIRKEDALE. Et de xx s. de firma unius domus cum gardino, et trium acrarum prati continentium per æstimationem xx acras, . . . in tenura Simonis Alderston etc.; et de xiii s. iv d. de firma unius clausi prati, continentis per æstimationem xvi acras etc., in tenura Christofferi Conyers etc.; et de xiii s. iv d. de firma x acrarum prati inclusarum, et ii clausurarum, nuper in tenura Roberti Ryeclyff, sic in tenura Simonis Alderston etc.; et de xiii s. iv d. de firma certorum pratorum et clausorum in tenura Thomæ Wharton etc.; et de xx s. de firma certorum pratorum et clausorum in tenura Robert Alderston hoc anno, etc. Summa iv li.

KEISDEN. Et de xiii s. iv d. de firma certorum pratorum et clausorum in tenura Willelmi Metcalf etc.; *and similar entries touching* Edmund Milner, xiii s. iv d., and Ralph Milner, the same amount. Summa xl s.

Venditio bosci. De aliquo proficuo etc. *as before.*
Summa nulla.

Mineria plumbi. De aliquo proficuo etc. *A like entry.*

Perquisitiones Curiæ. Et de v s. ii d., de perquisitionibus Curiarum ibidem hoc anno tentarum, prout per Rotulos earundem super hunc compotum examinatos et probatos plenius et particulariter apparet. Summa vii s. ii d.

Summa Totalis Receptæ, xlviii li. xv s. vi d. E quibus Resolutiones reddituum. I[i]dem computant in redditu resoluto . . . Flower, Armigero, et coparcinariis suis, pro terris in Swaldale, ad lxvi s. viii d. per annum, viz., pro dimidio anno finito ad festum Pentecostes infra tempus hujus compoti accidens, xxxiii s. iv d. Summa xxxiii s. iv d.

Feoda Computantium, cum expensis necessariis. Et in feodis Radulphi Alderson, Johannis Alderson et Nicholai Alderson, Ballivorum sive Collectorum reddituum et firmarum supradictarum in Swaldale prædicto, ac Custodum et Supervisorum boscorum et mineriorum plumbi ibidem in feodis, xl s. per annum eis concessis ad terminum vitæ eorum, et eorum alterius diutius viventis, prout per indenturam sub sigillo communi nuper Monasterii datam xxvii die Junii, anno Regis Henrici VIII. xxx^{mo}, plenius apparet, solvendis ad festa Pentecostes etc., viz., pro dimidio anno finito ad dictum festum Pentecostes infra tempus hujus compoti accidens, xx s. Et in stipendiis Clerici

Auditoris etc., ii s. Et in expensis Senescalli Curiæ existentis ad Curias supradictas hoc anno tentas, prout per Rotulos earundem super hunc compotum examinatos apparet, ii s.

Summa xxiv s.

Liberationes et exonerationes denariorum. Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Bekwith, Arm., Receptori, etc., xxi li. xiii s. iv d.: Et oneratur in compoto prædicto etc., xxiv li. vi s. viii d.

Summa xlvi li.

Summa allocationum et liberationum prædictarum, xlviii li. xvi s. iv d.: et debet xiv d.

Super ipsos Computantes de arreragiis suis hujus anni a retro, xiv d.

[f. 8] Manerium de Broughton Magna, cum diversis parvis villatis.

Compotus Leonardi Sare, Ballivi sive Collectoris reddituum ibidem, per tempus prædictum.

Arreragia nulla, quia etc.

Redditus et firmæ in Broughton. Sed reddit compotum de viii li. de firma unius tenementi ibidem etc., dimissi Leonardo Saer per indenturam etc.; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi et trium bovatarum terræ, nuper in tenura Willelmi Robynson, etc., in tenura Henrici Hugalle hoc anno; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi et iii bovatarum terræ etc., in tenura Christofferi Rutter; *and similar entries relating to* Robart Dobbyns, Robart Lynge, William Watson, Richard Hoggarde, and John Roddoke, all of the same amount; et de xiii s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi et ii bovatarum terræ etc., in tenura Georgii Fawcede; et de iii s. de redditu i cotagii cum gardino, etc., in tenura Jacobi Watson; et de ii d. de libero redditu Johannis Butterwyke pro tenemento suo; et de viii s. de redditu unius tenementi et iii bovatarum terræ, vocati Lyttille Broughton, etc., in tenura Johannis Tollerton, ultra vi s. resolutos Rectori de Kyrkbye, et vi s. Vicario ibidem.

Summa xvi li. iv s. vi d.

Yarome. Et de iv s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Thomæ Warde; et de xviii d. de Domino Conyers, Domino de Yarome, pro redditu de Brigferme per annum solvendis etc. Summa v s. iv d.

Kirkeby. Et de iv s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Willelmi Appleton, cum viii d. nuper solvi con-

suetis Ballivo Domini Regis pro fine Wapentagii de Langboroughe, ac ultra x d. resolutos Radulpho Evers, Militi, viz., pro Castelle-warde, in denariis, vi d. et eidem ulterius i libram cimini, vel in denariis, iv d.; et de xx s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Robarti Appleton, cum viii d. nuper solvi consuetis Ballivo Domini Regis pro fine Wapentagii de Lan[g]borough. Summa xxxv s. iv d.

CARLETON. Et de xvi s. de redditu unius tenementi et iii bovatarum terræ etc., in tenura Robarti Gowlande; et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi et iv bovatis terræ etc., in tenura Johannis Baxter. Summa xxxvi s.

NEWTON. Et de xviii d. de libero redditu Johannis de Butterwyke pro terris suis in Newton etc. Summa xviii d.

PYNCHYNGTHORPE. Et de xi s. de redditu unius tenementi ibidem etc., in tenura Johannis Whitby. Summa xi s.

BUSSEBY PARVA. Et de vi li. de firma unius tenementi, cum certis terris, pratis, pascuis et pasturis ibidem etc., sic dimissi Radulpho Conyers per indenturam sub sigillo communi etc. Summa vi li.

FACEBY. Et de xx s. de redditu unius tenementi etc., in tenura Henrici Pereson et Henrici Gascoigne; et de xvi s. de redditu unius tenementi et iii bovatarum terræ in Faceby prædicto etc., in tenura Christofferi Blakeborne, ultra xxii d. ob. resolutos præfato Henrico Gascoigne, Militi, ac xv d. resolutos Johanni Bosmonde tenenti terrarum hæredum Sayer et Corner. Summa xxxvi s.

STANESBY. Et de xiii s. iv d. de redditu certarum terrarum jacentium in Stanesby prædicto juxta terram Thomæ Gower etc., in tenura Willelmi Prossike. Summa xiii s. iv d.

[f. 9] REDCARRE. Et de vi s. viii d. de redditu i tenementi, cum certis terris eidem pertinentibus, in Redcare etc. in tenura Willelmi Fetherstan. Summa vi s. viii d.

THORNABY. Et de liii s. iv d. de redditu unius tenementi cum vi bovatis terræ etc., in tenura Willelmi Presike[1]; et de ii s. de libero redditu Prioris de Gisburne pro certis terris ibidem etc. Summa lv s. iv d.

[1] This is the same name as the Prossike in the Stanesby entry. The name frequently occurs still in the form Pressick, which is itself, doubtless, a corruption of Prestwick.

NEWSHAME in Com. Dunelm., cum piscaria ibidem.

Nota quod Leonardus Sare dicit quod non debent solvere nisi xl s. per annum pro ista parcella in Newsham.

Et de xl s. de firma certarum terrarum jacentium infra terras Domini Regis ibidem, etc., in tenura Germani Oglesthorpe; et de xiii s. iv d. de firma certarum terrarum etc., in tenura Thomæ Makeresse; et de xviii li. de firma de Fysshegarthe et piscaria ibidem, solvendis ad terminos Annuntiationis B. Mariæ Virginis et Michaelis Archangeli, in tenura Georgii Conyers, Militis. Summa xx li. xiii s. iv d.

TYESDALE cum MIDDILTON, infra Episcopatum Dunelm. Et de iv li. de firma graungiæ vocatæ Freer House, cum liv acris prati ibidem, nuper in manu et occupatione nuper Abbatis et Conventus, etc., in tenura Rogeri Baynebrige; et de xl s. de firma molendini aquatici scituati ibidem, etc., in tenura dicti Rogeri Baynebrige; et de xl s. de redditu unius tenementi, cum certis clausis et pasturis, etc., in tenura Thomæ Fulthorpe et Anthonii Brakenbury; et de xxix s. viii d. de redditu unius tenementi, cum certis clausis et pasturis eidem pertinentibus, etc., in tenura . . . uxoris Ricardi Johnson et . . . fil. ejusdem Ricardi; et xl s. de firma cujusdam magnæ communiæ jacentis in Tyesdale prædicto, super quam nuper Abbas et Conventus nuper Monasterii solebant habere et pascere centum catalla, viz., boves, vaccas, equos et equas, cum aliis consimilibus, etc. Summa xi li. ix s. viii d.

Perquisitiones Curiarum. Et de v s. vi d. de perquisitionibus Curiarum ibidem hoc anno tentarum, prout per Rotulos etc.
Summa v s. vi d.

Summa Totalis Receptæ lxiv li. xiii s. iv d. E quibus feoda Computantis cum expensis necessariis.

Idem computat in feodo suo ipsius Leonardi Sare, Computantis, Ballivi de Broughton Magna prædicta, ad xl s. per annum, etc., sic per nuper Abbatem et Conventum de Ryevalle prædictos eidem Leonardo pro suo bono servitio eis impenso concessis per indenturam sub sigillo communi dicti nuper Monasterii, datam secundo die Julii anno xxx^{mo} Regis Henrici VIII., pro termino xxxiii annorum ex tunc proximo sequentium, si idem Leonardus tam diu vixerit, viz., in allocatione hujusmodi feodi, pro dimidio anno finito ad dictum festum Pentecostes infra tempus hujus compoti accidens, xx s. Et in stipendio Clerici Auditoris scribentis, etc.. ii s. Et in expensis Senescalli Curiarum ibidem existentium, pro Curiis supradictis

hoc anno tenendis, prout per Rotulos supradictos apparet, xii d. Et in denariis solutis pro pergamena, papiro et enchausto[1] emptis et expenditis in officio Senescalli pro Rotulis Curiarum superscribendis et ingrossandis per annum, ii s.

Summa xxv s.

Liberationes et exonerationes denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Leonardo Bekwith, Arm., Receptori, etc., xxxvi li. x s. viii d.

Et oneratur in compoto prædicti Receptoris, etc., xxv li. xix s. i d. Summa lxii li. viii s. ix d.

Summa allocationum et liberationum prædictarum, lxiii li. xiii s. viii d. : et debet xix s. x d. totum. Super ipsum Computantem arreragiis suis hujus anni, a retro, xix s. xi d.

CCCLXXV.[2] [FABRIC] RYEVAULX.

The Chaunsell {
The rofe.
The lede therof to the Kyng.
The rode loft.
The Stallys.
The
The tymbrys.
. . . .

[1] "*Imp. Leo*, lib. i. *Cod. tit.* 23, leg. 6 : sacrum encaustum appellat confectionem coloris ex *cocto murice*, *et conchyllii triti ardore*, quo utebantur Imperatores in suis rescriptis subscribendis." — [*Facciolati.*] According to Ducange the word may be looked upon as, in a general sense, equivalent to *atramentum*.

[2] For the manuscript from which this document is derived I am indebted to the kindness of Canon Raine. He gave me to understand that he had met with the original among other papers and documents preserved at Belvoir, and that his copy was taken there. Scarcely a word is required from the Editor to enhance the great interest attaching to such a record, and alike as relates to the direct history of Rievaulx Abbey, and to the more general, but scarcely less interesting and important, history of the arrangement and fittings of Cistercian houses. If I am not misinformed, some important additions in this connection may possibly be made before very long to what is actually known and correctly ascertained touching the Abbey buildings at Rievaulx. One only needs cast a glance over the highly interesting and most instructive results which have been realised by competent examination at Fountains and Easby—not to mention other like cases—in order to appreciate what would be the positive gain, in the direction indicated, to our present measure and means of learning, by a systematic and scientifically conducted examination of the beautiful and singularly suggestive remains at Rievaulx. As already noted in former instances in these pages, what of them is still

- The estem[o]st
  - iii chapels
    - In a chapell
      - An alter table of alabaster on the alter.
      - A table before the alter.
      - A gyldyd image of Saynt John Baptist.
    - In another chapell
      - A gyldyd image of Saynt John Evangelist, with a paynted table of wood before the alter.
    - In another chapel
      - A paynted table before the alter.
      - A table of alebaster on the alter.
      - An image of our Lady gyldyd.
  - A loft of tymber on the bakside of the high alter with a sele [1] under hit all of wood.

- The high alter
  - Tables of wood before the alter and above the alter gyldyd.
  - x imagys gyldyd.
  - an image of our lady gyldyd.
  - A little shryne over the alter gyldyd.

left is mouldering away year by year for want of a little fostering care and protective expenditure. On every consideration, what is still spared for the admiration and instruction of the ever-increasing number of thoughtful and inquiring students of the past, its works and its history, ought not only to be as carefully preserved—at least saved from the effects of unresisted ruin and decay—as can be done by the application of modern skill and science, but what there is recorded in stone in that which is left (and both under the present surface as well as above), committed to the more enduring record of faithful and appreciative description at the hands of a man, or body of men, uniting the necessary historical and technical knowledge. In the case of the two Monasteries cited above, it is seen that there is no difficulty about the provision of the necessary funds for one part at least of what is named in the preceding paragraphs; and there is little reason to doubt that the rest would be forthcoming, were it generally known that it would be suitably and worthily expended. The Editor has reason to conclude, as the result of inquiries made on the spot, that at the rate of sixpence a head, levied on all the visitors to the Abbey, a total sum of more than £100 would be annually realised; and from what he has seen himself, of what lies almost on the surface, or only slightly shrouded by the sward and lighter débris, it is simply impossible to estimate what actual and most interesting discoveries, as well as preservations, might be accomplished with even that sum annually set apart for the purpose.

[1] A canopy. "The verb to *ciel*, *seile*, or *syle* is purely an English formation from the older sb. *syle* or *cyll*, a canopy" (Skeat).

- **The north side of the Chaunsell**
  - The rofe.
  - The lede to the Kyng.
  - A table on the alter in the chapell ther lyghtly paynted.
- **The south syde of the Chaunsell**
  - The rofe.
  - The lede to the Kyng.
  - In the chapell ther
    - A tabernacle of wood.
    - ii tables of wood for alters gylt.
    - A great tabernacle of wood.
    - A seal of wood.
    - A forme.
  - A presse for copys.
  - Close romys of tymber for bookes.

A faire parclose [1] at the est end of the Church extendyng from the one syde of the Church to the other p'shenyth [2] the fyve [3] alters above rehearsid.

- **The south crosseile**
  - ii chapells
    - in one chapell
      - a payntyd table above hit,
      - the other payntyd table before hit.
    - in the other chapell [4]
      - a table of alabaster on hit.
      - a payntyd table of wood before hit.
    - An image of Saynt Cristofer in a tabernacle sett betwene both this ii chapells.
  - A rofe all to brokyn with falling of the steple.[5]
  - The lede to the Kyng.
  - An old oreloge of tymbre, steple fashon.
  - A clokehouse and a clok therin complete.

[1] "An enclosure, screen, or railing, such as may be used to . . . separate a chapel from the main body of a church" (Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*). It is hardly necessary to remark that this screen or parclose is not to be confounded with the main screen, occupying its usual place, or between the practical choir and the nave. There is the utmost certainty that the parclose here named would cross the "chaunsell" or choir in the rear of the high altar. See note [3].

[2] The expansion of this word is somewhat uncertain. The signification is perhaps self-evident, or so nearly so that it may be taken for granted as being equivalent to "parteth" or "partitioneth." A moment's consideration is enough to attest this position. Still "partitioneth" is rather a violent guess for "p'shenyth."

[3] The bases of these five altars are still perfectly evident rather than simply traceable only. Three, at least, out of the five have piscinas let into the floor at no great distance from what used to be the foot of each several altar. This fact of the five altars under the east window it is that renders the assumption as to the meaning of the contracted word noted just above so satisfactorily certain.

[4] No altars are specified here as having occupied positions in these two chapels in the south transept. Still there is no doubt that there were such altars. And it will be noted that, on coming to the two chapels in the north transept, the altars standing in them severally are duly noticed.

[5] It seems to be left to surmise

A steple tomylled down:
- The tymber all to brokyn.
- The lede to the Kyng.
- The ter' . . . and bells, glasse . . . M° ax Mr. Will'm Bekwith for hit.
- The iron werk.

[*Another page.*]

Ryvaux ii chapells The north crosseile:
- In one chapell:
  - A table payntyd with the . . .
  - A table of alabaster in the alter.
  - An image of Saynt John Baptist, An image of Saynt John Evangelist — of alabaster.
- In the other chapell:
  - An old payntyd table.
  - A table of alabaster in the alter.

The body of the church:
- The rofe.
- The lede to the Kyng.
- The seling of the rofe payntyd.
- The clerestory of the body of xviii lights of square stone.
- The west wyndows — stone, iron, glasse — To be taken down safely and to be . . . and to be bestowed in Helmsley Castell, and the charge of takyng down thereof is iii li. xiii s. iiij d.
- The perclose overthwart the body.

The north ile:
- iiii chapells:
  - In one chapell:
    - A table above hit payntyd.
    - ii parcloses of the same chapell.
  - In the 2 chapell:
    - A table of wood carvyd without imagys.
    - A table above hit payntyd and gyldyd.
    - A parclose of the same chapell.

whether or no this falling of the steeple was due to violence, or to the processes of natural decay. It is scarcely credible that the monks would have suffered the tower of their beautiful church to have fallen into such a condition of disrepair that the "tomylling of the steple" should have been so occasioned. But the fact is every way noteworthy.

- The north ile
  - iiii chapells
    - In the 3 chapell
      - one alter with imagery of stone.
      - A parclose to the same chapell.
    - In the 4 chapell
      - A table of alabaster.
      - An image of our Lady.
      - An image of Mary Magdalyn gyldyd.
      - A parclose of the same chapell.
  - The rofe.
  - The lede to the Kyng.

- The South ile
  - ii chapells
    - In one
      - A table carved without imagys
      - A sele of waynscote
      - A great image of our Lady gyldyd
      - A great image of Seynt John gyldyd
      - iii parcloses of the same chapell
      - (all the above) Sold to Mr. Robert Constable.
    - In the other
      - A tymber table carved with the imagys of
        - The Trinite,
        - Ower Lady,
        - Saynt Margaret.
      - A parclose of the same chapell.
  - A holy water stole of merbyll.
  - A place of iii howr[1] of tymber, of dyvers romys, to put bokes in without a vyse.[2]

- Pavement / Theglasse / Iron
  - of the whole church
  - To be layd up under lok and key and out of danger of wastyng and stelyng.

[1] I am not able to decipher this word. It looks like *howr*.

[2] A vise, French *vis*, *escalier a vis*, is "a spiral staircase, the steps of which wind round a perpendicular shaft or pillar called the newel . . . *Vyce*, rownde grece, or steyer ; *coclea*. Pr. Pm." The application of the word here would seem to be fairly obvious.

The glasse to be sortyd into iii partes	One the fayrest to be sortyd. The second sort to be sold. The iii sort to be taken out of the lede and the lede molten.

The iron mete for the west wyndow and for the clerystory wyndowys to be savyd and sortyd and to be layd together.

The other iron to be sold, for els hit wyll cancar and rust and come to nought.

Al the iron in brokyn wyndows,[1] diverse old naylys of the bordyngs and under the lede in every place to be sorted and sold.

Althynges fastened, and in this booke not rehersed, a benche, sealynges, and portalles to remayn fastenyd styll.

The dortor	The rofe. The particions. The lede to the Kyng.	
The second dortor	The rofe. The particions. The lede to the Kyng.	
The frater	The rofe The lede to the Kyng The deskes	Wt xv wyndowys of old smale glasse wyth standerdes of iron and iiii crosse barres; other vi wyndowys wt a standerd of iron and iii crose barres; other iii wyndows wt a standyng bar in every wyndow and iii crosse barres amongs them.
The convent kytchyn	The rofe. The lede to the Kyng.	
The chapter house	The rofe. The lede to the Kyng. The pavement.	
The gatehouse	The rofeys. The flowers. The lede to the Kyng. Lose pavynge ston under the gate house.	

[1] This entry appears to point with very intelligible significance to previous violence of a destructive character, and may help to accentuate the suspicion implied in a previous note touching the fallen steeple.

The cloyster:
- The rofe appoyntyd to the smeltyng of the Kyngs lede and the rest to be savyd.
- The lede to the Kyng.
- The lavour of lede overcast with pewter.
- The deskes ther called carolls.[1]

If the Kyng be answered tharof, then George Lee to have the half left, and the other half Blythman conveyed away, and my Lords pleasure to be known.

The:
- Bruehouse vi kelynge throuhs[2] of lede, ii coper vesselles
- Bakehouse
- Garnare with particions and sydes of tymber

Under one rofe covered with lede — the rofe. the lede.

The house or portche at the west end of the Church — the rofe. the lede.

The Garnare on the west of the Cloyster:
- The rofe to Mr. George Sandwith.
- The lede to Rawf Bawde.

The house for evidence:
- The rofe.
- The lede.
- The presses for evidence.

The long house between the hall and the dorter:
- The rofe.
- The lede.
- The particions.

The hall[3]:
- The rofe.
- The lede.
- The portall.
- The scirenys.[4]
- The tables with fastenyd trestylles.
- The formys.
- The pavement.

[1] "Carol, *carrel*, *carrol*, *carola*, a small closet or enclosure to sit and read in. The term is also employed for a window, doubtless a bay window, and perhaps one which is square on the plan. . . . 'In every window of the cloyster were three pews or carrels, where every one of the old monks had his carrol several by himself, to which, having dined, they did resort, and there study their books' (*Ancient Rites of Durham*). In old engravings, etc., figures are sometimes represented studying in enclosed seats, with their books on a broad desk before them, somewhat resembling a modern schoolmaster's desk, which in all probability are *carrols*; representations of these may be seen pp. 8 and 11 of Dr. Dibdin's Supplement to the Bibliotheca Spenceriana."—*Gloss. of Architecture.*

[2] The old form of *trough*. The Cleveland form is *trow* still. Many years ago a flat stone, with a deep dish-shaped hollow in it, was brought to the Editor by one of his parishioners as an antiquity dug up in his 'garth' on the common, and the name he gave it was simply *t'row*, the *th* sound having been in those days one seldom heard among the elder 'natives.'

[3] The great Infirmary Hall.

[4] That is, *screens*.

The chambers at the south end of the hall	The rofe. The lede. The flowers. The particions. The imagys and tables gyldyd that cam out of the church. The portall karvyd.
The great chamber	The rofe. The lede. The portall. The flower.
The iii romys north therof seelyd[1] round with waynscot	The rofe. The lede. The particions. The flower.
In the parlour under	A portell. A particion.
In the entry in to the church chamber	The rofe. The lede.
In the church chamber	The rofe. The lede. A case of boxis for evidens. A portall.
In the abbottes dyning chamber	The rofe. The lede. The selyng.
In the abbottes chapell	The rofe. The lede.
The charnell chapell	The rofe. The lede to the Kyng.
The chapell without the gate garneshid for the parish	The rofe. The lede.
The condyt house beside the garnard[2]	The rofe. The lede.

All other houses be covered with slate and tyle.

[1] The word *sele* in the sense of canopy has already been noticed in the present series of notes. We have the verb here in a varying sense. After writing about the word, as in the aforesaid note, Professor Skeat goes on to say, "The word was afterwards extended so as to include the notion of covering with side-hangings, and even to that of providing with wainscoting or flooring. Cotgrave has, '*plancher*, a boorded floor; also a seeling of boords.' But all are mere developments from *syll*, a canopy, or from the Latin *caelum*, used in the sense of *cieling* in the 13th century."

[2] More correctly *garner*, a granary, or indeed store-house for other matters besides grain.

The pipys of the condytt ledyng	To the laver in the cloyster. To the covent kytchyn . . . M^d^ that Mr. Blythman hath takyn up that pipe. To the Abbottes kytchyn. To the buttery. To the bruehouse. To the kylhouse.
In the Abbottes kytchyn	A boylyng pott of brasse bordered with lede. Blythman conveyed hit away: if hit be answered to the king then George Lee to have hit, if not my lord's pleasure to be knowne. A swildyng pott of brass.
In the inner larder house	A sestern of lede sett in a frame of wood.
In the utter larder house	A troh[1] of lede in a frame of wood.

The lede of the joyntes of pyllers and other placys, of as much as is defasid of the premysses[2] there, now is fastenyd within stonys not lose, sold to —— Benson of York for xxvi s. viii d.

[*On a blank page.*]

That is to say, gralles[3] for iii auters sett w^t^ gyldyd ymages and other bretysynges[4] gyldyd longyng to them: ii ymages of

[1] This word has been previously noticed under the form *throuh*.

[2] Another indication of the havoc that had already been made in more parts than one of the conventual buildings.

[3] One naturally, at first sight, fixes on the word *grayle* as what is to be understood here: that is to say, the *gradale* or *graduale* of the ancient services, defined by Mr. Way, in his notes to *Pr. Pm.* as "a service book containing the responses, or *gradalia*, so called because they are sung *in gradibus*, or in course." Skeat, however, suggests the translation "upon the steps" as preferable for *in gradibus*. But whatever the first inducement as to the identity of the word may be, yet, on pursuing the paragraph a little further, it is at once apparent that the word "other" in the clause, "other bretasynges" bears reference to this word *gralles*—inasmuch as there is no other word with which it can be correlated—and that consequently *gralles* must be of the same general nature as *bretasinges*, as to which word see next note. This, of course, throws us at once upon *grill*, Fr. *grille*, a grating, of which Skeat says that it was formerly spelt *grail* or *greil*. The word is still in use in French Convents.

[4] Skeat gives "Brattice, a fence of boards in a mine," with the further notice :—"M. E., *bretage*, *bretasce*, *brutaske* (with numerous other spellings), a parapet, battlement, outwork," etc., and the following quotation from *Pr. Pm.*, "*Betrax, bretasce, bretays*, of a walle, *propugnaculum*." Parker (*Gloss. of Architecture*) gives "Brattishing, Brandishing, Bretiz-

ower lady gyldyd: ii ymages of the crusifix, parcell gylded, and one ymage of the Trinytie gyldyd.

[*On another blank page.*]

To sett on sale and sell all maner of thynges that be to be sold at my next comyng.

CCCLXXVI. Patent Rolls, 30 Henr. VIII. p. 7, m. 2.

PRO THOMA COMITE ROTELANDE.

Grant by the King to the Earl of Rutland, for a consideration, of the Convents and Conventual lands, etc., of the dissolved Monasteries of Croxton and Rievaulx, with certain exceptions in the case of the latter.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc., salutem. Sciatis quod nos, tam in consideratione boni, veri, fidelis et acceptabilis servitii nobis per consanguineum nostrum, Thomam, Comitem Rutland, ante hæc tempora facti et impensi, quam[1] in consideratione ac in plenam recompensationem manerii sui de Worcestres, cum pertinenciis, in Com. nostro Midd., ac capitalis mesuagii et mansionis suæ, vocatæ Elsynges Halle, in Endefelde, in eodem Comitatu, ac Honoris, dominii et manerii, ac Castri sui de Chillyam, cum pertinenciis, in Com. nostro Kant., per ipsum Comitem nobis, hæredibus et successoribus nostris, nuper barganisatorum et venditorum, de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentes damus et concedimus præfato Comiti et Dominæ Elienoræ, uxori ejus, totum domum et scitum nuper monasterii de Croxton in Com. nostro Leicestr., etc. [*together with divers manors specified in Leicestershire, three Rectories, the manor of Barowby in the county of Lincoln, two others in the county of Northampton, with the Rectory of Thyngdon, all of which belonged to the dissolved Monastery of Croxton, with their appurtenances, etc.*]. Damus etiam, et, pro consideratione prædicta, per præsentes, concedimus præfato Comiti et Dominæ Elienoræ, uxori ejus, totam domum et scitum nuper Monasterii de Ryvalx in Com. nostro Ebor., modo dissoluti, ac totam ecclesiam, campanile et circuitum ejusdem nuper monasterii, ac omnia mesuagia, domos, ædificia, columbaria, molendina, ortos, pomeria, gardina et solum nostra, tam infra quam extra scitum, septum, ambitum, circuitum et præcinctum ejusdem nuper

ment, Bretasyng, Bretise, Bretisement: a crest, battlement, or other parapet." And it is to be remarked that Parker, Skeat, and the editor of the *Promptorium* all give what may be termed a military turn to their explanations and illustrations of the word, save only that the first-named, among his instances, gives the following: "And on the height of the said cover (of the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham) from end to end was a most fine *brattishing* of carved work, cut throughout with dragons, and fowls, and beasts, most artificially wrought." This extract, it seems hardly necessary to observe, is essentially illustrative of the use of the word *bretasynges* in the instance before us.

[1] *Tam.*

Monasterii existentia, ac totam illam terram nostram vocatam le Abbottes Gardeyne, cum pertinenciis, continentem per æstimationem dimidium acræ; duo parva clausa terræ nostræ, vocata Kyrke Garth et Carlowe, cum pertinenciis, continentia . . . unam acram; unum pratum . . . le Abbottes Ing, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . duodecim acras; unum clausum . . . vocatum le Myddelle Ynge, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . quatuor acras; unum pratum . . . Calfgarth[1]-house Ing, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . sex acras; et totam terram . . . Barkehouse Garth, continens . . . unam acram; unum clausum continens . . . unam acram, jacens prope le Stanke juxta le Mylnebeck; unum clausum . . . vocatum Constaple Garth, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . duas acras; unum clausum prati nostrum vocatum le Subprior's Close continens . . . duas acras, jacens juxta communem stabulum; unum clausum . . . vocatum Old Bensone Close continens . . . unam acram; unam clausum . . . vocatum Chapelle Garth, continens . . . unum acram, ac unum tenementum nostrum situatum juxta exteriorem portam dicti nuper monasterii, modo in tenura Ricardi Benson, ac unum clausum pasturæ nostrum, vocatum Passendene, continens . . . duas acras; unum clausum . . . vocatum Stubhame Ing continens . . . duas acras; unum clausum . . . vocatum Wright Ing continens . . . duas acras; unum croftum . . . jacens infra portam dicti nuper monasterii de Ryvalx, modo in tenura dicti Ricardi Benson, cum tenemento prædicto, ac omnia lez Iron Smythies existentia juxta situm dicti nuper Monasterii de Ryvalx, ac unum molendinum fullonicum situatum juxta situm ejusdem dicti nuper monasterii: Quæ omnia et singula situantur, jacent et existunt in parochia de Helmesley, in dicto comitatu nostro Ebor., ac dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalx spectabant et pertinebant; ac omnes illos boscos nostros vocatos le Mylne Cliffe Wood, Griffe Banke, Wylle Hagge, Gardalle Hagge, Hencote Banke, le Abbottes Hagge, Armette[2] Hagge, Hardye Ing, Fewlome Hagge, Grene Dyke Hagge, Rustendale Hagge, Hyngelyppe Hagge, Hogclyfe Hagge, Stony Flatte Hagge, Myddelle Hagge, Newlynge Dale, Lady Hagge, Blyndsyde, Skaybanke et Foote-hedde, ac tres copse [*sic*] bosci ibidem; qui quidem bosci continent in toto . . . quadringentas quadraginta unam acras, et existunt in le Upper Walke et le Nether Walke in dicta parochia de Helmesley, et dicto [nuper] Monasterio de Rivalx spectabant et pertinebant. Damus etiam, et, pro consideratione prædicta, per præsentes concedimus præfato Comiti et Dominæ Elienoræ,

[1] *Calgarth.*
[2] The orthography is not quite certain.

uxori ejus, omnes illas grangias nostras vocatas Grife Graunge, Newlathes Graunge, alias dictam Newlese, et Sproxtone Graunge, alias dictam Sproxtone Cote, cum suis pertinenciis, in dicta parochia de Helmesley in dicto Com. nostro Ebor.; et totum illud mesuagium, sive grangiam nostram vocatum West Newtone Graunge, cum suis pertinenciis, in parochia de Oswaldekyrke, in eodem Com. Ebor., et decem acras prati vocatas Frere Ing in Oswaldekyrke, et quatuor acras prati in Stangrave in eodem Com., ac omnia terras, prata et pasturas in West Newtone, in dicta parochia de Oswaldekyrke, in dicto Com. Ebor.; et illas grangias nostras vocatas Crosbye Grange et Cotham Grange, cum suis pertinenciis, in parochiis de Northe Allertone et Leke in eodem Com. Ebor.; ac omnia terras, tenementa, prata, pasturas, communas, commoditates et proficua quæcunque in dictis parochiis de Helmesley, Oswaldekyrke, Leke et Northe Allertone, dictis grangiis seu earum alicui spectantia, seu aliquo modo pertinentia, aut dimissa vel occupata cum eisdem grangiis, sive earum aliqua: quæ quidem grangiæ dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalx spectabant et pertinebant: ac totum boscum nostrum vocatum Starrard, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . duodecim acras; unum boscum nostrum vocatum Lawe Parke, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . sexdecem acras: ac totum boscum nostrum vocatum Highlande, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . unam acram; ac totum boscum nostrum vocatum Middelle Parke, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . octo acras; et unam acram bosci vocatam Widowe Crofte, cum pertinenciis, in West Newton et Oswaldekyrke in dicto Com. nostro Ebor., dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalx spectantem et pertinentem: ac etiam omnia illa quatuor tenementa nostra separaliter existentia in tenura Willelmi Edone, Thomæ Hotone, Willelmi Barker et Johannis Hotone: ac omnia terras, prata, pasturas et communas eisdem tenementis seu eorum alicui spectantia et pertinentia, situata et existentia in Skyplome, Kyrkeby Morsyde, Ing et Soulowe in parochiis de Kyrkeby Morsyde et Kyrkedale in dicto Com. nostro Ebor., dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalx spectantia et pertinentia; ac illa clausa terræ nostra vocata Wethercote Close et Lambe Close, cum pertinenciis, in Skipland [*sic*] prædicta, et unum tenementum juxta tenementum Johannis Hotone, et unum boscum sive le Hagge vocatum le Hogge Beele, cum pertinenciis, continens . . . viginti acras, jacens et existens in Skyplome prædicta, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalx spectans et pertinens; necnon dominia et maneria nostra de Billesdale et Raysdale, cum suis juribus, membris et pertinenciis universis, in Com. nostro Ebor., dicto nuper Monas-

nii de Ryvalx spectantibus et pertinentibus: ac omnia messuagia, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, communas, redditus, reversiones, servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcunque, cum pertinenciis, in Billesdale, Raysdale, Helmesley et Hawnby in dicto Com. nostro Ebor., et aliis ubicunque, dictis maneriis de Byllesdale et Raysdale, seu eorum alteri, quoquo modo spectantibus vel pertinentibus, aut ut membra vel parcella eorundem seu eorum alterius antehac habita, cognita sive reputata existentia: ac omnia maneria, messuagia, terras, tenementa, molendina, prata, pascua, pasturas, boscos, sub-boscos, parcos, warrennas, vasta, communas, . . .[1] brueras, aquas, rivos, redditus, reversiones, servitia feodi, firmas, annuitates, feoda militum, escaetas, relevia, curias letas, visus franciplegii, catalla waiviata, . . .[1] ac omnia alia libertates, franchesias, et hereditamenta nostra quæcunque, cum pertinenciis, in villis, parochiis et hamelettis de Ryvalx, Byllesdale, Raysdale, Helmesley, Hawnbye, North Allertone et Leke, in dicto Com. nostro Ebor., nuper Monasterio de Ryvalx quoquo modo spectantibus vel pertinentibus, aut parcellis maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum seu reventionum ejusdem nuper Monasterii existentibus in eisdem villis, adeo plene et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout Rowlandus Blytone, nuper Abbas dicti nuper Monasterii de Ryvalx, aut aliquis prædecessorum suorum, Abbatum ejusdem Monasterii, in jure nuper Monasterii illius, aliquo tempore ante dissolutionem ejusdem nuper Monasterii, omnia et singula prædicta maneria, grangias, terras tenementa et cætera præmissa in Com. nostro Ebor. habuerunt, tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt, habuit, tenuit vel gavisus fuit, seu habere, tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit, et adeo plene et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras, ratione et prætextu dissolutionis ejusdem nuper Monasterii de Ryvalx, vel aliter quocunque modo, devenerunt et devenire debuerunt, ac in manibus nostris jam existunt et existere debent—Habenda, tenenda, et gaudenda omnia et singula prædicta situs dictorum nuper Monasteriorum de Croxtona et Ryvalx, ac omnia et singula prædicta dominia, maneria, rectorias, grangias, terras, tenementa, molendina, redditus, reversiones, servitia, et cætera omnia et singula præmissa superius expressa et specificata, ac per præsentes data et concessa, cum pertinenciis suis universis, præfato Thomæ, Comiti Rutland, et Dominæ Elienoræ, uxori ejus, ac hæredibus et assignatis ipsius Comitis, imperpetuum tenenda de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, per servitia unius feodi militis, ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis,

[1] Illegible.

hæredibus et successoribus nostris ducentas nonaginta septem libras, novem solidos, et quatuor denarios, unum obolum et unum[1] quadrantem, ad Curiam nostram Augmentationum Reventionum Coronæ nostræ, ad festum S. Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvenda, pro omnibus servitiis, redditibus et demandis quibuscunque, proinde nobis et hæredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendis,[2] solvendis vel faciendis . . .

Data apud Westm. xviii die Martii. Per ipsum Regem.

CCCLXXVII. Patent Rolls, 32 Henr. VIII. [1540] pt. 4, m. 44, 7 May. To Sir James Strangways [*inter alia*].

Grant by the King to Sir James Strangways of the lands in East Harlsey, late the property of the dissolved Monastery of Rievaulx.

Damus etiam et per præsentes concedimus præfato Jacobo Strangways totum manerium sive grangiam nostram de Moretona juxta Est Harlesay, in dicto Com. nostro Ebor., et dicto Monasterio de Ryvalle in dicto Comitatu nostro Ebor. modo dissoluto dudum spectantem et pertinentem, ac omnia illa quinque clausa terræ et pasturæ nostra vocata le Stubbefelde, le Stackeclose, le Oxeclose, le Neweclose et le Leyfelde, et unum magnum pratum vocatum le Grange-yng, dicto manerio sive grangiæ de Moretona spectantia et pertinentia: ac etiam totam bercariam nostram vocatam le Shepecote, et magnum campum terræ nostrum vocatum le Cotefelde, in duobus clausis modo divisum, dicto manerio sive grangiæ quoquo modo spectantes sive pertinentes; necnon totam illam terram nostram vocatam Wyker-lese jacentem in campo de Est Harlesey prædicta, dicto manerio sive grangiæ quoquo modo spectantem vel pertinentem: ac etiam unum mesuagium et tres bovatas et dimidiam terræ arrabilis nostra, ac unam acram terræ de Forby londe, cum suis pertinenciis, jacentem in villa et territorio de Est Harlesey prædicta, nuper in tenura Jacobi Keye, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle quoquo modo spectantem vel pertinentem: ac etiam unum mesuagium, quatuor bovatas terræ arrabilis et duas acras prati nostras in le Grange Ynge, jacentes in villa et territorio de Est Harlesey, nuper in tenura Thomæ Appelbie, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle simili modo dudum spectantia et pertinentia; necnon unum mesuagium et duas bovatas terræ arrabilis nostra, cum pertinenciis, in Est Harlesey prædicta, nuper in tenura Ricardi Chapman, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle simili modo dudum spectantia et pertinentia: necnon unum mesuagium et quatuor bovatas terræ arrabilis nostra, cum pertinenciis, jacentia et existentia in villa et terri-

[1] *Unam.* [2] *Reddendo.*

torio de Est Harlesey prædicta, nuper in tenura Thomæ Rutter, dicto nuper monasterio de Ryvalle dudum spectantia et pertinentia: ac unum cotagium nostrum, cum pertinenciis, jacens in Est Harlesey prædicta, nuper in tenura Aliciæ Russhe, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle spectans et pertinens; ac unum cotagium ac omnia tofta et crofta terræ, cum suis pertinenciis, eidem cotagio pertinentia in Est Harlesey prædicta, nuper in tenura Johannis Treneholme, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle simili modo dudum spectantia et pertinentia; ac reversionem et reversiones, redditus ac annualia proficua omnium et singulorum præmissorum et cujuslibet inde parcellæ: Quod quidem manerium sive grangia de Moretona, ac prædicta terræ, tenementa, prata, pascuæ, pasturæ et cætera omnia et singula præmissa superius specificata, quæ dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle, ut præfertur, spectabant et pertinebant, per quandam indenturam sub sigillo conventuali dicti nuper Monasterii de Ryvalle confectam, gerentem datum primo die Aprilis A.D. Millesimo quingentesimo sexto, et A° r. Domini Henrici, nuper Regis Angliæ Septimi, vicesimo primo, dimissa et concessa fuerunt adtunc Priori et Conventui dicti nuper Prioratus de Mount Grace—Habendum eis et successoribus suis a festo Inventionis S. Crucis A.D. Millesimo quingentesimo nono usque ad finem termini septuaginta et novem annorum. Damus etiam, et pro consideratione prædicta per præsentes concedimus præfato Jacobo Strangways totum annuum redditum trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum exeuntem de prædicto manerio sive grangia de Moreton, et cæteris præmissis, dicto nuper Monasterio de Ryvalle, ut præfertur, spectantem et pertinentem, qui annuatim solvi convenit et debet ad Wapentagium nostrum de Byrdforth in dicto Com. nostro Eboracense.

CCCLXXVIII. CONVENTUAL LEASES, YORKSHIRE.

Extracts pertinent to Rievaulx from Conventual Leases of Yorkshire Monasteries.

869. 2 March, 15 Henr. VIII. [1523-4]. William, Abbat of Rivaulx, dimised to Nicholas Walker, Yoman, and Esabell his wife, "Sownlay coitt[1] with Stabylleynge, xviiith acre, and Cartereynges, xiiiith acre, in Muscote eynges, [with] viiith acre and a halve in Sownlayeynge," for the term of their natural lives: Esabell not to marry again without the licence of the Abbat: at a yearly rent of £7, 2s. 8d.

871. 6 July, 30 Henr. VIII. [1538]. Rowland, Abbat of Rievalx, dimised to Ralphe Bawde of Helmysley, Gentelman,

[1] Sonley Cote. See below, under 878, a further lease of these same lands.

"ther maner called Lunde, and all arable land and medowe grounde, common of moore, common of pasture, etc." from the feast of S. Helen last past, and for a term of 31 years, at a rent of £5 payable at the feast of S. Peter ad Vincula, and £5 at the Purification of the Virgin.

872[a]. 20 Jan. 1530. Edward, Abbat of Rivaulx, demised to Thomas Mylson, Yoman, "the rowme and office of their common stable to himsylffe oonely duryng his naturall lyffe: his wages weekly viii whiett lowes of the leweray bread,[1] and iii of the browne breide, and ii gallons of the convent aill,[2] so that for oon of them he shall keip the brewhouse door of the komyng day, and iiii gallons of the leweray ayll,[2] and everie day oon servyce or a dysch of meitt from the kytching: And yf the said Thomas do find any fawte in the said servyce of meitt, then, if it pleasse him, he shall haue and be served as the servanttes of the back-hous[3] and brewhous is served, or els as servandes in the hall, if he wyll. . . . Also the said Thomas shall hawe and resawe a leweray coitte[4] when that other

[1] "A livery," says Mr. Way (notes to *Pr. Pm.*, p. 3081), "denoted whatever was dispensed by the lord to his officials or domestics annually, or at certain seasons; whether money, victuals, or garments." And on the following page, in his notes on *Lyveresone*, he adds, "Corrodium, a lyuerey in an abbaye: a lyveray of mete, *corrodium*. Cath. Angl. *Conredium*, *corredum*, or *corrodium*, implied generally an alimony or allowance, *præbenda monachi vel canonici.*—Ducange. . . . The term *Livrere*, *liueray*, occurs in this sense of a daily pittance of food, Amis and Amiloun, 1640, 1659; in the Household Ordinances the daily allowance of meat and drink received by each individual is commonly termed his livery, and the livery cupboard was the buffet appointed in apartments of greater state to receive this provision at certain times." It will be observed, as we proceed with the present most interesting series of extracts, that several kinds of bread are specified. Thus, here we have white livery bread and brown bread mentioned, while further on rye loaves and hostall bread are named.

[2] As in the case of the bread, so, with respect to the ale, we find ourselves called on to notice the several different kinds or qualities specified. Here convent ale and livery ale are named. In what follows, yeoman ale—yeoman ale of the great vat—Abbot's ale, and greenhorn or greenhow (for it is written both ways) ale, besides the 'charke' mentioned in one place, are all enumerated. As an Essex lad, more than sixty years ago, I remember the brewhouse attached to most of the large farmsteads there, in which, as occasion required, small beer, harvest beer, ordinary or table beer, ale, strong ale, were all brewed; and all these kinds with the ordinary malt, the quantity used creating the differences implied. But from memoranda touching the "assise of ale" (and otherwise) it is known that there were divers kinds of malt employed in the manufacture of mediæval beer, some being made from oats and some even from rye. So that the varieties of ale might be both numerous and distinct, a mixture of different kinds of malt being specified from time to time.

[3] The origin of the modern name Backhouse.

[4] A livery coat. It would hardly seem that such entries as the present—for it is by no means a solitary one—quite fully bear out Mr. Way's view that, in the elder days, the

servandes resawith ther coittes: and also he shall hawe a kowe-gaitt[1] in the common pasture, after forme and maner as other servandes hath; and also common of pasture for an other kowe as other stable men, and oon loode of wood and oon of turwes, at the assig[n]ment of the Abbot and Convent, at the carriage[2] of the said Thomas."

872[b]. 22 June, 26 Henr. VIII. [1534]. Roland, Abbat of Rivaulx, demised to William Adams of Marres and his wife, and Joh[anna] Adams his doghter, or, after the death of them to Johan Harland his son-in-law, "ther Grange-place called Kekmarres with all closes and all other thinges perteining to the said place as Robert Harland had when he departed of this worlde; that is to say, all that the said Robert . . . after a division and particion was maid betwix the said Roberte and a newe place that W[i]lliam Norram latly was dwellyng uppon, to which newe place was and is except a greatt felde called the Est felde, and a close called Wyethe clos and a new clos in the Est more," from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross called S. Helen day then next, for 31 years, at a yearly rent of £4, 16s. 8d.

873. 2 June 1528. William, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to William the Prior of Bridlington . . . [*illegible*]. Indorsed "Campe and Twillynge, alias Twyndill."

term "livery chiefly denoted external marks of distinction, such as the *roba estivalis et hiemalis* given to the officers and retainers of the Court." Not that I would be understood as implying that the eminent scholar named was mistaken in his position that the livery did actually and commonly carry with it the sense of external marks of distinction, but only that we should not let our modern notions of what is meant by a "livery" interfere with our perception that the word, in old times, bore a very much wider, and in some respects a very different, sense from that of a distinctive dress, garment, or appendage. In other words, we should remember that the appropriate or inherent sense of the word itself is by no means to be lost sight of. And that "inherent or appropriate sense" is well illustrated in the series of records with which we are now occupied. For the "leweray bread" and the "leweray ayll" were equally articles of "livery" with the "leweray coitte," which is the occasion of the present note: and of course it cannot be contended that there was any sign or token or symbol of distinction in them. The real fact is that bread, meat, fish (salt and fresh), ale or beer, salt, wood, turf, were all "leveray," that is, articles delivered at stated seasons to dependants, servants, retainers, quite as much as distinguishing garments, colours, or appendages to garments: and in this connection the present entries are of value.

[1] A cow-gate. The term is in constant use in this district down to the present day. It implies simply adequate pasturage for one cow in a pasture usually not in the tenure of the cow-owner.

[2] The convent assigns the fuel, but the party to whom it is assigned is to be at the charge and trouble of "leading," "carrying," or conveying it home.

874. 5 Feb. 1508. John, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to Richard Jhonson, John Jhonson, and Richard Jhonson, [son] of the said John Jhonson, "tenementum suum de Middilton in Teysdaill," from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross then next to come, for 10 years, at a yearly rent of 17s. 8d.

875. 16 Oct. 1534. Roland, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to John Kyghley of Airdal ther meisse and walkmylne in Airdaill[1] with a cloisse joining unto it and halfe of the Cowper housse, from the feast of S. Andrew next ensuing, for 41 years, at a rent of 13s. 4d.

876. Michaelmas, 1436. An agreement between William, Abbat of Rivaulx, and Thomas, Prior of Mount Grace, about Morton Grange in East Harlsey.

877. 16 April 1537. Rowland Blyton, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to Thomas Stringar of Malton, Yoman, "a chambre and a stable under it, standyng in Malton within ther tenement which is in ye holdyng of oon Henry Johnson," from the feast of S. Helen then next, for 15 years, at a yearly rent of 12s.

878. 30 Septr., 29 Henr. VIII. [1537]. Roland, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to "Thomas Butler and John Butler, his son, of Nunyngton in the county of York, Gentelman, a farmhold called Sonley Coott and Stabull-ynge with xviii acreȝ, Carter-ynge xiiii acreȝ in Muscoot ynge, with viii acreȝ and a halfe in Sonley ynges," for 40 years next after the death of Isabel Walker, now fermer of the same, at a yearly rent of £7, 2s. 8d.

879. 12 Dec. 1534. Roland, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to Cristofer Bowes of Angrum, Yoman, the Grange of Angrum, with all things thereto pertaining, as well within the said ground of Angrum enclosed, as other parcell of land lying within the field of Welberie, from the feast of S. Helen then next, for 47 years, at a yearly rent of £6.

[1] This meisse or messuage in Airdal is probably identifiable with the tenement now called Harriet Air. The origin of the first part of the name in question is entirely obscure, and most likely depends on the fortuitous connection with it of some female answering to the Christian name of Harriet, the Air being the survival of the same syllable in the name presented in this memorandum. If that is so, the preponderance of likelihood is that the existing water-mill near the entrance to the Abbey represents the old walk-mylne (or fulling-mill) mentioned here.

880. Nov. 7, 1487. William, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to Richard Johnson their tenement in Middilton in Teysdalle from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross then next, for 12 years, at a yearly rent of 27s. 8d.[1]

881. June 6, 30 Henr. VIII. [1538]. Rowland, Abbat of Rivaulx, let to William Jorden, Yoman, and Mabel his wife, a messuage in Righton, to hold to them and Peter and Robert his sons for [*illegible*].

882. Dec. 10, 1534. Lease by Rowland, Abbat of Rivaulx, to Humfray Watson and John his son, of "oon meisse and fermhold in Great Broghton, with three oxegange of lande, laitly in the holding of Richarde Hoggarde," from the Invention of the Holy Cross, 1544, for a terme of 31 years, at a yearly rent of 20s.

883. May 24, 1533. Lease by Edward, Abbat of Rivaulx, to Robert Henryson of the new house in the Marres in the Newhouse Lathe, at a yearly rent of £7, 6s. 8d.

884. March 15, 29 Henr. VIII. [1537-8]. Lease by Abbat Rowland to Bartholomew Twynge of East Heslarton of "there messuage, with a laith and other houses of office, and fowre oxgange of land, with certain forbye[2] land lyeing within the town and feldes of East Heslarton, now in the holding of Elesabeth Wilkynson, also two messes[3] now in the holding of William Mawe and Robert Hunter, with all the shepe-gates[4]

[1] There is uncertainty about the figure 2 in this entry. In a preceding memorandum touching the same ferm the numerals are 17.

[2] There seems to be some little uncertainty in the Glossarists as to the exact meaning of this word. Thus Halliwell gives it with the explanation, "past, near"; and then he adds, "it is explained, besides, in addition to, West. and Cumb. Dial." Jamieson's first signification is "past, beyond"; and his second, "besides, over and above," and this in either case, whether the word be used as a preposition or an adverb. *Forby*, as an adjective, he explains by "extraordinary." Halliwell's reason for adding the meaning "near" is not apparent, and I do not think the word includes the idea of nearness or contiguity. The instance he gives implies the idea of nearness just as much and just as little as it is implied in the statement that, when the Priest and the Levite saw the man who had fallen among thieves, they "passed by on the other side." The word is used as an adjective here, and there can be no hesitation in assigning the meaning of "additional," or "over and above," to it.

[3] This is simply another form of the word *meisse*, which has occurred above, and which is represented by the modern word messuage, or the older *mesuagium*.

[4] Cow-gate has already been noted. Sheep-gate is of much less frequent occurrence. Halliwell, however, gives it as derived from the Craven Glossary, and with the somewhat incorrect definition of "a right of stray for one sheep." The word

and common of pasture being within the town and feldes of East Heslarton aforesaid belonging to the said Abbat and Convent," from the death of Elizabeth Wilkinson, widow, for the term of 40 years, at a yearly rent of 36s.

885. July 14, 30 Henr. VIII. [1538]. Lease by Rowland Blyton, Abbat, to Thomas Cowper of Bowforth, Yeoman, of the Grange of Bowforth, To hold to the said Thomas Cowper, Cecil his wife and Thomas his son, from the feast of S. Helen then last past, for the term of 41 years, at a yearly rent of £4, 6s. 8d.

886. April 2, 1535. Lease by Abbat Rowland to Ralph Barton of Loftmarees, Yeoman, of "there grange-place of Loftemarres, and the halfe parte of Calfcoitt, with all the landes, tenementes, etc." from the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 1545, for the term of 35 years, at £11 a year.

887. March 2, 15 Henr. VIII. [1523-4]. Lease by Abbot William to Nicholas Walker, Yeoman, and Esabell his wife, of Sownlay, etc. [*as in* No. 869].

888. Dec. 10, 26 Henr. VIII. [1534]. Lease by Abbat Roland to Thomas Jackson of Marres and Roger his son, or any son of the said Roger's lawfully begotten, of "there grange in the Marres called Cowhouse," from the feast of S. Helen then next, for a term of 33 years, at a yearly rent of 8 marks.

889. May 10, 1531. Lease by Abbat Edward to Antony Jackson, Milner, of Howkeld Mylne, of their miln of Howkeld, from the feast of the Invention, called S. Helen's day, then last past, for a term of 10 years, at a rent of 22 quarters of harde corne,[1] that is to say of wheitt and rye.

890. June 26, 30 Henr. VIII. [1538]. Lease by Abbat Rowland Blyton to Ralph Alderson of Swawdall, John Alderson and Nicholas Alderson of Maryke, Yeomen, of "the office of the ferme gathering[2] in Swawdall, and the oversight of the woddes

does not convey the idea of right in any way, any more than cow-gate does. The notion of quantity or amount, of adequacy or sufficiency, is what is really involved. Sheep-rake is a word of more frequent occurrence, and sheep-stray perhaps more frequent still.

[1] This term is found in Halliwell, as in use in the North, and is explained there as here.

[2] This no doubt means that the person (or persons) employed acted as collector of the ferms or fixed rents made in lieu of all other payments or duties ('services'), as the following phrases imply the duties of the modern bailiff or farm-bailiff.

and vue of ther grownde in Swawdale, as hath pertened to the said office," for the term of their lives, at a yearly rent of £48, 13s. 4d.

891. Aug. 10, 1534. Lease by Abbat Roland to Robert Hunter, of their grange of Newstede in lez Marres, Calfcote, and Cowhouse-yng, from the Invention of the Holy Cross, 1535, for a term of 41 years, at a rent of £31, 10s.

892. Oct. 10, 1524. Lease by Abbat William to Robert Hunter, of the same premises, from Holy Cross day 1523, for 31 years, at a rent of £21, 10s.

893. July 4, 30 Henr. VIII. [1538]. Lease by Abbat Rowland Blyton to Leonard Sayr of Browghton, Gentleman, of "ther manour or graunge of Greatt Broughton, and all arable laund, mayn, medowe, common of moore, common of pasture, hedge boot, brosing [1] wood for cattall in wynter, and all manner of inclosinges," from S. Helen last past, for 33 years, at £8 a year.

894. Feb. 26, 1534. Grant by Abbat Roland to John Benson and Jenett his wife, of a corrodie for term of their lives: grantees not to sell. The corrody consists of—"Everie week vi gallons of the convent aill, and ii gallons of yoman aill, or els, as John Braithwat hath his aill, and ii gallons of grenhorn,[2] x whit leverey lowes and vi rie lowes, and oons in a yere oon stone of tallowe, halfe a boschell of salt, and a boschell of oitt meill; every day oon meisse of meitt,[3] both fysche day and fleshe day,

[1] Halliwell gives "*Brouse*. Brushwood. *West*." Skeat's notice of *Browze*, however, is such as to make this word one of some interest. He says, "to nibble; said of cattle. It occurs in Shak., but scarcely to be found earlier; a corruption of *broust*, from Fr. *brouster*, also *brouter*, explained by Cotgrave by 'to brouze, to nip, or nibble off the sprigs, buds, barke, etc., of plants'; a sense still retained in prov. Eng., *brut* (Kent, Surrey), which keeps the *t* while dropping the *s*; from O.F. '*broust*, a sprig, tendrell, bud, a yong branch or shoot.'—Cotg. The word is also Celtic. . . . A collection of shoots or sprigs is implied in Eng. *brushwood*; and from the same source we have *brush*."

[2] This, which is met with again a little below spelt *grenhorne*, is, there can be little doubt, the same as *greynhow*, which occurs in the Mem. with 896 prefixed. In all probability it differed little from the last or weakest brew taken from the malt (more brewings than one being usually taken when a full supply of malt had been originally infused).

[3] One "mess of meat," where, from what follows, it is apparent that the word "meat" bears the meaning still customary in this district, namely, that of food in general. "Butcher's meat" is usually termed "flesh," or "flesh meat," and a "man's meat" is his share of all that comes to table—flesh, bacon, ham, bread, pudding, or what not. Forty years ago the "'daytal' man's 'wage' was a shilling a day and his 'meat.'"

ons of the day, served from the kitchyn, and to have a housse to dwell in, with a garthing, oon kow gaitt and oon lood of hay, oon lood of wood and oon of turwes caried to their doore,[1] and oon lood of wood and oon of turwes to be assigned be a officer, at the cariage of the said John and Jenett. If John die, his wife is only to have half, excepting the load of hay and cow-gate.

895. 26 March, 1526. Grant by Abbot William to John Braithwaitt and Alyson his wife, of a corrody for the term of their lives: not to sell the corrody on pain of forfeiture; the grantees living at Skiplom; corrody to consist of "Everye weyke vi gallons of convent haill, and ii gallons of the Abbotte's hayll, iiii gallons of grenhorne, x lewerye lowes and vi rye lowes, oone bouschell of salte and halve a bouschell of hoyt meyll: and also for their lewery meyll[2] oone beyffe to be delyvered to them at Martynmes by the assignment of the said Abbot or his offycers, as it pleasse hym: and in the begynnyng of Lenten to have vii saltfeych, lx whyet heryn and lx red heryn: and a clois bounding of Wedercoitt clois." Also, if they get tired of living at Skiplom, they shall give up their farm-hold there and have a house to dwell in at the monastery, and a cow-gate, a load of hay carried to their door, and also two loads of wood and two of "towrwes" carried to their door.

896. 18 June, 1532. Grant by Abbot Edward to George Coottes of Rascall, Yeoman, and Alice his wife, of the service of keeping their swine during their lives, and for their service they shall receive "every weike, whiett leveray loves, xii; also of hostall loves, vii; also of yoman aile of the great fatt, v gallons; also of the aile called greynhow,[3] iii gallons; also every day a service of meitt from the kytching, or elles money,[4] as hath beene used aforetyme: also the broken breid of the

[1] Observe the difference as to leading or carriage, specified here, and that noted at a former page, and indicated here also in the next following clause.

[2] There is room for some little uncertainty as to the intended meaning of this word here. The word is of course our modern English *meal;* and in the same way "oone beyffe" is one beeve, or, more exactly, the flesh, or eatable part, of one ox. A "leveray meal" would be the meal delivered day by day at the convent kitchen or buttery. But the present livery meal was delivered once a year only, viz., at Martinmas. The beyffe, then, may be understood as delivered to them in lieu of their day-to-day livery meal; or it may be understood that their share or proportion of the beef delivered was the carcase of one ox. All the correlative Scand. words mean share, measure, due proportion, and it is not impossible that it may be used here in that sense.

[3] See above, note on *grenhorn.*

[4] See note on *leveray meylle.*

latter oven broken with the peele: also all the brauñe[1] ande stoppinges of the oven[2] for yonge breding speldinges[3] ande werke swynne of the common, ande odre profettes as was used in the tyme of Robert Loggan: and also all the graynes and all that is lefte in the coolars when the charke[4] is drawne forth: also eny ȝere a sewe and hir pigges to thei be[5] a monthe olde, and two speldinges ȝeringes, and two of halfe ȝeres old: also a cowe gaitt of the common where Renderer's kye gothe: also the two garthes at the swynnehowse with the profittes recompensyng to the monkes of the browhowse as hathe beene used aforetymes: also the said George and Alice schall make the heggies[6] at the said swynnehowse ande walles, ande thatche the howses for theyr owne eysementtes, ande keeping drye the said swynne, and thei schall haue the thake[7] browght to the grunde: and also a loode of turwes and a loode of woode att the common carriage; and the said George and Alice schall gelde and libb[8] the said swynne. Wages 7s.

[1] Unless this be the *bran* eliminated from the meal previously to working it into bread, it is difficult to surmise what it is that is intended here. It may, however—and it would be more consonant with the apparent connection of the word—mean portions of over-baked or burnt bread.

[2] Again a perplexing word. Just as *braunne* may mean the over-baked or burnt portions of the loaves, so oven-stoppings may mean the refuse left in the oven after the bread is drawn.

[3] This again is a word the connection of which it is not easy to ascertain. That it means a young pig, female in sex, is sufficiently apparent. Breeding speldings, yearling speldings, and half-year-old speldings are all specified in the memorandum under notice. Or, to put it otherwise, spelding seems to have exactly the same meaning and application as our North-Country word gilt, which is applied to a female pig up to the time she becomes a mother, after which she is a sow.

[4] "*Chark*. Small beer, *Yorks*."—Halliwell. He also gives the Linc. verb to "*chark*, to expose new ale to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity, and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking." But it is evident that the word here means the small beer, the last and weakest mash from the malt.

[5] Until they be.

[6] This probably means the enclosing fences. But inasmuch as *heck* is an alternative form of hedge—cf. the word *heckberry*—and besides has the two meanings of a half-door and a wattled or sparred frame, it is possible that the means of closing the swynehowse at pleasure may be intended.

[7] The customary form of the word *thatch* still in use here is thack.

[8] The collocation of these two terms calls for a word of comment. Skeat explains the verb "to geld" by "to emasculate," and of course correctly. But "to lib" is with equal correctness defined by the words "to castrate." But the collocation of the words in the present place forbids the assumption that they are identical in meaning. Probably Halliwell's remark that "to geld" was "formerly used for the operation by which females are rendered barren," conveys the explanation required. The words "cow-gelder" and "sow-gelder" will both be familiar to most of us; and the libbing of pigs is heard of still in North-country places. *Spay*, otherwise *splay*, is another word for the operation mentioned by Halliwell; and but for the mention of "breeding speldings," it might have been suggested that speldings was but a form of spaidlings.

897. March 1, 26 Henr. VIII. [1534-5]. Indenture between Dan John Wilson, Prior of Mount Grace, and Robert Willson of Morton Grange, servant to the said Prior, reciting that on April 1, 21 Henr. VII. [1506], John Burton, late Abbat of Rivaulx, had demised to Henry Egglyston, late Prior of Mount Grace, the manor or grange of Morton next unto East Harlsay, four messuages, eight oxgangs, etc., for a certain term of years, at a yearly rent of £13, 6s. 8d.: and that the Prior and Convent of Mount Grace is determined and concluded to meddle with little husbandry, therefore they assigned their lease to the said Robert Wilson.[1]

898. [*Date gone*] Lease by John Burton, Abbat of Rivaulx, to [Henry] Eccleston, Prior of Mount Grace, of the manor or grange of Morton by East Harlsey, with five closes, of which one is called le Stube close, a second le Stable close . . . a

[1] Some little illustration of this lease may be obtained in the following extract from "Exchequer Depositions by Commission: 41 Eliz. [1599]. Easter. No. 29." James Kaye of East Harlseye, husbandman, aged fourscore and more, swears, in answer to certain interrogatories—That he knoweth the parcelles of grownd called the Dale Bancke, alias Wyker Dale Bancke, the Pitt Raynes, Netheridge Holme, the Beckes, otherwise Wyker Beckes, and Wyker Dale, by their severall names, and that they lye in one close and not severed by any hedge or fence: that he knoweth the field or pasture in East Harlesey aforesayd called Wyker, and certayne lees therin which did belong to the late dissolved Monasterye of Ryvax, called Ryvax Lees, otherwise Wyker Lees, and further sayth that the most parte of those lees lye upon the north sydeof Wyker towardes Netheridge Holme, and other some of the sayd lees lye distante upon the south from them devyded by one land, and the rest on the nether ende of the dale in the same close: All the sayd feild of pasture called Wyker, except, the sayd lees, belonginge to Ryvax Abbeye, is and allways, tyme out of memorye of man, hath bene parte and parcell of the mannor and towne of East Harleseye: the parcell of grownd called Dale Bancke alias Wyker Dale Bancke, was parcell of one feild thereunto adjoyninge in East Harlesey aforesayd, called Dale Bancke, and is . . . untyll now of late that, by reason of a hedge made aboute fyftye or threscor yeares last past, the sayde parcell of grownd, called the Dale Bancke alias Wyker Dale Bancke, was severed and taken of from the sayd feild called Dale Bancke, and added and layed to the sayd feild called Wyker, and, since the sayd hedge made, reputed as parte of Wyker and not before: The sayde parcell of grownd called Netheridge Holme was heretofore parcell of a flatt or parcell of grownd therunto adjoyning called Netheridge Holme, and so alwayes, tyme out of memorye of man, used and taken, untyl now of late that, by reason of a hedge made within fifty or threscore yeares last past, the same was severed from the sayde parcell of grownd called Netheridge Holme, and added and layd unto the sayde feild of pasture called Wyker, and since the sayd hedge made reputed as parte of Wiker and not before; and further sayth that the sayde feilde called Wyker ys greatly enlarged by the sayd newe hedges made as aforesayde.

fourth le New close, a fifth le Leyfeld. [*Very illegible, but t following names present themselves:*—le Shepecote, le Cotefeld le Whynnes, le Wykerleeyes: *lease from the feast of the Ho Cross* "which shall be in 1509, for 71 years, at a yearly re of £13, 6s. 8d."]

APPENDIX.

1.[1] [Dugdale, Num. iii., Successio Dominorum de Roos post maritagium Petri, Domini de Roos, Adelinæ sorori Walteri Especk.[2] Ex. MS. in Bibl. Cott. sub effigie Vitellii F. 4.]

Petrus de Roos duxit Adelinam Especk et genuit ex ea quendam Robertum de Roos[3]; qui quidem Petrus sepultus est in

[1] See p. 1, No. I. There are three paper leaves at the beginning of the Cartularium preserved in the Museum, which supplies all the material for the first 204 pages of the present volume. These three paper leaves are followed by four leaves of parchment. The fourth parchment leaf is numbered 1, and is folded in six, and on it is written what is headed "Genealogy of Roos." I had originally intended to print this in its place at the head of the Chartulary; not as a perfect and entirely correct genealogy, but as an integral part of the Cartularium, and I regret now that I did not do so. What is printed here is, however, mainly derived from it; and I append in these notes anything of interest which is to be found in the said "Genealogy" and is not included in the text.

[2] The first line in the Genealogy contains the single name Espec, with a blank after it, indicating that his wife's name and family were unknown. It may be mentioned here, in passing, that there can be little, if any, doubt that he was the William Spech whose name is found, among those of other Tenants *in capite*, in the Bedfordshire Domesday, as holding Wardon and other manors at the date of the said record. The second line gives as the first of the three daughters of Espec, "Hauuisia, uxor Willelmi Buscy"; second "Albreda, uxor Nicholai Trayly"; third, "Adelina, uxor Petri, Domini de Ros, qui sepultus est Rievalle"; and then follows Walterus Especk=Adelina, uxor Walteri, with the following commentary subjoined: "miles strenuus Conquestoris, tria fundavit monasteria: 1. de Kirkham, A.D. 1122 (22 vel 23 Henr. I.); 2. de Rievall., 1133 (33 vel 34 Henr. I.); 3. de Wardon, 1136 (1 vel 2 Steph.). Monasterio autem de Kirkham dedit jus patronatus septem ecclesiarum per ipsum appropriatarum eisdem in proprios usus habendarum, et possessiones 1100 mercarum in Com. Northumbriæ: plus multo Rievallo, ut per illius Monasterii Registrum patet. Wardonæ quantum ignoratur. Satis amplum tamen reliquit patrimonium tribus sororibus, hæredibus suis: et sepultus est Rievall., 7 Idus Martii, 1154 (1 Henr. II.)." All the dates within the brackets appear to be in Richard Gascoigne's handwriting. An entry with his signature is found on the third of the paper leaves preceding the parchment leaves adverted to a little above.

[3] Dugdale's notice of Peter de Roos is—"He wedded Adeline, one of the sisters and coheirs of the famous Walter Espec, founder of the Abbey of Rievaulx, in which monastery he had sepulture, and left issue Robert." And in consistency with this statement the present Genealogy mentions only Robert as the issue of

Monasterio Abbatiæ Rievall.; qui quidem Robertus duxit Sibillam de Valoniis in uxorem et genuit ex ea Everardum de Roos; qui Everardus duxit quandam Rosam,[1] et genuit ex ea Robertum de Roos, dictum Fursan; qui Robertus duxit in uxorem Isabellam, filiam Regis Scotiæ, et genuit ex ea Willelmum de Roos et Robertum. Dictus vero Robertus Fursan levavit castra de Helmislay et de Warke, et Templariis dedit Ribstane, et postea divisit terras suas, et dedit Willelmo filio suo et hæredi castrum de Hemmisley, cum pertinenciis suis, et advocationem Monasteriorum de Kirkham, Rievalle, et de Wardona; et Roberto filio ejus dedit castrum de Warke, cum pertinenciis suis, et cum baronia in Scotia ad tenendum de Willelmo fratre suo et hærede ejus per servitium militare; et præterea dictus Robertus Fursan factus est Templarius, et Londini est sepultus. Willelmus de Roos duxit in uxorem Luciam[2] et genuit ex ea quendam Robertum de Roos; qui quidem Willelmus sepultus est in Monasterio de Kirkham, in medio coram summo altare. Robertus filius ejus duxit in uxorem Isabellam, hæredem D'Albany,[3] et genuit ex ea Willelmum de Roos, et sepultus est apud Kirkham in tumba marmorea ex parte australi. Willelmus

Adelina by Peter de Roos. Still there is no question that there was another son by this marriage. For in Walter Espec's charter of foundation of Rievaulx (No. XLII., p. 16), after the enumeration of eleven testes, is added: "Testimonio etiam et concessu nepotum meorum: scil., Will. de Bussei, et Jordani et Rogeri, qui sunt filii sororis meæ Hauwis primogenitæ patris et matris meæ; et nepotum meorum Gaufridi de Tralli, Willelmi et Gilleberti et Nicholai, filiorum mediæ sororis meæ Albreæ; et nepotum meorum Everardi et Roberti, filiorum sororis meæ Odelinæ postgenitæ." This is a statement too distinct and precise to be overlooked. Dugdale affirms that Everard de Roos was a minor at his father's death, and a ward of Ranulph de Glanville's.

[1] "Having married Rose, one of the daughters and heirs of William Trusbut (of Wartre, in Holderness), he died before the thirty-second year of Henry II., leaving her a young widow, and two sons surviving; whereof the eldest was then thirteen years of age, and called Robert with the addition of Fursan." It will be observed that the other son is not named in this Genealogy. Dugdale also makes a further statement concerning Robert Fursan, which occasions some little questioning; namely, that in 14 John "he took upon him the habit of religion, whereupon the custody of all he had, viz., Werke Castle, with his whole barony, was committed to Philip de Ulcote. But therein he did not long continue (as it seems); for in January following" —the date of the assumed profession being May 15, 1212—"the Shreevalty of Cumberland, and the forest there were committed to his custody." But even without this precise statement, the part he took in the baronial struggle with the King, which resulted in the concession of the Great Charter, is sufficiently notorious to show that he had returned to the world, if indeed he had actually ever left it. That he became a Templar, probably just before the close of his life, there is no uncertainty about. One reason for thinking it was quite late in his life that he retired to the Temple is that he gave Wark Castle to his son Robert in the eleventh year of Henry III., that being also the year of his own death (*Baronage*, i. 546).

[2] She is simply named Lucia in the Genealogy. Dugdale alleges that she was the daughter of Reginald FitzPiers of Blewleveny in Wales.

[3] Described as "hæres de Dalbenay" in the Genealogy.

filius ejus duxit in uxorem Matildam de Vaus,[1] hæredem medietatis terrarum Johannis de Vaus, et genuit ex ea Willelmum de Roos, et sepultus est in eodem Monasterio de Kirkham in tumba marmorea ex parte boreali. Willelmus de Roos, filius ejus, duxit in uxorem Margeriam de Badilesmere,[2] et genuit ex ea Willelmum, Thomam, Margaretam et Matildim, et sepultus est apud Kirkham in mausoleo lapideo juxta magnum altare, ex parte australi. Willelmus filius ejus duxit in uxorem Margaretam filiam Domini Radulfi de Nevil, qui moriebatur in Terra Sancta, sine hærede, ibique sepelitur. Ei successit Thomas frater ejus, qui quidem Thomas duxit in uxorem Beatricem[3] filiam Radulfi, Comitis Staffordiæ, et genuit ex ea Johannem, Willelmum, Thomam et Robertum, Elizabeth[am] et Margaretam; qui quidem Thomas de Roos obiit apud Uffington versus Terram Sanctam, et sepultus est in Monasterio Rievallis in medio chori. Qui quidem Johannes, filius ejus, duxit in uxorem Mariam de Orebe,[4] sororem Comitis Northumbriæ, qui decessit sine hærede masculo apud Cypresse, peregrinans versus Terram Sanctam, et sepultus est apud Rievallem in australi parte chori, juxta magnum altare. Cui successit Willelmus frater ejus, qui duxit in uxorem Margaretam filiam Domini Johannis de Arundell, et genuit ex ea Johannem, Willelmum, Thomam, Robertum et Ricardum, Beatricem, Aliciam, Margaretam et Elizabetham; qui Willelmus obiit apud Belveerum, primo die Septembris A. D. M° cccxiiii, et sepultus medio chori Prioratus ibidem. Cui successit Johannes primogenitus et hæres ejusdem Willelmi, qui duxit in uxorem Margeriam,[5] filiam et hæredem Philippi de Spencer, qui Johannes obiit in Francia,[6] sine

[1] The notice of her, given in the Genealogy, is "filia Johannis de Vallibus et ejus ex semisse hæres."

[2] Called Marjoria de Balesmer in the Genealogy.

[3] Her will is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, i. p. 375.

[4] She is called Maria de Orbe in the Genealogy. Her will is in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, i. p. 201. In a note the editor says, "Henry Lord Percy, who died in 1368, was twice married. His second wife was Joane, daughter and sole heir of John, Baron de Orebye, by whom he had an only daughter, the testatrix, who married John Lord Roos, and died without issue at the early age of twenty-seven, in 1394. Her husband, of precisely her own age, had died at Paphos in the island of Cyprus, in the preceding year, on his journey to the Holy Land; and, what is remarkable, her husband's father, Thomas Lord Roos, and his uncle, William Lord Roos, had both died during similar pilgrimages—the former in 1384, when on the point of leaving England, the latter in 1352, whilst on his journey." It will be observed, however, that the Genealogy makes the explicit statement that the said William de Roos died, not on his journey to the Holy Land, but in the Holy Land, and was buried there.

[5] Called Marjoria in the Genealogy.

[6] The name of the place at which he and his brother perished is illegible in the Genealogy, but the place intended may probably be Beaujé or Baugé, where he would be slain in company with the Duke of Clarence. Dugdale says that he distinguished himself at the siege of "Roan," 6 Henry v., and that "about two years after, being with the Duke of Clarence, who, with the English army in France, had marched far and successfully into the country; and with him advancing more boldly upon the Dolphin's army than was requisite . . . through the disorder of their

hærede de corpore suo, cum quo obiit Willelmus frater suus in vigilia Paschæ, A. D. M° cccc° xxi°, qui Johannes sepultus est apud Belverum ex parte boreali Chori ibidem juxta fratrem suum. Cui successit Thomas frater ejus, qui duxit in uxorem Eleanoram, filiam Domini Ricardi de Bellocampo de Warwick, ex qua genuit Thomam,[1] qui natus est quinto die Mensis Septembris, A. D. M° cccc° xxvii°, et A° v. Regis Henrici VI. post Conquestum Angliæ vi^to; qui Thomas duxit in uxorem Philippam primam filiam[2] Domini de Tiptoft, unam de hæredibus ejusdem, et sororem Comitis de Worcester, qui obiit apud Novum Castrum A. D. M° cccc° lx° i°.[3] Qui Thomas genuit Edmundum, Alianoram, Isabellam,[4] Margaretam[4] et Johannem,[4] qui Edmundus obiit sine prole apud Enefeild A. D. M° ccccc° viii°.[5] vicesimo tertio die Mensis Octobris, et sepultus est in ecclesia parochiali ibidem. Alianora, prima filia Domini de Roos, fuit nupta Roberto de Manners,[6] Militi, de qua idem Robertus genuit Georgium, Edwardum, Elizabetham et Ceciliam. Qui Georgius duxit in uxorem Annam filiam Annæ[7] Ducissæ, alias dictæ Excestriæ, et Thomæ Solangeri, Militis; quæ Anna Ducissa fuit soror Regis Edwardi IV. Et Georgius genuit ex Anna, uxore sua, Thomam, Oliverum, Anthonium, Ricardum, Johannem, Elizabetham, Catherinam, Ceceliam, Margaretam, etc., et cum illustrissimo Rege Henrico Octavo fuit ad Franciam, et tempore guerræ gravem corporis accepit infirmitatem, et in redeundo obiit in mense Octobris, A. D. M° ccccc° decimo tertio, et sepultus Londini in Ecclesia Monialium de Haliwell.

2. X. [3] Decreta[8] Romani Concilii tempore Alexandri I. facta A.D. M° c° lxxix[mo], v Idus Martii, A° Pontificatus ejusdem Alexandri xx[mo].

Licet de vitanda discordia in electione Romani Pontificis mana-

forces, was there most unhappily slain, together with the Duke of Exeter," etc. etc., the locality of the unhappy event being described as "about four miles from the Castle of Beaufort." It seems to be open to surmise that Dugdale had miswritten Exeter for Clarence, and Beaufort for Beaujé or Beaugé.

[1] What follows here as far as the semicolon is not found in the Genealogy.

[2] In the Genealogy she is simply mentioned as "filia et hæres Johannis, Domini Tiptofte."

[3] The date and place of his decease are not mentioned in the Genealogy.

[4] These three of the offspring of Thomas de Ros are not named in the document so often quoted.

[5] The date of death given in the Genealogy is 1503, with no other particular.

[6] The Genealogy notice of this alliance is — "Robertus Mannors, Miles, de Etall in Com. Northumb., filius Thomæ Comitis Rutlandiæ = Alionora, soror et hæres Edmundi, Domini Ros"; and with this entry it terminates.

[7] "Of the Duke of York's daughters, Anne married, first, Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, and afterwards Sir Thomas St. Leger. She died in 1475, leaving by her second husband a daughter, Anne, who married Sir George Manners, the ancestor of the Dukes of Rutland." The name St. Leger is curiously disguised in the text.

[8] See p. 7, and the reference to Nos. X. to XXXVII., both inclusive.

verunt instituta a prædecessoribus nostris satis manifesta, quia inde sæpe post illa, per longæ ambitionis audaciam, gravem passa est scissuram Ecclesia—Nos, ad malum hoc evitandum, de consilio fratrum nostrorum et sacri approbatione Concilii, aliquid decrevimus adjungendum. Statutum igitur ut, si forte inimico homine superseminante zizaniam inter cardinales, de substituendo Pontifice plena non poterit esse concordia, et, duabus partibus concordantibus, tertia pars concordare noluit, aut alium nominare præsumpserit, ille ab universa recipiatur Ecclesia et habeatur Episcopus qui a duabus partibus electus fuerit et receptus. Si quis autem de tertiæ partis nominatione quia . . . [1] nomen episcopi sibi usurpaverit, tam ipsi quam qui eum receperunt excommunicationi subjaceant et totius secundi ordinis privatione multentur, ita ut etiam viatici, nisi tantum in ultimis, communio eis denegetur, et, nisi resipuerint, cum Datan et Abiram, quos terra vivos absorbuit, recipiant portionem. Preterea si a paucioribus aliquis quam a duabus partibus fuerit electus ad Apostolatus officium, nisi major assensus [3^{b}] affuerit vel concordia intercesserit, nullatenus assumatur, et prædictæ pœnæ subjaceat [2] si humiliter noluerit abstinere. Ex hoc tamen nullum canonicis institutionibus et aliis ecclesiis præjudicium generetur, in quibus majoris et sanioris partis debet prævalere sententia, quia quod eis in dubium venerit superiori poterit judicio definiri. In Romana vero Curia et Ecclesia speciale aliquid constituitur quia non potest ad superiorem recursus haberi.

3. XI. Cum in cunctis ordinibus et ecclesiasticis ministeriis, et ætatis maturitas, et gravitas morum, et litterarum scientia sit attendenda et quærenda, multo fortius in episcopo hoc oportet inquiri, qui, ad curam aliorum positus, in seipso debet ostendere qualiter oporteat aliis in domo Domini conversari. Eapropter ne quod de quibusdam ex necessitate temporis factum est in exemplum trahatur a posteris, præsenti decreto statuimus ut nullus in Episcopum, nisi qui XXX annorum ætatem attigerit, et de legitimo matrimonio sit natus, qui etiam vita et scientia demonstretur commendabilis, eligatur. Cum autem electus fuerit, et electionis confirmationem acceperit, et ecclesiasticorum bonorum administrationem habuerit, decurso tempore de consecrandis episcopis a canonibus definito, hi ad quos beneficia spectant quæ habuerint,

The numbers employed in distinguishing the documents printed (or abstracted) in the Appendix will be Arabic instead of Roman as heretofore. It should be observed that in the original this title is rubricated.

[1] The reading here is doubtful. The MS. has q̃ r̃ẽ ũ̃ p^{t}, where the third letter might be either *n* or *u*. Over both *re* and *u* are the circumflex-shaped marks of abbreviation, and at the upper right-hand side of the *p* the mark which frequently indicates the omission of the letters *ost*, *otest*, or *otuit*. The reading might be, "quoad rem, ut potuit," which would make sense. But there is no authority for it, and *quia non potest*, in the last line of the present document, is certainly indicated by three, out of the four, precisely similar abbreviations.

[2] *Subjiceat.*

disponendi de illis liberam optineant facultatem. Inferiora etiam ministeria, utpote Archidiaconatus, Decanatus, et alia quæ habent animarum curam adnexam, nullus omnino suscipiat, sed nec parochialium regimen ecclesiarum, nisi qui xxv[tum] annum attigerit, et scientia et moribus commendabilis existat. [4] Cum autem assumptus fuerit, si Archidiaconus in diaconem [*sic*], decanus et reliqui ammoniti non fuerint præfixo a canonibus tempore in presbiteros ordinati, et ab illo removeantur officio, et alii offeratur qui velit et possit convenienter illud implere. Nec prosit eis appellationis diffugium, si forte in transgressionem constitutionis ipsius per appellationem voluerit se tueri. Hæc sane non solum de promovendis, sed de illis qui jam sunt promoti, si canones non obsistant, præcipimus observanda. Clerici sane, si contra formam istam quemque [*sic*] elegerint, et eligendi tunc potestate privatos, et a beneficiis ecclesiasticis se noverint esse triennio suspensos. Dignum enim est ut quos timor Dei a malo non revocat, ecclesiasticæ saltem coherceat severitas disciplinæ. Episcopus, si aut fecerit contra hoc, aut consenserit fieri, in conferendis prædictis officiis, potestatem suam amittat, et aut per Capitulum, aut etiam per Metropolitanum, si per Capitulum ordinari nequierint, ordinentur.[1]

4. XII. Cum placitare sacram religionem et fovere placitatam modis omnibus debeamus, nunquam melius hoc exequimur quam si nutrire in ea quæ recta sunt, et corrigere quæ ad profectum virtutis impediunt, commissa nobis a Deo auctoritate curemus. Fratrum auctoritate, et co-episcoporum nostrorum vehementi conquestione, comperimus quod fratres Templi et Hospitalis, et alii,[2] religiosæ professionis indulta sibi ab Apostolica Sede privilegia excedentes, contra episcopalem auctoritatem multa præsumunt, quæ et scandalum faciunt in populo Dei, et grave [4b] pariunt animarum periculum. Proposuerunt enim quod ecclesias de manu laicorum recipiant, excommunicatos et interdictos ad sacramenta ecclesiastica et sepulturam admittant, in cunctis ecclesiis suis, præter eorum conscientias, et instituant et admoveant sacerdotes, et fratribus eorum ad elemosinas quærendas euntibus, cum indultum sit ut, in eorum adventu, semel in anno aperiantur ecclesiæ, atque divina in eis celebrentur officia, plures ex eis de una sive de diversis domibus sæpius accedentes, indulgentia privilegiorum nostrorum, et in celebrandis officiis et sepeliendis mortuis, abutantur, et item apud interdictas ecclesias mortuos sepelire præsumant. Occasione quoque fraternitatum, quas in pluribus locis constituunt, robur episcopalis auctoritatis enervant, dum contra eorum sententiam sub aliquorum privilegiorum obtentu, munire cunctos intendunt qui ad eorum frater-

[1] These verbs ought both to be singular. But it will be noticed that there is the same sort of confusion between the numbers throughout much of the document.

[2] *Quos*, redundant, inserted here.

nitatem voluerint se conferre. In his autem, quibus,[1] tam de majorum conscientia vel consilio, quam de minore discretione quorundam, exceditur, et removenda ea in quibus excedunt, et quæ dubitationem faciunt decrevimus declaranda. Ecclesias sane de manu laicorum, et decimas, tam illos quam etiam quosque Religiosos, sine consensu episcoporum recipere prohibemus, dimissis etiam illis quas contra tenorem istum moderno tempore receperunt, excommunicatos et nominatim interdictos, tam ab illis quam ab aliis omnibus, juxta episcoporum sententiam, statuimus evitandos. In ecclesiis suis, quæ [5] ad eos pleno jure non pertinent, constituendos presbiteros episcopis repræsentent, ut eis quidem de plebis cura respondeant, ipsis vero pro rebus temporalibus rationem competentem ex[h]ibeant. Institutos autem inconsulti episcopi non audeant removere. Si vero Templarii aut Hospitalarii ad ecclesiam interdictam veniant, non nisi semel in anno ad officium ecclesiasticum admittantur, nec ulla ibi sepeliant defunctorum corpora. De Fraternitatibus autem hæc constituimus:—ut si non se prædictis fratribus omnino reddiderint, sed in proprietatibus suis duxerint remanendum, propter hoc episcoporum a sententia nullatenus eximantur, sed potestatem suam in eos sicut in parrochianos suos exerceant cum, pro excessibus suis, fuerint corrigendi. Quod autem de prædictis fratribus dictum est, ab aliis quoque Religiosis, qui præsumptione sua episcoporum jura præripiunt, et contra canonicas eorum sententias et tenorem privilegiorum nostrorum venire præsumant, præcipimus observari. Si autem contra institutum hoc venerint, et ecclesiæ in quibus ista præsumpserint subjaceant interdicto, et quod egerint irritum et vacuum habeatur.

5. XIII. Innovamus ibidem ut presbiteri, clerici, monachi, conversi, peregrini mercatores, rustici euntes et redeuntes, et in agricultura existentes, et animalia quibus arant, quibus ad agrum semina portant, continua securitate lætentur, nec quispiam alicubi novas pedagionum[2] exactiones, aut statutas de novo [5b] tenere, aut veteres augeritare, aliquo modo præsumat. Si quis autem contra hoc venerit, et commonitus non destiterit, donec satisfaciat communione careat Christiana.

[1] *Qui an'.*

[2] "PEDAGIUM, PEDATIUM, PEDIALE, etc. Tributum quod penditur, exsolvitur; ex Gallico *Peage*: nostris enim *paier* est solvere, præstare. Auctoritate Breviloqui, *Pedagia* dicuntur quæ dantur a transeuntibus in locum constitutum a Principe. . . . Charta Willelmi Ducis Aquitaniæ, anno 1087:—'Dono etiam omnia pedagia mea monachis et hominibus terræ eorum, et omnes sint liberi de pedagiis terræ meæ in eundo.' Charta Eugenii Papæ III., Anno 1148, tom. IV. Gall. Christ, inter Instr. col. 172:—'Pedagium quoque quod de carris vestris communibus sive propriis in transitu portæ Divionensis accipiebatur omnino remisit.' Charta Anno 1257; 'ex Schedis Præs. de Mazaugues . . . Dominus Episcopus possit . . . ad sui voluntatem recipere . . . aquæ etiam specialiter pedagium, pedagium salis, ferri et piscium.'"—*Ducange.*

6. XIV. Quod a prædecessore nostro felicis memoriæ, Innocentio, factum est innovantes, ordinationes ab Octaviano et Widone, heresiarchis, nec non Johanne Stramensi, qui eos secutus est, factas, et abordinatas ab eis,[1] irritas esse censemus, adjicientes etiam ut qui dignitates ecclesiasticas vel beneficia per prædictos Scismaticos acceperunt careant [*sic*]. Impetratæ abhominationes quoque, sive invasiones tot per eosdem scismaticos factæ de rebus ecclesiasticis, omni careant firmitate, et ad Ecclesiam sine omni honore revertantur. Si quis autem contraire præsumpserit excommunicationi se noverit subjacere.

7. XV. Nulla ecclesiastica beneficia, seu etiam ministeria, vel ecclesiæ alicui attribuantur seu permittantur antequam vacent, ne desiderare quis mortem proximi ejus[2] videatur, in cujus locum et beneficium se crediderit successurum, cum hoc etiam ipsorum gentilium legibus inveniatur inhibitum. Turpe nimis est, et Divini plenum animadversione judicii, si locum in Ecclesia Dei futuræ successionis expectatione habeamus quem ipsi etiam gentiles condempnare dicuntur. Cum autem prædictas ecclesias, seu quælibet officia ecclesiastica, vacare contigerit, vel si etiam modo vacant, non diu maneant in suspenso, sed infra sex menses personis qui digni ministrare valeant conferantur. Si autem episcopus, ubi ad eum [6] spectat, sine rationabili causa conferre distulerit, per Capitulum ordinetur. Quod si ad Capitulum ordinatio[3] pertinuerit, et infra præscriptum terminum similiter hoc non fecerit, episcopus secundum Dominum, in Religiosorum virorum consilio, hoc exequatur. Aut, si omnes neglexerint, Metropolitanus de ipsis, secundum Dominum, absque contradictione disponat. Præterea, si episcopus, sine certo titulo de quo possit necessaria vitæ percipere, in diaconum, vel in presbiterum ordinaverit, tamdiu ei necessaria vitæ subministret donec ei aliqua eidem ecclesiæ convenientia stipendia clericalis militiæ assignet, nisi forte talis fuerit qui ordinatus extiterit quod de sua, vel de paterna hæreditate, vel alia honesta causa, subsidium vitæ possit habere.

8. [XVI.] Clerici in subdiaconatum, et supra, et in minoribus quoque ordinibus constituti, coram sæculari judice advocati in negotiis sæcularibus fieri non præsumant, nisi propriam vel ecclesiæ suæ causam fuerint prosecuti, et nisi forte pro miserabilibus personis, quæ proprias causas administrare non possint. Sed nec procurationes villarum aut jurisdictiones etiam sæculares sub aliquibus principibus et sæcularibus viris, ut justiciarii eorum fiant, clericorum quisquam exercere præsumat. Si quis autem adversus hoc venire temptaverit, ac contra doctrinam Apostoli dicentis—

[1] These two words are supplied in the margin.

[2] This word is omitted in the copy, but supplied above by an insertion which looks more like *cui* than *ejus*, but is no doubt meant for the latter.

[3] *Non*, redundant, is inserted here.

"Nemo militans Deo, etc., sæculariter agit," ab ecclesiastico ministerio fiat alienus pro eo quod, officio clericali relicto et neglecto, fluctibus sæculi ut potentibus placeat se immergit. Districtius autem decernimus puniendum si Religiosorum quispiam aliquid prædictorum ausus fuerit attemptare.

9. XVII. Monachi non pretio recipiantur in monasteria, non peculium permittantur habere: non singuli per villas et op[p]ida seu [in] quascunque parrochiales ponantur ecclesias, sed in majori conventu cum aliquibus fratribus maneant, nec soli inter homines sæculares spiritualium hostium conflictum expectent—Salomone dicente "Ut soli, quia si ceciderit etc." Si quis autem exactus pro sua redemptione aliquid dederit, ad sacros ordines non ascendat. Is autem, qui eum receperit, officii sui privatione multetur. Qui vero peculium habuerit, nisi ab Abbate fuerit ei pro injuncta administratione commissum, a communione removeatur altaris; et qui in extremis cum peculio inventus fuerit, et digne non pœnituerit, non oblatio pro eo fiat, nec inter fratres recipiat sepulturam; quod etiam de diversis Religiosis præcipimus observari. Abbas autem, qui diligenter ista non curaverit, officii sui forisfacturam se noverit incursurum. Prioratus quoque seu obedientiæ,[1] pretii datione, nulli[2] tribuantur; alioquin et dantes et recipientes a ministerio Ecclesiæ fiant alieni. Priores autem, cum in conventualibus ecclesiis fuerint constituti, nisi pro manifesta et rationabili causa non mittentur—videl., si dilapidationes fuerint, si in Conventu vixerint, aut tale aliquid egerint, aut si de communi consilio fratrum pro majoris necessitate officii fuerint transferendi.

10. XVIII. [7] Cum in eodem corpore omnia debent ex caritate tractari, et quod gratis receptum est gratis impendi, horribile nimis est quod in quibusdam ecclesiis venalitas per[h]ibetur locum habere ita ut pro episcopis, vel abbatibus, seu quibuscunque personis ecclesiasticis ponendis in sede, seu introducendis presbiteris in ecclesiam, necnon pro sepulturis et exequiis mortuorum, et benedictionibus nubentium, seu aliis sacramentis ecclesiasticis, aliquid requiratur, et non possit ista percipere ille qui indiget nisi manum implere curaverit largitoris. Putant autem ex his plures sibi licere quia legem mortis de longa invaluisse consuetudine arbitrentur, non satis, quia cupiditate cæcati[3] sunt, attendentes quod tanto graviora sunt crimina quanto diutius infelicem animam tenuerint alligatam. Ne igitur hoc de cætero fiat, nec[4] vel personis ecclesiasticis deducendis ad sedem, vel sacerdotibus instituendis, vel sepeliendis mortuis, seu etiam benedicendis nubentibus, seu aliis

[1] *Non*, redundant, is inserted here.

[2] Written *nulla*, but the *a* dotted under, and *i* written above.

[3] Written *ceci* or *ceti*, and then corrected by a mark made below after *e*, and *ca* written above.

[4] This stands *et* in Chartulary. It would construe certainly, if left so. But the emendation in the text seems preferable.

sacramentis ecclesiasticis, aliquid exigatur, inhibemus. Si quis autem contravenire præsumpserit, portionem cum Giezi se noverit habiturum, cujus factum exactione muneris imitatur. Prohibemus insuper ne ab episcopis vel abbatibus, aliisve prælatis novi census imponantur ecclesiis, nec veteres augeantur, nec partem reddituum suis usibus appropriare præsumant; sed libertatem quam majores sibi servari desiderant minoribus[1] suis bona voluntate conservent. Si quis autem aliter egerit, irritum quod fecerit habeatur.

11. XIX. [7ᵇ] Quoniam Ecclesia Dei in his quæ spectant ad subsidium corporis, et in hiis quæ ad profectum proveniunt animarum, indigentibus sicut pia mater providere teneatur, ne pauperibus, qui parentum opibus juvari non possunt, legendi et proficiendi desit opportunitas, per unamquamque Cathedralem Ecclesiam magistro, qui clericos ejusdem ecclesiæ et pauperes scholares gratis doceat, competens aliquid beneficium præbeatur, quo docentis necessitas sublevetur, et discentibus via pateat ad doctrinam. In aliis quoque instituatur ecclesiis, si retroactis temporibus aliquid in eis ad hoc fuerit deputatum. Pro licentia docendi nullus omnino pretium exigat, vel sub obtentu alicujus consuetudinis ab his qui docent aliquid quærat: nec docere quenquam ex petita licentia, qui sit idoneus, interdicat. Qui vero contra hoc venire præsumpserit, a beneficio ecclesiastico fiat alienus. Dignum quidem esse videtur ut in Ecclesia Dei laboris sui non habeat pretium, qui cupiditati animi dum vendit licentiam dandi, ecclesiasticum profectum nititur impedire.

12. XX. Presbiter sive Clericus qui ecclesiam per laicos sine auctoritate Episcopi receperit, et communione privetur, et, si perstiterit, a ministerio ecclesiæ et ordine deponatur.[2] Sane quia laici quidam ecclesiasticas personas, et ipsos etiam episcopos, judicio suo stare compellunt, eos qui de cætero id præsumpserint a communione fidelium decernimus segregandos. Prohibemus insuper ne laici, cum animarum suarum periculo decimas detinentes, in alios laicos possint aliquo modo transferre. Si quis [8] vero receperit et ecclesiæ non reddiderit, Christiana sepultura privetur. Præterea, quod in tantum laicorum quorundam processit audacia ut, Episcoporum auctoritate spreta, clericos constituant in ecclesiis, et removeant, et, cum voluerint, possessiones quoque ecclesiasticas, atque alia ecclesiastica bona, pro sua voluntate plerumque distribuant, et tam ecclesias illas quam sacerdotes tailliis et exactionibus gravare præsumant—eos qui a modo ista commiserint anathemate duximus feriendos.

13. XXI. Cum in officiis caritatis primo loco teneamur illis obnoxii, a quibus beneficium nos cognoscimus accepisse, e contra,

[1] *Quos* inserted here, but clearly in error.
[2] *Deponantur*.

cum ab ecclesiis suis quidam multa beneficia perceperint, bona per ecclesiam acquisita in alios usus transferre præsumunt: hoc, igitur, quod antiquis constat inhibitum canonibus, nichilominus inhibemus, et, indampnitatem ecclesiarum providere volentes, sive intestati decesserint, sive aliis ecclesiis conferre voluerint, penes easdem ecclesias præcipimus remanere.[1] Præterea, quum in quibusdam partibus sub pretio [*sic*] statuuntur qui decani vocantur, et præterea pecuniæ quantitate episcopalem jurisdictionem exercent, præsenti decreto statuimus ut, qui de cætero id præsumpserit, officii sui dispendium patiatur, et Episcopus conferendi hoc officium potestatem amittat: ille autem officio suo privetur.

14. XXII. Felicis memoriæ Papæ Innocentii, et Eugenii, prædecessorum nostrorum, vestigiis inhærentes, detestabiles nundinas vel ferias quas vulgo torniamenta vocant, in quibus milites ex conducto [8b] venire solent, et, ad ostentationem virium suarum et audaciæ, temere congrediuntur, unde mortes hominum, et animarum pericula sæpe proveniunt, fieri prohibemus. Quod si quis eorum ibidem mortuus fuerit, quivis ei pœnitentiam poscenti non neget,[2] ecclesiastica tamen sepultura careat.

15. XXIII. Treugas a vespertina feria post occasum solis usque ad secundam feriam ante ortum solis, et ab adventu Domini usque ad octavas Epiphaniæ, et a Septuagesima usque ad octavas Paschæ, ab omnibus inviolabiliter observari præcipimus. Si quis autem treugam frangere temptaverit, post tertiam commonitionem, si non satisfecerit, Episcopus suus excommunicationis sententiam in eum dictet, et scriptam Episcopis vicinis annunciet. Episcopus autem nullus excommunicatum in communionem suscipiat: immo scriptam sententiam quisque confirmet. Si quis hoc violare præsumpserit, ordinis sui periculo subjaceat, et quum funiculus triplex difficile rumpitur, præcipimus ut Episcopi, ad solum Deum et salutem populi habentes respectum, omni tepiditate sopita, ad pacem firmiter tenendam mutuum sibi auxilium præbeant. Ne quis alicujus amore vel odio prætermittat. Quod si quis in hoc opere tepidus inventus fuerit dampnum propriæ dignitatis incurret.

16. XXIV. Non minus pro peccato eorum qui faciunt, quam pro illorum detrimento qui sustinent, [9] grave esse nimis dinoscitur quod, in diversis partibus mundi, Rectores et Consules Civitatum, necnon alii qui partem suam habere videntur, tot ecclesiis onera[3] frequentur imponunt, ita gravaminibus eas et crebris exactionibus premunt, ut deterioris conditionis sub eis factum sacerdotium esse videatur, quam sub Pharaone fuerit, qui divinæ legis

[1] The sense is altogether imperfect, and one cannot but suspect an omission.

[2] *Negetur.*

[3] *Honera.*

notitiam non habuit. Ille quidem, omnibus aliis servituti subactis, sacerdotes suos in pristina libertate dimisit, et de publico eis alimoniam ministravit. Isti vero universa fere onera[1] imponunt ecclesiis, et tot angariis eas affligunt, ut illud eis quod Jeremias deplorat competere videatur—Princeps provinciarum factus est sub tributo. Sive quidem fossata, seu expeditiones, sive alia quælibet arbitrentur agenda, bona ecclesiarum seu clericorum ita evacuant ut nichil penitus potestatis in suis hominibus videatur eis remansisse; super quo dolendum est pro ecclesiis. Dolendum est nichilominus pro ipsis qui timorem Dei ad ecclesiastici ordinis reverentiam videntur penitus objecisse. Quocirca, sub anathematis districtione severius prohibemus ne tale de cætero attemptare præsumat, nisi Episcopus vel clericus tantam necessitatem inspexerit, ut absque coactore ad reservandas communes necessitates, ubi laicorum non suppetunt facultates, subsidia per ecclesias existiment conferenda. Si autem consules aut alii de cætero ista commiserint, et commoniti desistere forte noluerint, tam ipsi quam fautores eorum excommunicationi se noverint subjacere, nec fidelium communioni reddantur nisi satisfactionem fecerint competentem.

17. XXV. Cum in cunctis ecclesiis, quod pluribus et sanioribus fratribus visum fuerit incunctanter debet observari, grave nimis est, et reprehensione dignissimum, quod per quasdam ecclesias pauci, quanquam non tam de ratione quam de propria voluntate, ordinationem multorum et prudentium impediunt, et ordinationem ecclesiasticam procedere non permittunt:—quocirca presenti decreto statuimus, nisi a paucioribus et inferioribus rationabile aliquid objectum fuerit et ostensum, appellatione remota, prævaleat semper, et suum sequatur effectum, quod a majoris et sanioris parte consilii fuerit constitutum. Nec constitutionem nostram impediat, si forte aliquis ad conservandam ecclesiæ suæ consuetudinem se juramento dicat astrictum: non enim dicenda sunt juramenta, set perjuria potius, quæ contra auctoritatem ecclesiasticam et sanctorum fratrum veniunt instituta. Si quis vero hujusmodi consuetudines, quæ nec ratione juvantur nec sacris congruunt institutis, curare præsumpserit,[2] donec condignam egerit pœnitentiam, a perceptione Corporis et Sanguinis Dominici alienus existat.

18. XXVI. Quoniam, in quibusdam locis, fundatores ecclesiarum, aut hæredes eorundem,[3] potestate in qua eos Ecclesia diu sustinuit abutuntur, et cum in Ecclesia Dei unus debeat esse qui præsit ipsi, plures sine respec[10]tu subjectionis eligere moliuntur, et cum una ecclesia unius debeat esse rectoris, pro sua defensione, plurimos eligunt et repræsentant. Quocirca, præsenti decreto statuimus ut, si forte in plures partes fundatorum vota se diviserint, ille præficiatur ecclesiæ qui majoribus juvatur meritis, et populi

[1] *Honera.* [2] *Præsumpserint.* [3] *Earundem.*

eligatur et ponatur assensu. Si autem hoc sine scandalo esse nequiverit, ordinet Antistes ecclesiam sicut melius eam secundum Deum viderit ordinandam. Idem etiam ipsum faciat, si de jure patronatus quæstio inter aliquos emerserit, si [ab illo] cui competat infra duos menses non fuerit diffinitum.

19. XXVII. Quia in tantum quorundam processit ambitio ut duas vel tres, set et sex et plures per[h]ibeantur habere ecclesias, cum nec duabus possint debitam provisionem impendere, per fratres et episcopos nostros hoc emendari præcipimus,[1] et de multitudine canonibus inimica, quæ dissolutionis et vagationis materiam inducit, et certum continet animarum periculum, et eis[2] qui ecclesiis deservire valeant assignari, ut eorum possit indigentia sublevari.

20. XXVIII. Cum Apostolus se et suos manibus propriis decreverit exhibendos, ut locum prædicandi auferret pseudo-apostolis, et aliis quibus prædicabat non existeret onerosus,[3] prave[4] nimis et emendatione esse dignum dinoscitur, quod quidam Fratrum nostrorum Co-episcoporum ita graves in procuratione subditis suis existunt, ut, pro hujusmodi causa interdum ornamenta[5] [10^b] ecclesiastica subditos exponere compellant, ut longi temporis victum brevis hora consumat. Quocirca, præsenti decreto statuimus quod Archiepiscopi per parrochias visitandas, pro diversitate provinciarum, xl vel l evectionis [*sic*] habeant numerum; Episcopi vero xx aut xxx; Cardinales vero xx aut xxv nequaquam excedant; Archidiaconi v vel vii; Decani vero constituti sub ipsis ii equis contenti existant: nec cum canibus venatori[i]s proficiscantur, aut avibus; set ita procedant ut non quæ sua sunt, set quæ Jhesu Christi videantur quærere. Prohibemus etiam ne subditos suos tailliis vel exactionibus Episcopi gravare præsumant. Statuimus etiam pro multis necessitatibus quæ aliquotiens superveniunt, ut si manifesta et rationabilis causa existat, in caritate moderatum valeant ab ipsis auxilium postulare. Cum tamen dicat Apostolus non debent[6] filii congregare parentibus, set parentes filiis, multum longe etiam a paterna pietate videtur si Præpositi subjectis suis graves existant, quos in cunctis necessitatibus posteris more parentum debent fovere.[7] Archidiaconi vero, sive Decani, nullas exactiones sive taillias in presbiteros seu clericos exercere præsumant. Sane de prædicto numero evectionis, secundum toler-

[1] *Præcipimur.*

[2] All this latter part of the copy is so obviously defective or corrupt that there seems to be no opening, or obvious suggestion even, for probable emendation: and the same remark applies to No. XXIX.

[3] *Honerosus.*

[4] It is so written. *Pravum* would appear to be the better reading.

[5] *Ornementa.*

[6] *Debeat.*

[7] This is obviously corrupt. Whether the word *posteris* is miswritten, or some genitive, such as *parentum*, is omitted, or there is an omission of two or three words, is not easily decided; but the reading adopted makes sense.

antiam dictum est in illis [11] locis in quibus ampliores sunt redditus et ecclesiasticæ facultates. In pauperioribus vero locis tantum volumus teneri mensuram, ut excessu majorum minores non doleant se [im]merito gravari, ne sub indulgentia illi qui paucioribus equis uti solebant plurimum[1] sibi credant indultum.[2]

21. XXIX. Quia nonnulli modum avaritiæ non ponentes, et diversas dignitates ecclesiasticas et plures parrochiales ecclesias, contra canonem sanctorum[3] institutum, nituntur acquirere, ita ut commune[4] officium vix suppleant, stipendia plurimorum sibi vendicent[5]—ne id de cætero fiat districtius inhibemus. Cum autem ecclesiasticum ministerium assignari debuerit, talis ad hoc persona quæratur quæ resideat in loco, et acram ejus per seipsum valeat exercere. Quod si aliter actum fuerit, et qui receperit, quæ contra sacros ordines susceperit, amittat, et qui dediderit, largiendi potestate privetur; et quia in tantum jam processerit quorundam ambitio ut non duas vel tres, set etiam sex, et plures ecclesias quidam perhibeantur habere, cum nec duabus possint debitam provisionem[6] impendere, per fratres et co-episcopos nostros hoc emendari præcipimus, et de multitudine canonibus inimica, quæ dissolutionis[7] materiam et vagationis inducit, et certum periculum animarum continet, . . . et eis assignari qui ecclesiis deservire valeant.

22. XXX. Clerici in sacris ordinibus constituti, qui mulierculas in domibus suis sub incontinentiæ nota tenuerint, aut abjiciant eas, et continenter vivant [11^{b}], aut a beneficio et officio fiant ecclesiastico alieni. Quicumque in incontinentia illa, quæ contra naturam est, propter quam ira Dei venit in filios diffidentiæ, et quinque civitates consumpsit, [si] deprehensi fuerint laborare,[8] si clerici fuerint, ejiciantur a clero, vel ad agendam pœnitentiam in Monasterio retrudantur; si laici, excommunicationi subdantur, et a cœtu fidelium fiant penitus alieni. Monasteria præterea Sancti-monialium si quisquam clericus, sine manifesta et necessaria causa, frequentare præsumpserit, per Episcopum arceatur, et, si non destiterit, a beneficio ecclesiastico reddatur immunis.

23. XXXI. Cum dicat Apostolus habundantiorem honorem membris infirmioribus deferendum, e contra, quidam quæ sua sunt

[1] This is written *plurimam*, which is surely incorrect.

[2] The sense at best is obscure.

[3] This is written *s'c̃4*. The expansion is doubtful.

[4] This is written *cōīne*, but *commune* seems a safe emendation.

[5] *Vendicant.*

[6] *Promissionem.* But see No. XXVII., where *provisionem* is the reading given.

[7] *Dissolutionibus.*

[8] This passage is hopelessly corrupt. The *fuerint* before *laborare* presupposes a *si*; but *laborare* is manifestly miswritten. Assuming the meaning to be "if they be caught or detected," one might suppose *aberrare* to be the word intended; though the suggestion is no better than a guess.

non quæ Jhesu Christi quærentes, leprosis, qui cum sanis habitare non possunt, vel ad ecclesiam cum aliis convenire, ecclesias et cimiteria non permittunt habere, nec proprii juvari ministerio sacerdotis, quodque procul a pietate Christiana dinoscitur esse; de benignitate Apostolica constituimus ut, ubicunque tot simul sub communi vita congregati, qui ecclesiam construere, cum cimiterio, sibi, et proprio valeant gaudere presbitero, sine contradictione aliqua permittantur habere. Caveant tamen ut injuriosi veteribus ecclesiis de jure parrochiali nequaquam existant. Quod enim eis pro pietate conceditur ad aliorum injuriam nolumus redundare. Statuimus etiam ut de ortis et de nutrimentis animalium suorum decimas tribuere non cogantur.

24. XXXII. Judæi sive Sarraceni, nec subalendorum puerorum obtentu, nec pro servitio, vel alia causa qualibet, Cristiana mancipia in domibus [12] suis [habere] permittantur. Excommunicentur autem qui cum eis præsumpserint habitare. Testimonium quoque Christianorum adversus Judæos in omnibus causis, cum illi adversus Christianos testibus suæ gentis utantur, recipiendum esse censemus, et anathemate decernimus feriendos quicumque Judæos[1] Christianis volunt in hac parte præferre, cum eos Christianis subjacere oporteat, et ab eis pro sola humanitate foveri. Si quis, præterea, Deo inspirante, ad Christianam fidem se converterit, a potentibus nullatenus excludatur, cum melioris conditionis ad fidem conversos esse oporteat quam, antequam[2] fidem susciperent, habebantur. Si autem secus factum fuerit, populo et principibus, seu potestatibus eorundem laicorum, sub pœna excommunicationis injungimus, ut potestatem hæreditatis bonorum suorum eis faciant ex[h]iberi.

25. XXXIII. Sicut dicit beatus Leo—Licet ecclesiastica disciplina sacerdotali contenta justitia[3] cruentas effugiat ultiones, catholicorum tamen principum constitutionibus adjuvetur, ut sæpe quærunt[4] homines salutare remedium dum corporale super se metuunt evenire supplicium. Eapropter, quia in Gasconia et partibus Toletanis, et aliis locis, ita hæreticorum, quos alii Chataros,[5] alii Publicanos, alii Patarinos, alii aliis nominibus vocant,[6] dampnanda perversitas,[7] ut jam non in occulto, sicut alii malitiam exerceant, set errorem suum publice manifestent,[8] et ad consensum suum simplices attrahant et infirmos, eos et defensores eorum et receptores anathemati duximus subjacere; et sub anathemate prohibemus ne quis ipsos in domo, vel in terra sua, tenere vel fovere, vel negotiationem cum eis exercere præsumat. Si autem in hoc peccato

[1] *Judeis.*

[2] *Anteaquam.*

[3] *Judicia;* which fails to make sense, although possibly the reading adopted may not be the right one.

[4] *Queritur.*

[5] The *h* is supplied above.

[6] *Vocantur.*

[7] There is an omission here which it is not easy to supply.

[8] *Manifestant.*

decesserint, non sub privilegiorum nostrorum quibuscunque indultorum obtentu, nec sub alia quacunque occasione, aut oblatio pro eis fiat, aut inter Christianos accipiant sepulturam.

26. XXXIV. De Brabantionibus et Arragonensibus, Navaris, Dascul[is], et Coterellis, qui tantum in Christianos immanitatem exercent, ut nec ecclesiis nec monasteriis deferant [*sic*], nec viduis et pupillis, non pueris et senibus, nec cuilibet parcant ætati aut sexui, set more paganorum omnia perdant et vastent similiter, constituimus ut ipsi qui eos conduxerint, vel tenuerint, vel foverint, per regiones in quibus taliter debac [ch]antur, in dominicis et aliis diebus sollempnibus in ecclesiis excommunicati publice mentionentur, et eadem omnino sententia et pœna cum prædictis hæreticis habeantur astricti; nec ad communionem recipiantur Ecclesiæ, nisi societate illa pestifera et hæresi abjuratis. Relaxatos autem se noverint a debito fidelitatis seu homagii,[1] aut totius obsequii, donec in tanta iniquitate permanserint, quicunque illis aliquo facto tenentur annexi. Ipsis autem, cunctisque fidelibus in remissionem injungimus peccatorum, ut tantis cladibus viriliter se opponant, et contra eos armis tueantur populum Christianum. Confiscentur quoque bona eorum, [13] et liberum sit principibus hujusmodi pestilentes homines subjicere sevituti. Qui autem in vera pœnitentia ibi decesserint, et peccatorum indulgentiam et fructum mercedis æternæ se non dubitent habituros. Nos etiam de misericordia Dei, et BB. Petri et Pauli auctoritate confisi, fidelibus Christianis qui contra eos arma susceperint, et ad Episcoporum, sive alorum Prælatorum consilium, ad eos decertaverint expugnandos, biennium de injuncta pœnitentia relaxamus: aut si longiorem ibi moram habuerint, Episcoporum discretioni[2] quibus hujus rei cura fuerit injuncta, committimus, ut ad eorum arbitrium, secundum modum laboris, major eis indulgentia tribuatur. Illos autem qui admonitioni Episcoporum in hujusmodi parere contempserint, a perceptione Corporis et Sanguinis Domini jubemus fieri alienos. Interim eos, vero, qui ardore fidei ad expugnandum eos laborem istum assumpserint, sicut eos qui Sepulchrum Domini visitant, sub Ecclesiæ defensione recipimus, et ab universis inquietationibus, tam in rebus quam in personis, statuimus manere securos. Si vero quisquam interim eos molestare præsumpserit, per Episcopum loci excommunicationis sententia feriatur, et tamdiu sententia ab omnibus observetur donec ablata reddantur, et de illatis dampnis congrue satisfiat.[3] Episcopi vero, sive presbiteri qui talibus fortiter non restiterint, officii sui suspensione mulctentur, donec misericordiam Apostolicæ Sedis optineant.

27. XXXV. Reprehensibilis valde consuetudo in quibusdam partibus inolevit, ut cum fratres et Co-episcopi nostri, seu Archi-

[1] *Hominii.* But *homagii* is a more probable reading.
[2] *Discretiori.* [3] *Satisfiati.*

diaconi, appellaturos quosdam in causis suis existimant, nulla penitus admonitione præmissa, suspensionis seu excommunicationis in eos sententiam feriunt. Alii etiam [cum] de superioris sententia et disciplina canonica reformidant, sine ullo gravamine appellationem objiciunt, et in defensionem iniquitatis usurpant quod ad præsidium innocentiæ dinoscitur institutum. Quocirca, ne [i]idem Prælati sine causa valeant gravare subditos, vel subditi, pro sola voluntate, sub appellationis obtentu valeant correctionem eludere Prælatorum, præsenti decreto statuimus ut non Prælati, nisi canonica admonitione præmissa, suspensionis vel excommunicationis sententiam proferant in subjectos, nisi talis fuerit culpa quæ ipsis, genere suo, suspensionis vel excommunicationis inducat: nec subjecti contra disciplinam ecclesiasticam, ante ingressum causæ, in vocem appellationis perrumpant. Si vero quisquam pro sua necessitate crediderit appellandum, competens ei ad prosequendam terminus præfigatur, infra quem appellationem prosequi. Si forte neglexerit, libere tunc Episcopus auctoritate feriat. Si autem in quocunque negotio aliquis appellaverit, et eo qui appellatus fuerit veniente, qui appellaverit, si venire neglexerit, si proprium quid habuerit, competentem ei recompensationem faciat expensarum, ut hoc[1] saltem timore perterritus in gravamen alterius facile quis non appellet. Præcipue vero in locis religiosis hoc præcipimus observari, ne monachi sive quicunque religiosi, cum pro aliquo excessu fuerint corrigendi coram regulari Prælato,[2] et Capituli sui disciplina, appellare præsumant, set humiliter ac devote suscipiant quod pro salute sua fuerit eis injunctum.

28. XXXVI. [14] Ita quorundam animos occupavit sæva cupiditas, ut, qui gloriantur nomine Christiano, Sarracenis arma, ferrum, et lignamina deferant galearum, et pares aut etiam superiores in malitia fiant illis, dum ad impugnandos Christianos arma eis et necessaria subministrant. Set etiam [sunt] qui, pro sua cupiditate decepti, in galeis et piraticis Sarracenorum navibus regimen et curam gubernationis exerceant. Tales igitur ab Ecclesiæ communione præcisos,[3] et excommunicationi pro sua iniquitate subjectos, et rerum suarum per principes sæculi catholicos, et consules civitatum, privatione militari [feriendos],[4] et capiendos[5] [in] servos, si capti fuerint, fore censemus. Præcipimus autem ut ab his, qui ecclesias maritimarum urbium possident, crebra et sollempnis in eos fiat excommunicatio. Excommunicationis quoque pœnæ subdantur qui Romanos aut alios Christianos, pro negotiatione aut vel aliis honestis causis navigio vectos, aut capere, aut rebus suis spol-

[1] It is very doubtful how far these two words may be correctly inserted. The MS. here gives only *u' h'*; but it seems difficult to suggest anything better.

[2] *Prælati.*

[3] *Prescisos.*

[4] The sense is so incomplete that it is obvious some omission exists. Some word analogous in meaning to the one inserted is clearly wanted.

[5] This is written *capientium*, which is clearly wrong; *capiendos* may be right.

iare, præsumunt. Illi etiam qui Christianos naufragium patientes, quibus secundum regulam fidei auxilio esse tenentur, dampnanda cupiditate rebus suis spoliare præsumunt, nisi ablata reddiderint, excommunicationi se noverint subjacere.

29. XXXVII. Quia in omnibus fere locis ita crimen usurarum invaluit, ut, multis negotiis aliis prætermissis, quasi licite usuras exercere valeant, et qualiter utriusque testamenti pagina condempnentur, nequaquam attendunt,—constituimus ut usurarii manifesti nec ad communionem admittantur altaris, nec Christianam. Si in hoc peccato decesserint, habeant sepulturam; set nec oblationem eorum quisquam recipiat, aut Christianæ tradiderit sepulturæ; et ea quæ receperit [14b] reddere compellatur; et donec, ad arbitrium sui Episcopi, satisfecerit, ab officii sui maneat executione suspensus.

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30. CLXXVI. Memorandum [1] quod singulis annis dandum est pro fine Comitatus et Wapent [2] . . . xx bovatarum terræ apud West Heslertonam [3] xiii d. Item ad idem apud Broctonam, de feodo Johannis Payn . . . [4] s. ix d., de quibus nos persolvemus pro xv bovatis terræ xxxiii d. Item pro v bovatis terræ, quas liberi homines nostri de eadem tenent, xi d. Item ad idem apud Kirkeby, pro ii bovatis terræ, et pro bercharia, xii d. Item ad idem apud Buskeby, pro vi bovatis terræ de feodo Willelmi de Hestinghie,[5] x d. ob. Item pro dimidia carucata terræ ibidem, de feodo de Gowtona, vii d. Item ad idem apud Carletonam, [pro] dimidia carucata terræ de feodo Stephani de Menil, vii . . . [6]

Mem. quod bovata terræ quam. . . . Faber de Buskeby tenet ipsemet adquietabit. De ii carucatis terræ et dimidia quas habemus ad firmam de W . . . de Moubray, xxxv d.—Summa totalis [7] de Buskeby et de Karletona iiii^or s. xi d. et ob.

31. CLXXVII. Mem. quod Abbas et Conventus de Ryevalle tenentur obligati Capitulo Generali in duodecim libris et decem solidis annui redditus, solvendis annuatim apud Cistercium tempore Capituli Generalis, prima solutione incipiente in festo S. Crucis A. D. M° cc° nonogesimo secundo, pro ducentis quinquaginta libris sterlingorum, quas dictus Abbas et Conventus de Ryevalle in sua magna necessi[ta]te a dicto Capitulo receperunt A. D. M° cc° nono-

[1] Written with darker ink than the documents which precede it, and in a much later hand, probably due to the fourteenth century. See p. 130, at which this and the two following documents are omitted for the reason there given.

[2] There is an erasure here which has been written over, and the writing is consequently too indistinct to be certainly read.

[3] The name is written *Westhe'l'ten'*, and should, there is little doubt, be read as in the text.

[4] The number is indecipherable.

[5] The reading is uncertain, but the name is Will. de Hestinges, or Hastinges.

[6] Illegible. Probably *d.*

[7] *Tottalis.*

gesimo primo. Et de isto debito confectæ sunt duæ litteræ obligatoriæ, quarum una residet apud Cistercium, una apud Clarevallem, eadem penitus verba continentes; in quarum etiam utraque expresse continetur quod, licet de præfato debito duæ litteræ conficiuntur, tantummodo[1] prædicta summa duodecim librarum x solidorum annuatim persolvitur.

32. CLXXVIII. Universis[2] præsentes litteras inspecturis, Frater Thomas, dictus Abbas de Ryevalle, et ejusdem loci Conventus . . . Noveritis quod nos, religionis zelo et Ordinis instigati atque ducti, et ad hæc, omnium nostrum utilitate communi, tum temporali quam spirituali, unde liquida et aperta[3] nos movente, pro mille libris parvorum sterlingorum Turronensium a nobis integraliter receptis et habitis in pecunia bona et legali, bene etiam numerata, vendidimus Capitulo Generali nostri Ordinis Cisterciensis quinquaginta libras ejusdem monetæ—parvorum scil. sterlingorum Turronensium—annis singulis a nobis et Abbatibus qui nobis succedent in perpetuum tradendas seu solvendas, nomine veri ac perpetui redditus dicto Capitulo, tempore ipsius Capituli Generalis, quas quidem mille libras Turronenses a dicto Capitulo nobis integraliter persolutas in usus et utilitatem Monasterii nostri, non absque discretorum ac bonorum concilio, duximus committendas, promittentes bona fide, et, ad hæc, nos et nostra mobilia et immobilia, præsentia et futura, et illorum qui nobis succedent processu temporis pariter obligantes, prædictas quinquaginta libras Turronenses prædicto Capitulo tempore quo dicto[4] annuatim reddituros: volentes etiam nichilominus et etiam consentientes ut, si in præmissis et promissis nos, vel illos qui nobis succedent, deficere contigerit, ipsum sæpedictum Capitulum nos vel ipsos, per censuram Ordinis ac rigorem, compellat, si velit, et libere possit compellere ad supradicta omnia observanda. Incipiet autem primus terminus solutionis prædictarum quinquaginta librarum Turronensium A. D. millesimo ducentesimo nonogesimo secundo, tempore Capituli Generalis prædicti, et sic in perpetuum singulis annis [116b] successive. In cujus rei testimonum et munimen[tum] nos, Abbas supradictus, sigillum nostrum quo communiter utimur præsentibus litteris duximus apponendum. Nos vero, dictus Conventus, quia sigillum non habemus, sigillo Abbatis nostri supradicti, quantum ad hæc, contenti sumus. Et licet de prædicto redditu annuo quinquaginta librarum Turronensium duæ sunt confectæ litteræ obligatoriæ, quarum una residet apud Cistercium et una apud Clarevallem, tamen per easdem litteras non poterit nec debet aliquando exigi annuatim nisi unus redditus librarum Turronensium per omnia, sicut superius est expressum.—Dat. A. D. M.cc.xci., mense Septembris.

[1] *Tantomodo.*

[2] Written in a very small and neat hand.

[3] This is correctly and exactly copied.

[4] It stands thus in the original, and it seems better to leave it as it stands.

33. CCLXVI.[1] Confirmatio Alexandri Papæ de piscaria et aliis possessionibus Rievalli perpetuo collatis.

Alexander . . . Silvano, Abbati, et fratribus Rievallensibus . . . grato concurrentes assensu, piscariam et alias possessiones a Bernardo de Bailloil Monasterio vestro pia largitione concessas, et possessiones illas quas Acharius[2] de Tunstal et Henricus de Willard[ebi] et Alardus, filius ejus, præscripto Monasterio . . . dederunt, sicut eas rationabiliter possidetis, vobis et per vos eidem Monasterio auctoritate Apostolica confirmamus . . . ii Idus Martii.

34. CCLXVIII.[3] [169] Archiepiscopo Ebor. et ejus Archidiaconis, et aliis Prælatis, ut juramentum non exigant a Rievallensibus.

Alexander . . . Ebor. Archiepiscopo et Archidiaconis, et aliis Ecclesiæ prælatis in ejus Episcopatu constitutis . . . Auctoritati Romanæ Ecclesiæ manifestæ derogat . . . Inde est quod discretioni vestræ Auctoritate Apostolica prohibemus quatinus nullus vestrum ab Abbate Rievallis vel fratribus ejus Monasterii in testimonium vocatis juramentum contra instituta Ordinis Cistercii exigere præsumat, set interrogati sub periculo animæ suæ, vel in verbo veritatis eorum testimonium firmum et stabile haberi volumus.—Datum Anagniæ xii. Kal. Madii [*sic*].

35. CCLXX.[4] Archiepiscopo Ebor. et Dunelm. Episcopo de decimarum libertate contra quorundam privilegiorum interpretationem perversam.

[170]. Alexander . . . Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, et Dunelm. Episcopo, et clericis in eorum episcopatibus constitutis . . . Audivimus, et audientes mirati sumus, quod cum Fratribus Rievallensibus, sicut aliis omnibus Cisterciensis Ordinis, a patribus et prædecessoribus nostris concessum sit, et a nobis ipsis postmodum confirmatum, ut de laboribus quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus excoluerint nemini decimas solvere teneantur, quidam ab eis nichilominus contra indulgentiam Sedis Apostolicæ decimas exigere et extorquere præsumunt, et, sinistra interpretatione Apostolicorum privilegiorum capitulum pervertentes, asserunt de novalibus debere intelligi nisi de laboribus est insertum. Quum igitur manifestum est omnibus qui recte sapiunt interpretationem hujusmodi perversam esse et intellectui sano contrariam, etc. Nam, si de novalibus voluissemus tantum intelligi ubi ponimus de laboribus, de novalibus poneremus, sicut in privilegiis quorundam apponimus aliorum. Quia vero non est conveniens ut contra instituta Sedis Apostolicæ . . . Ad hoc, præsentium vobis aucto-

[1] Omitted at p. 197.
[2] *Acharias.*
[3] Omitted at p. 198.
[4] Omitted at p. 199.

ritate præcipiendo mandamus quatinus si qui in fratres prædictorum Monasteriorum manus violentas injecerint, appellatione remota, eos accensis candelis etc. . . .

36. CCLXXIII.[1] Honorius universis Abbatibus et fratribus Cisterciensis Ordinis . . .

37.[2] [Original Charters, Bodl. Library. No. 173.] Omnibus . . . Johannes de Kirkeby senior . . . Noveritis me reddidisse et . . . confirmasse Johanni de Eure homagium et totum servitium Abbatis de Rievallibus et successorum suorum de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem Abbas de me tenuit in Kirkeby in Cleveland, et homagium et servitium Prioris de Hextildesham et successorum suorum de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ idem Prior tenuit de me in prædicta villa de Kirkebi; et . . . Priorissæ de Basedale . . . quæ eadem Priorissa de me tenuit in eadem villa de Kirkebi; et . . . Rogeri filii Adæ de Kirkeby . . . quæ idem Rogerus de me tenuit in . . . Kirkebi; et . . . Willelmi de Moubray . . . Kirkebi, salvis tamen michi et hæredibus meis quinque solidis annui redditus percipiendis de eisdem terris quæ prædictus Willelmus tenuit in eadem . . . Kirkebi; et etiam . . . Willelmi de Thormotby . . . Kirkeby; *and the same touching* Johannes filius Elenæ de Kirkeby, Alanus filius David et Alicia uxor ejus, Agnes filia Stephani Blangverun,[3] Emma filia Aliciæ de Kirkeby, Rogerus de Sneton, Hugo filius Alani de Kirkeby, Dionisia quæ fuit uxor Stephani Blangverun, Margareta filia mea, Robertus de Garthapat'[3] et Agnes uxor ejus, *and then the document proceeds*—et omnia alia servitia liberorum hominum quæ habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in prædicta . . . Kirkebi—Habendum . . . prædicto Johanni et hæredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, libere, etc., cum wardis et releviis, eschaetis, et omnibus aliis quæ michi et hæredibus meis, aliquo tempore, ratione prædicti servitiorum, accidere poterunt. Et ego [*warranty*]. In cujus etc. Hiis T. Magistro Adam de Couppelanda; Willelmo de Moubray; Ricardo de Mortona; Ricardo le Mason; Willelmo de Hestingges; Waltero Lane; et multis aliis. Datum apud Inggelby juxta Grenhoue, die Mercurii proximo ante festum S. Johannis Baptistæ, A.D. M° ccc° iii°.

NOTE.—*Here follow a series of documents, extracts, or memoranda, derived from various sources (which are all duly specified), arranged as nearly as may be, in chronological succession.*

38. [Feet of Fines, 1-5 Joh. [1201], No. 26.] Hæc est . . .

[1] Another General Bull. Copy given in the Furness Coucher, No. CCCLXXX. Omitted at p. 199 of this book.

[2] Accidentally omitted in its proper place.

[3] Both these names are uncertain.

apud Cotes, die Martis in crastino S. Vincentii, A°. r. Regis Johannis secundo, Coram Simone de Pateshulle, Eustacio de Faukenberg, Magistro Radulfo de Stokes, Justiciis . . . Inter Ricardum Malebysse, petentem, et Willelmum, Abbatem, et Monachos de Rievalle, tenentes, de divisis terræ inter Halmby et Laueschales, unde placitum etc.—Scil., quod idem Ricardus remisit et quietum clamavit prædicto Abbati et Monachis de Rievalle . . . totum jus et clameum quod habuit in Staintona, cum pertinenciis, per has divisas—scil., sicut rivus de Wideris descendit per vallem de Laddele[1] et cadit in Riam, et sicut Ria vadit deorsum et cadit in Sef, et deinde sursum contra decursum de Sef usque ad locum ubi Flandedalebec[2] cadit in Sef, et inde sursum per Flandgedalebec[2] usque ad locum ubi Flangedale et Blawathgile[3] simul veniunt. Et pro hac quieta clamancia, etc. prædicti Abbas et Monachi dederunt ipsi Ricardo c solidos sterlingorum. Et prædictus Ricardus et hæredes sui debent warantizare etc.

39. [Rotuli de Oblatis, p. 133, A. D. 1201.] Ebor.—Abbas de Rivalle dat Domino Regi xxx marcas et ii equos carettarios pro cartis suis confirmandis, quos equos Willelmus de Stutevilla recepit, ut dicitur.

40. [Charter Rolls, 2 John [1201], No 57.]

Confirmatio Monachoram de Rivalle.

Johannes D. G. . . . Sciatis nos recepisse in nostra propria manu et custodia et protectione Domum de Rievalle, et monachos et omnes fratres in ea Deo servientes, et omnes terras et res et possessiones eorum, sicut nostram propriam elemosinam. Et volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod omnes terras et tenuras suas habeant et teneant in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietanciis suis, in bosco et plano, et in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et moris, mariscis, et in omnibus locis, et in omnibus rebus, solutas et quietas de scirris et hundredis et wapentagiis et placitis et querelis et geldis et Danegeldis, et themanetale, et auxiliis et scutagiis, et scottis et assisis, et exercitibus et occasionibus, et omni terreno servicio et sæculari exactione. Et in boscis eorum nullus habeat forestam vel fuget sine licencia et voluntate eorum super forisfacturam meam. Set teneant omnes terras et tenuras suas ita libere et honorifice sicut cartæ Regis Henrici, avi patris nostri, et Regis Henrici, patris nostri, rationabiliter testantur. Et prohibemus ne quis eos in aliquo vexet vel disturbet, neque in aliqua terra vel tenura sua in placito

[1] See No. LXXIII., where this boundary is given with some little variation in terms. Laddedale is the form of the present name therein.

[2] This is Fangedale in the document just quoted.

[3] Blawathgill is not mentioned in No. LXXIII., but Blawath itself is named once and again in other like documents.

ponat, nisi nominatim præcepimus, vel coram nobis ipsis, sicut carta Regis Henrici, patris nostri, rationabiliter testatur. T. Willelmo, Comite Sarr.; Petro de Pratellis; Roberto de Turnham; Willelmo Brewerre. Datum per manum S[imonis][1] Wellensis Archidiaconi, apud Bridport, xx die Aprilis, A° r. nostri secundo.

41. [Ch. Rolls, 2 John, No. 58.] Confirmatio eorundem.

Johannes D. G. . . . Sciatis nos . . . confirmasse Deo et S. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Rievalle, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute . . . in elemosinam, totum vastum nostrum, et totam pasturam nostram, subtus Pikaringam, etc. [*as in* No. CLXXIII.].[2]

42. [Feet of Fines, 1-5 Joh. [1202], No. 79.] Hæc est etc., apud Ebor., die Dominica proximum post assumptionem B. Mariæ, A° r. Regis Johannis quarto, Coram J[ohanne],[3] Norwic. Episcopo, Hugone Bardouf, Magistro Rogero Arundelle, Johanne de Gestlinges, Willelmo filio Ricardi, et aliis . . . Inter Robertum de Kirkeham et Albredam, uxorem ejus, petentes, et Abbatem de Rievalle, tenentem, per Thomam, monachum suum, positum . . . pro eo, de rationabili dote ipsius Albredæ, quæ eam contigit de libero tenemento quod fuit Hugonis Flandr[ensis], quondam viri sui, in Holmisle, unde placitum fuit . . . scil., quod prædicti Robertus et Albreda remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in præfata dote præfato Abbati et successoribus suis de se inperpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamatione . . . præfatus Abbas concessit præfatis Roberto et Albredæ unum mesuagium,[4] cum pertinenciis, in Holmislege, scil. illud mesuagium[4] . . . quod Ricardus Tradesalt[5] tenuit,—Tenendum præfatis Roberto et Albredæ quietum de præfato Abbate . . . omnibus diebus vitæ ipsius Albredæ. Et post decessum ipsius Albredæ redibit præfatum mesuagium,[4] . . . præfato Abbati et successoribus suis quietum de præfatis Roberto et Albreda in perpetuum.

43. [Rotuli de Oblatis, p. 312.] A. D. 1205.—Ebor. Abbas et monachi de Rivalle dant i palefridum pro habenda firma sui dominici de Herlesh[aie] usque ad finem termini sui. Et man-

[1] "Simon Fitz-Robert, about 1199. He was Archdeacon, 29th September. He was also Provost of Beverley." This document then affords a later and precise date for his occupation of the office named.

[2] This is another confirmation by King John, and as nearly as possible the same verbatim as in the confirmation by King Richard I. here quoted. One variation is Blastain for Blastam, which probably explains that obscure name; "bla stane" being intelligible. The witnesses are the same as in the last deed, a confirmation by the same king.

[3] "John Grey, Archdeacon of Gloucester, was consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1200, and elected to Canterbury in 1206. But the Pope annulled the election. He died in 1214."—Le Neve.

[4] *Masuagium.*

[5] Written *T'desalt.* The expansion is doubtful.

datum est Vicecomiti quod non permittat Petro de Brus[1] eos super hoc inferre aliquam molestiam, et quod capiat illum palefridum ad opus Domini Regis.

44. [Feet of Fines, 6-16 Joh. [1208], No. 51.] Hæc est etc., apud Ebor., in die S. Martini, A° r. Regis Johannis decimo, coram Ada de Port, Simone Pat[eshall], Godefrido de Insula, Henrico de Norh[ampton], Henrico filio Hervei, Radulpho Hareng, Roberto de Perci, Alexandro de Point., Justiciariis . . . Inter Emmam quæ fuit uxor Gilberti de Sauteby, petentem, et Guarinum, Abbatem de Rievalle, tenentem, de tertia parte duarum bovatarum terræ . . . in Stitlum, quam clamavit in dote versus eundem Abbatem, et unde placitum fuit etc.—scil., quod prædicta Emma remisit et quietum clamavit de se totum jus . . . quod habuit in tertia parte præfatarum duarum bovatarum terræ . . . in Stitlum prædicto Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle. Et pro hac remissione . . . prædictus Abbas dedit eidem Emmæ decem solidos sterlingorum.

45. [Coram Rege, No. 47, m. 21, 15 Joh. [121¾].] Ebor. Sibilla [quæ fuit uxor Walteri de Ver] per atornatum suum optulit se iiii^{to} die versus Abbatem de Ryvaus de placito [iii^{tiæ} partis] dimidiæ carucatæ terræ . . . in Broctona, quam ipsa clamat in dotem, et terra capta fuit in manum Domini Regis. Datus est eis dies ad audiendum judicium suum a die S. Michaelis in iii septimanas, prece petentis.

[*Ib.* m. 3^{b}] Sibilla de Ver per atornatum suum optulit se iiii^{to} die versus Abbatem de Rivallibus de placito tertiæ partis dimidiæ carucatæ terræ in Broctona, quam ipsa clamat in dotem versus eum, et ipse non venit ut essonii habuit diem in Banco, quia petierat visum, et ideo terra capiatur in manum Domini Regis, et ipse s moneatur quod sit a die S. Trinitatis in i mensem auditurus in judicium suum.

46. [Coram Rege, 15 John [1213], No. 48, m. 1.] Mich. Abbas de Ryvallibus ponit loco suo Jordanum, emptorem domus, versus Sibillam de Kyme, quæ fuit uxor Walteri de Ver, de placito dotis etc.

[*Ib.* 17 John, No. 50, m. 5.] Ebor. Willelmus de Ros versus Abbatem de Ryvallibus de placito finis facti per Adam Nuncium.

[*Ib.* m. 16.] Ebor. Willelmus de Wervelton, attornatus Roberti Ingerham, versus Abbatem de Rivallibus de placito warrantiæ cartæ per Raud[erum] de Heselertona, a die Paschæ in tres septimanas.

47. [Coram Rege, Henr. III. [1225], No. 22. m. 6. Hilar. 9 Henr. III.] Ebor. Hamo Brand optulit se versus Abbatem de

[1] Harlsey was of the Brus Fee, and was held of the last Baron of that family by Robert de Lascelles.

Rievalle de placito quod reddat ei lx s., quos ei debet, etc. Et Abbas non venit etc.; et summonitus fuit etc. Judicium attachiatur quod sit a die Paschæ in v septimanas.

49. [Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, ii. p. 96[b] [1226].]

De respectu judicii.

Mandatum est Justiciariis de Banco quod judicium assisæ novæ disseisinæ, quæ capta fuit coram Justiciariis ultimum itinerantibus apud Ebor., inter Abbatem de Rivalle et Johannem Makerel, ponant in respectum de die in diem usque ad Octabas Purif. B. Mariæ. T. Rege apud Radinges, i die Februarii [A° decimo].

50. [Feet of Fines, Temp. Henr. III.] Hæc est finalis concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud Ebor., a die S. Martini in quindecim dies, A. r. Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis undecimo [1226], Coram Roberto de Veteri-ponte, Johanne filio Roberti, Martino de Pateshall, Briano de Insula, Willelmo de Insula, Ricardo Duket, Justiciariis . . . Inter Rogerum, Abbatem de Rievalle, querentem, et Ricardum [de] Sproxtona, deforciantem, de communia bosci in Grif, unde idem Abbas questus fuit quod prædictus Ricardus injuste exigebat communam in bosco ipsius Abbatis de Grif, desicut idem Abbas nullam communam habuit in bosco ipsius Ricardi de Sproxtona, nec idem Ricardus ei servitium fecit quare communam habere debuit in prædicto bosco de Grif; et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil. quod prædictus Abbas pro se et successoribus suis recognovit et concessit eidem Ricardo et hæredibus suis communam in prædicto bosco de Griff in forma subscripta—scil., quod prædictus Ricardus et hæredes sui per visum et liberationem forestariorum Abbatis et successorum ejusdem habeant, quando et quotiens opus fuerit, in eodem bosco necessaria ad stagnum molendini de Sproxtona faciendum et reparandum, in illo loco tantum qui continetur infra metas subscriptas: scil. super ripam [fluvii] quæ vocatur Ria, subtus boscum qui vocatur Milneclif, et in eodem bosco de Milneclif inter boscum de Helmesley et planum assartum versus occidentem: Ita quod non licebit eidem Ricardo et hæredibus suis ad prædictum stagnum faciendum et reparandum capere quercus, hws,[1] arables[2] vel frenes[3] in ulla[4] parte totius prædicti bosci de Grif, set de quolibet alio genere aliarum arborum ejusdem bosci. Et pro hac concessione idem Ricardus, pro se et hæredibus suis, dedit et concessit prædicto Abbati et successoribus suis unam culturam terræ—illam, scil., quæ jacet propinquior bercariæ ipsius Abbatis de Sproxton ex parte orientali, et juxta

[1] It is difficult to determine what kind of tree is meant here. The word is plainly written. The hawthorn, called "haw" in some parts of the kingdom, can hardly be intended.

[2] Most likely arbele or arbel, a species of poplar.

[3] Frenes is a French word in reality, and derived from Latin *fraxinus*, an ash.

[4] *Nulla*.

viam qua [itur] de eadem bercaria ad villam de Sproxtona ex parte aquilonali—Habendum eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rievalle in . . . elemosinam quietam ab omni sæculari servitio et exactione. Et prædictus Ricardus [*warranty*].

50. [Add. MS., No. 12,269; British Museum: f. 275, 12 Henr. III.] Assisa venit recognitura si Odo filius Torphini, avunculus Matillidis filiæ Cassandræ, seisitus etc. de uno molendino, iv bovatis terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Alvesteyn, unde Walterus le Savage tenet tenementum [1] et Thomas de Hastinges . . .[2] Qui venit et bene cognoscit quod Odo obiit seisitus, set dicit quod ipse [3] non debet inde respondere, quia prædictus Odo habuit quemdam fratrem post-natum, Radulphum nomine, qui adhuc vivit, et ideo non vult ei respondere nisi etc. Et Matildis dicit quod revera idem Odo habuit quemdam fratrem, et quod vivit; set dicit quod non debet ei nocere, quia ipse talis est quod non potest hæreditatem petere, quia ipse amens est et extra sensum: ita quod per amentiam suam occidit quemdam hominem, et venit coram Justiciariis, et cognovit quod eum occiderat; et ideo petit judicium si debeat amittere hæreditatem suam, quia idem Radulphus est in prisona, et erit inperpetuum quamdiu vixerit, per præceptum Justiciariorum pro morte illa. Et Walterus dicit quod idem Radulfus, frater Odonis, amens est et bene potest esse quod hominem illum occidisset et quod mortem cognovisset. Set dicit quod hoc non debet ei nocere, et bene petit judicium si debeat in vita ipsius Radulfi ipsi Matildi respondere. Datus est dies de audiendo judicio suo etc. Quia Walterus cognovit omnia contenta in brevi etc.

51. [Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, i. 169, 1228.] Pro Abbate de Rivalle, de quieta clamancia Roberti de Ros.

Willelmus de Ros et Robertus frater ejus, filii Roberti de Ros, quietum clamaverunt Abbatem et Monachos de Rivalle super debito quod ab eis exigebant nomine prædicti Roberti, patris sui, pro ducentis et l marcis reddendis executoribus ipsius Roberti ad certos terminos. Et mandatum est Vicecomiti Ebor. quod, occasione præcepti Domini Regis, quod alias ei fecit de prædicto Abbate pro prædicto debito distringendo, ipsum de cætero non distringat. Quia debetur [*sic*] quod idem Robertus de Ros Domino Regi debuit Dominus Rex cepit ad filium et hæredem suum. T. Rege apud Radinges xxx[^{mo}] die Martii.

[1] This is a hypothetical expansion only. The writing appears to be meant for *tm*; but it is altogether uncertain.

[2] All that can be made out here is what seems to be the letters *an*, and it is difficult to suggest any explanation.

[3] This is written *ipsa*, which is manifestly wrong. Walter le Savage is the respondent, and is named as such in the after part of the document.

52. [Coram Rege. Henr. III., No. 31, m. 8d. Easter, 13 Henr. III. [1229].] Ebor.—Rogerus, Abbas Rivallensis, per attornatum suum optulit se iiii die versus Willelmum de Ros de placito quod warantizaret ei iiii carucatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Norstede: unde idem Symon[1] petit quod reddat ei per annum xx s. et i libram cimini, et quod reddat ei singulis annis ad custodiam Castri Rophecestriæ iii s., et quod faciat ei servicium quartæ partis [feodi] unius militis, quum scutagium evenerit. Et Willelmus venit et cognoscit omnia prædicta servicia, præter prædictos tres solidos ad prædictam custodiam, et inde ponit se in magnam assisam Domini Regis si illos tres solidos debuit vel non. Set postea recordatum est quod non tenet illud de prædicto Simone, sed de Simone filio . . . Roberti de Calecot, qui est infra ætatem. Et ideo consideratum est quod assisa non jacet inter eos. Et ideo Simon perquirat versus prædictum hæredem si voluerit. Et Willelmus inde sine die.

53. [Coram Rege. Henr. III., No. 33, m. 16d. A die S. Hillarii in tres Septimanas, 14 Henr. III. [1230].] Ebor.—Willelmus de Ros attachiatus fuit ad warrantizandum Rogero, Abbati de Rievallibus, iiiior carucatas terræ, . . . in Grif, et v carucatas terræ in Tilestune, et communam pasturæ et bosci in Hamelac et in Pockele, quas tenet, et de eo tenere clamat, et unde cartam Roberti de Ros, patris ipsius Willelmi, habet, ut dicit etc. Unde idem Abbas questus est quod idem Willelmus, contra cartam patris sui, quæ testatur quod idem Robertus, pater prædicti Willelmi, concedit [et] confirmat Deo et Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Ryevallensis iiii carucatas terræ in Grif et terram de Tillanestuna [*sic*], ubi sunt v carucatæ terræ, et præterea per quam concedit eis omnia aisiamenta sua in manerio[2] et foresta sua de Hamlec—scil., materiam [*sic*] et ligna ad suos proprios usus, et pascua et pannagia ab omni cosuentudine quieta in omnibus boscis de Hammelac, et per quam eis concedit communam pasturæ in Pochele, in bosco et plano, ad oves suas et cetera pecora sua, et materiam [et] ligna ad suos proprios usus in omnibus boscis ejusdem villæ, et pascua et pannagia quieta ab omni consuetudine, et quod ipse et hæredes sui nunquam recolligent alicujus religionis homines in prædictam pasturam, præter eosdem monachos, sicut carta Everardi de Ros, patris ipsius Roberti, melius testatur, impedit eum et homines suos infra prædictas ix carucatas terræ secare et habere materiam et ligna ad proprios usus, et habere communam in bosco de Hammelac, et ibi imparcat averia sua, ita quod quidam bos mortuus fuit in parco suo, et præterea sagittat canes ipsius Abbatis et hominum suorum infra prædictas ix carucatas terræ, per quod deterioratus est, et dampnum habet ad valentiam xv marcarum.

Et Willelmus venit et defendit et prædictum impedimentum et dampnum et totum.

[1] There is nothing to show who is here intended.
[2] *Maneriæ.*

Dies datus est eis a die Paschæ in tres septimanas, prece partium: Et in eodem statu in quo nunc: Et Abbas remaneat in eadem seisina in qua nunc, et Willelmus similiter.

54. [Add. MSS. No. 12,269: Br. Museum: f. 108. Hill. Term. 17 Henr. III. [1233].] Robertus de Sproxtona summonitus fuit ad warantizandum Abbati de Rievallibus xcii acras terræ, et pasturam ad xxx vaccas, cum uno tauro, et xlviii boves et xl oves, cum pertinenciis, in Sproxtona, quæ tenet, et de eo tenere clamat: et unde cartam Symonis de Sproxtona, avunculi sui, cujus hæres ipse est, habet etc.; et inde queritur quod cum pasturam illam habere debeat per cartam illam, et cum idem Robertus non possit aliena averia in pasturam illam recolligere—scil., hominum alterius Religionis . . . propter quod communam suam habere non potest. Item dicit quod cum pasturam illam habere debeat per totam terram ipsius Roberti ubique, idem Robertus non permittit eum communam habere in bosco suo qui vocatur Ostekow, nec hussbote nec haybote, propter quod deterioratus est, et dampnum habet ad valentiam c solidorum, et inde producit sectam. Et Robertus venit et cognovit cartam, et ei warantizat secundum quod in carta continetur—scil., pasturam ad xxx vaccas cum uno tauro, et ad xlviii boves, et ad quadraginta oves, et etiam prædictam terram; set de hoc quod dicit [quod] attrahit et recolligit averia aliorum hominum alterius Religionis, dicit quod nulla attrahit nec recolligit, et pænitet eum quod aliqua recollecta sunt ibi; et dicit quod non sunt per eum recollecta, set per quandam Agnetem de Norham, quæ terram liberam tenet in eadem villa: et de hoc quod dicit quod communam in prædicto bosco sicut idem Robertus [habet] nullam ibi habere debet, nec unquam habuit per cartam illam; et inde ponit se super patriam; et quod Abbas, per attornatum suum, cognoscit quod averia hominum Religiosorum non sunt recollecta per ipsum Robertum, immo per ipsam Agnetem, consideratum est quod Robertus inde quietus et Abbas in misericordia: et Abbas, per attornatum suum, dicit quod ibi communam habere debet, et petit judicium desicut ubique illam habere debet, et boscus ille in carta non excipitur; et dicit quod fuit in seisina de pastura in eodem bosco, et de estoverio ad husbote et haybote.

55. [Charter Rolls 17 Henr. III. [1232], No. 29, m. 18ª. De xv diebus S. Martini.] Ebor. Abbas de Revallibus, per attornatum suum, optulit se iiii^to die versus Jordanum Herum de placito quod warantizaret ei iiii^or bovatas terræ, et pasturam ad ducentas oves, cum pertinenciis, in Time[l]sbi, quæ tenet, et de eo tenere clamat, et unde cartam suam etc.: Et versus Robertum Engeram[1] de placito quod warantizaret ei xxxi acras, et pasturam ad quingentas oves, cum pertinenciis, in Est Heslertona quas tenet et de eo, etc., et unde cartam Willelmi

[1] Written *Eng'lum*.

patris sui etc.: Et versus Willelmum de Ros de placito quod non tenet ei finem inter ipsum Abbatem, querentem, et eundem Willelmum, impedientem, de communa herbagii, pessonæ, buiscæ et mæremii in omnibus boscis ipsius Willelmi in Hamalenc [et] Pochele, exceptis duobus parcis in Hamelec, et bosco de Plocwude,[1] unde cirographum etc. Et Jordanus nec alii veniunt. Et summoniti Jordanus et Robertus, etc., quod sint a die S. Hillarii in tres septimanas etc. Et Willelmus attachiatus fuit per Willelmum de Wauce et Thomam de Codenay etc. Ideo ponatur per auxil. placitum, quod sit ad prædictum terminum etc. Et primi etc.

56. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 16-19 Henr. III. [1234], No. 20.] Hæc est etc., apud Westm., a die S. Hillarii in tres septimanas, A° r. Regis Henr. III. octavo decimo, Coram Willelmo de Ral', Thoma de Hulet., Roberto de Lexintona, Willelmo de Ebor., Radulfo de Norwic., Willelmo de Insula, Ada filio Willelmi, et Willelmo de S. Edmundo, Justic., et aliis . . . Inter Robertum le Bulur et Amabilem, uxorem ejus, petentes, per ipsum Robertum positum loco ipsius Amabilis ad lucrandum . . . et Rogerum, Abbatem de Rivalle, tenentem, per Alanum, monachum suum, positum . . . de tertia parte xvi acrarum terræ, . . . in Hadilton, et de tertia parte decem et septem acrarum bosci et trium acrarum assarti, . . . in Hardene,[2] quas tertias partes prædicti Robertus et Amabilis clamabant [ut] rationabilem dotem ipsius Amabilis de libero tenemento quod fuit Johannis de Casteleya, quondam viri ipsius Amabilis, in prædictis locis; et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædicti Robertus et Amabilis remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de se eidem Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ suæ de Rivalle totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in prædictis tertiis partibus . . . nomine dotis, imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, etc., idem Abbas dedit prædictis Roberto et Amabili xl solidos sterlingorum.

57. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 16-19 Henr. III. [1234], No. 19.] Hæc est etc., apud Westmon., a die Paschæ in tres septimanas, A° r. Regis Henr. III. octavo decimo, coram [*as in last document, Thoma de Hulet only omitted*], Inter Rogerum, Abbatem de Rivalle, querentem, per fratrem Alanum, monachum suam, positum . . . et Jordanum Hayrun, impedientem, de iv bovatis et ix acris terræ . . . in Thimelby, et de communa pasturæ ad ducentas oves in eadem villa, unde placitum warantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Jordanus recognovit totam prædictam terram . . . excepto bosco de Hayckedale, qui pertinet ad prædictas iv bovatas terræ, et qui eidem Jordano et hæredibus suis remanet quiete, esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ

[1] Written *Plocwinde*. [2] Written *Hartdene*.

suæ de Rivalle, ut illam quam idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua de Rivalle habent de dono Roberti de Lundo, qui terram illam tenuit de prædicto [Jordano] per servitium militare—Habendum . . . eidem Abbati et . . . Ecclesiæ suæ de Rivalle de prædicto Jordano et hæredibus suis imperpetuum faciendo forinsecum servitium Domini Regis, quantum pertinet ad iv bovatas terræ in eadem villa, pro omni servitio . . . unde sex carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis. Et præterea idem Jordanus dedit . . . eidem Abbati totum pratum illud quod pertinet ad illam bovatam terræ quam Agerus[1] Burdun quondam tenuit, et præterea tres acras prati quas idem Jordanus habuit de dono Philippi de Coleville—Habendum . . . eidem Abbati . . . de prædicto Jordano . . . in elemosinam, etc. Et prædictus Jordanus et hæredes [*warranty*]. Et pro hac recognitione, warantia, fine et concordia idem Abbas remisit et quietum clamavit de se etc., ipsi Jordano et hæredibus suis totum jus et clamium quod habuit in prædicta communa pasturæ in prædicta villa de Thimilby ad cc oves imperpetuum.

58. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 16-19 Henr. III. [1235]. No. 176.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in Octabis S. Hillarii, A° xix° Henr. III., coram Rogero Bertram, Roberto de Ros, Ada de Novo Mercatu, Willelmo de Ebor., et Jollano de Neville, Justiciariis . . . inter Rogerum, Abbatem de Rievalle, querentem, per fratrem Alanum positum . . ., et Robertum de Everingham et Isabellam, uxorem suam, impedientes, per Johannem de Rosington, positum in loco ipsius Isabellæ . . ., de villa de Hadeltona, cum pertinenciis, exceptis una bovata et xvi acris terræ . . ., unde placitum warrantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædicti Robertus et Isabella recognoverunt totam prædictam villam . . ., exceptis prædicta bovata et xvi acris terræ . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ de Rievalle, ut illam quam idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua . . . habent de dono Adæ filii Petri, avi prædictæ Isabellæ, cujus hæres ipsa est. Et præterea prædicti Robertus et Isabella recognoverunt et remiserunt illam bovatam terræ . . . in Hadiltona, quam idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua . . . habent de dono Prioris de Boulton, et xvi acras terræ . . . quas habent de dono Johannis de Castellay in eadem villa, et ix bovatas terræ, et medietatem unius molendini . . . in Cullingwurth, quas habent de dono Roberti de Maynill, et iii bovatas terræ . . . in eadem villa, quas habent de Monialibus de Esholt, et iii bovatas terræ . . . [in] Fagheder, quæ sunt in feodo dictorum Roberti et Isabellæ, esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ de Rievalle, Habenda . . . eidem Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ suæ de prædictis Roberto et Isabella, et hæredibus ipsius Isabellæ, in elemosinam, imperpetuum—Reddendo inde annuatim Capitalibus Dominis feodi illius pro prædictis Roberto et Isabella, et hæredibus ipsius Isabellæ,

[1] Possibly Ilgerus or Hylgerus. See p. 56.

servitium quod ad prædictas terras pertinet, pro omni servitio et exactione. Et dicti Robertus et Isabella, et hæredes ipsius Isabellæ [*warranty*] eidem Abbati et Ecclesiæ prædictæ totam prædictam villam de Hadelton . . . et totam prædictam terram, et prædictam medietatem molendini . . . in Cullingwurthe, et totam prædictam terram . . . in Fagheder . . . imperpetuum. Et præterea prædicti Robertus et Isabella concesserunt, pro se et hæredibus ipsius Isabellæ, quod prædictus Abbas et Ecclesia sua de Rievalle habeant et teneant omnes terras et omnia tenementa quæ idem Abbas prius tenuit de dono prædicti Adæ filii Petri et Johannis de Birkin[1] [de feodo] ejusdem Adæ in Rumblesmore et in Stainburge, et totum boscum de Haxtona . . . quæ habent de dono Thomæ de Birkin, fratris ipsius Isabellæ, cujus hæres ipsa est, et communam pasturæ ubique in Stainburge ad xxi boves, et quatuor equos vel equas, et ad xx porcos cum uno verre, et ad xx vaccas cum i tauro ; quarum vituli cum separati fuerint amovebuntur de pastura illa vel in numerum prædictarum xx vaccarum computabuntur ; et similiter ad ccc matrices oves, vel multones, pro voluntate ipsius Abbatis et successorum suorum, quarum agni erunt in eadem pastura quousque separati fuerint, et non amplius nisi computentur infra numerum prædictum. Et sciendum est quod boscus ille qui vocatur Fal-[thwayt] erit in defenso singulis annis a primordio Maii usque ad primum diem Junii, sine communa aliqua quam ipse Abbas vel successores sui in eodem bosco habere possint ; et reliquo tempore anni habebunt prædictus Abbas et Ecclesia prædicta communam herbagii ubique in eodem bosco ad prædicta animalia. Et præterea, dicti Robertus et Isabella, et hæredes ipsius Isabellæ, invenient eidem Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ prædictæ sufficientem bercariam in Stainburgh, et illam emendabunt suis propriis sumptibus quotienscunque necesse fuerit, et sufficientia stramenta invenient in eadem bercaria ad cc oves, quæ jacebunt tam in eadem bercaria quam in falda prædictorum Roberti et Isabellæ, et hæredum ipsius Isabellæ, prout pastor ipsius Abbatis et successorum suorum melius viderit expedire. Et dicti Robertus et Isabella, et hæredes ipsius Isabellæ, totum fimum tam bercariæ quam faldæ prædictæ habebunt : Habendum . . . eidem Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ prædictæ de prædictis Roberto et Isabella, et hæredibus ipsius Isabellæ, in . . . elemosinam, imperpetuum, liberam, etc. Et prædicti Robertus et Isabella, et hæredes ipsius Isabellæ [*warranty*] omnes terras et omnia tenementa prædicta quæ idem Abbas prius tenuit in Rumblesmore et in Stainburgh, et prædictam communam pasturæ in Stainburgh, et totum boscum de Hordena . . . ut liberam . . . elemosianm suam . . . imperpetuum. Et præterea, prædicti Robertus et Isabella concesserunt pro se et hæredibus ipsius Isabellæ, quantum ad ipsos pertinet, quod prædicti Abbas . . . et Ecclesia prædicta habeant rationa-

[1] *Attached to* No. 58. In 1227 Thomas de Birkin, filius et hæres Johannis de Birkin, made a fine with the King of 200 marks to have seisin of the lands of the said John (Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, i. 162).

bile estoverium suum in boscis ipsorum Roberti et Isabellæ, et hæredum ipsius Isabellæ . . . in Stainburgh ad comburendum in grangia ipsius Abbatis et successorum suorum de Falgthwayt[1] de lignis siccis et putridis tantum ; et quod habeant liberum ingressum et egressum hominibus et animalibus suis ad prædictam communam pasturæ de Stainburgh, sine impedimento prædictorum Roberti et Isabellæ, et hæredum ipsius Isabellæ, et hominum suorum, imperpetuum. Et idem Abbas recepit prædictos Robertum et Isabellam, et hæredes ipsius Isabellæ, in singulis beneficiis et orationibus quæ de cætero fient in Ecclesia sua de Rievalle imperpetuum.

59. [Coram Rege. Henr. III. [1239], No. 32, m. 11. Easter: 23 Henr. III.] Ebor. Rogerus, Abbas de Rivallibus, per attornatum suum optulit se iiii die versus Willelmum de Ros de placito quod warantizaret ei iiii carucatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Grif et v carucatas terræ . . . in Tilestona, et communam pasturæ et bosci in Halmelake et Pokhele, quæ tenet et de eo, etc., et unde cartam Roberti de Ros, patris ipsius Willelmi, cujus hæres est, etc. Et Willelmus non venit etc. Et summonitus etc. judicium. Attachiatus quod sit a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem, etc.

60. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 20-24, Henr. III. [1240], No. 168.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in crastino S. Johannis Baptistæ, A° r. R. Henr. III. vigesimo quarto, coram Roberto de Lexintona, Radulpho de Sulleye, Willelmo de Culewurthe, Jollano de Neville, Roberto de Haya, Simone de Hales, et Warnero de Engayne, Justiciariis, Inter Matillam filiam Willelmi, petentem, et Adam, Abbatem de Rivalle, tenentem, de una acra prati . . ., in Mensington, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædicta Matilla remisit et quietum clamavit de se et hæredibus suis prædicto Abbati et . . . Ecclesiæ suæ de Rivalle totum jus et clamium quod habuit in toto prædicto prato . . . scil., in toto prato quod jacet inter pratum Domini de Burgeley et pratum Petri filii Willelmi, imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione . . . idem Abbas dedit prædictæ Matillæ i marcam argenti.

61. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 25-30 Henr. III. [1240], No. 201.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in octabus S. Hillarii, A° r. R. Henr. III. [*blank*]. Coram [*The same Justices as in* No. 60], Inter Adam, Abbatem de Rivalle, querentem, et Robertum de Sproxtona, deforciantem, de communa pasturæ in Oustscow, et inde idem Abbas questus fuit quod prædictus Robertus non permisit ipsum habere communam in Oustscow quam in ea habere debet, ratione tenementi sui in West Newtona: Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Abbas remisit et quietum clamavit de se et successoribus suis et Ecclesia sua de Rivalle prædicto Roberto et hæredibus suis totum jus, etc., quod habuit in

[1] *Filgthwayt.*

prædicta communa pasturæ . . ., in Oustscow, ratione tenementi sui in West Neutona imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, etc., idem Robertus remisit et quietum clamavit de se et hæredibus suis, quantum in eis est, prædicto Abbati . . . totum jus et clamium quod habuit in tota communa pasturæ . . . in West Newtona infra metas et divisas subscriptas—scil., a rivulo qui vocatur Neutonebekke per fossatum proximum ad Starheved ex parte occidentali, usque ad Haysam, et sic ex transverso viarum usque ad capud de Leyesekedale, et sic per Leysekedale usque ad divisas de Anyselforde :—Ita tamen quod prædictus Robertus vel hæredes sui, vel homines sui de Sproxtona, quantum ad prædictum Robertum vel hæredes suos pertinet, nullum jus vel clamium in prædicta communa de West Neutona a prædictis divisis versus orientem et versus austrum exigere poterunt imperpetuum : Salvo tamen eidem Roberto et hæredibus suis libero ingressu et egressu ad pasturam suam de Sproxtona latitudinis quater viginti pedum—scil., a prædicto rivulo per fossatum de Battingridinge usque ad aliud fossatum subtus Starheved, et sic per illud fossatum usque ad proximum capud de Leysekedale.

62. [Pedes Finium. Ebor. 25-30 Henr. III. [1240], No. 213.] Hæc est etc., apud Ebor. in Oct. S. Hillarii, A° r. R. Henr. III. vicesimo quinto, coram [*as in last two documents*], Inter Adam, Abbatem de Rievalle, querentem, et Roaldum filium Roaldi, quem Roaldus filius Alani vocavit ad warantizandum, et qui ei warantizavit de manerio de Bouelton et uno molendino . . . in eodem manerio, exceptis duabus carucatis terræ et i tofto et xxx acris bosci, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Abbas remisit et quietum clamavit de se . . . et Ecclesia sua de Rievalle prædicto Roaldo filio Roaldi . . . totum jus et clamium quod habuit in toto prædicto[1] manerio . . . Et pro hac remissione, etc., prædictus Roaldus filius Roaldi concessit pro se et hæredibus suis quod reddent eidem Abbati et successoribus suis xxxiii libras sterlingorum infra undecim annos—scil., quolibet anno lx solidos . . . apud Ab[b]atiam S. Agathæ juxta Richemunde, ad duos terminos—scil., medietatem ad Pentecosten, etc., quousque dictus Abbas vel successores sui prædictas xxxiii libras plenarie perceperint. Et si prædictus Roaldus filius Roaldi vel hæredes sui in solutione prædictorum lx solidorum . . . defecerint, idem Roaldus filius Roaldi concessit prædicto Abbati c solidatas terræ in manerio suo de Tanosour,[2] in Com. Norhampt. Habendas . . . donec prædictas xxxiii libras plenarie perceperit : et cum prædictus Abbas . . . prædictas xxxiii libras plenarie perceperint, prædictæ solidatæ terræ . . . revertentur ad prædictum Roaldum filium Roaldi et hæredes suos integre et quiete imperpetuum.

[1] *Tota prædicta.*
[2] Tansor in Northamptonshire.

63. [Coram Rege. Henr. III. No. 55, m. 11. In Octabis S. Michaelis, 26 Henr. III. [1242].] Ebor.—Hawisa quæ fuit uxor Willelmi de Kaytona petit [versus] Abbatem de Ryevallibus tertiam partem sex bovatarum et xi acrarum terræ, quinque croftorum, unius mesuagii, duarum acrarum prati, et tertiam partem duarum partium unius molendini . . . in Kaytona, et tertiam partem undecim solidorum redditus . . . in Ledbrestona, ut dotem suum, etc. Et Abbas, per attornatum suum, venit et petit [ut] inde visum habeat. Dies datus est eis a die S. Hillarii in xi dies. Et interim etc. Eadem Hawisa petit versus eundem Abbatem septem acras terræ . . . in Collum, ut jus et maritagium suum, per breve de ingressu, etc. Et Abbas per attornatum suum, etc. [*as before*].

64. [Feet of Fines. 25-30 Henr. III. [1243], No. 412.] Hæc est . . . apud Westm., a die Paschæ in unum mensem, A° r. Regis Henr. III. vicesimo septimo, Coram Roberto de Lexintona, Rogero de Thurkelby, Jollano de Neville et Gilberto de Prestona, Justiciariis . . . Inter Hawisiam, quæ fuit uxor Willelmi de Kaytona, petentem, et Adam, Abbatem de Rivalle, tenentem, per Laurentium de Semere, positum . . . de tertia parte sex bovatarum et xi acrarum terræ, v toftorum et v croftorum, i mesuagii, duarum acrarum prati, et duarum partium i molendini . . . in Kaytona, et de tertia parte undecim solidatarum redditus . . . in Ledbristona, quas tertias partes eadem Hawisia clamabat esse rationabilem dotem suam, quæ eam contingebat de libero tenemento quod fuit prædicti Willelmi, quondam viri sui, in eisdem villis:—Et inter eandem Hawisiam, petentem, et prædictum Abbatem, tenentem, de vii acris terræ . . . in Collum, et unde placitum fuit . . . scil., quod prædicta Hawisia remisit et quietum clamavit de se . . . eidem Abbati . . . totum jus et clamium quod habuit in prædictis vii acris in Collum, imperpetuum. Remisit etiam eadem Hawisia de se prædicto Abbati . . . totum jus et clamium quod habuit in omnibus prædictis tertiis partibus . . . Et pro hac remissione, etc., idem Abbas concessit pro se et successoribus suis quod ipsi de cætero reddent singulis annis eidem Hawisiæ xxx solidos argenti sterlingorum tota vita ipsius Hawisiæ, ad duos terminos, apud Kaytonam — scil., medietatem etc. Et post decessum ipsius Hawisiæ idem Abbas et successores sui erunt quieti de solutione prædictorum denariorum imperpetuum.

65. [Pedes Finium. Ebor. 25-30 Henr. III. [1243], No. 409.] Hæc est . . . apud Westm., in octabus S. Michaelis, A° r. R. Henr. III. vicesimo septimo, Coram [*as in* No. 64]. Inter Adam, Abbatem de Rievalle, querentem, per Johannem de Stayngrave positum . . . et Willelmum le Oyselur et Albredam, uxorem ejus, impedientes, de i bovata et xxvi acris terræ et dimidio crofto et dimidio thofto . . . in West-Newetona, unde placitum warantiæ

cartæ summonitum fuit—scil. quod prædicti Willelmus et Albreda recognoverunt totam prædictam terram, toftum et croftum . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis etc., ut illa quæ idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua habent de dono prædicti Willelmi et Albredæ—scil., illam bovatam terræ . . . quam Radulfus Bene[ ]ge aliquando tenuit, et illud dimidium toftum et croftum, . . . quæ Ughtredus de West-Newetona aliquando tenuit, et xiv acras terræ . . . in illa cultura quæ vocatur Eskowra, et xii acras terræ—scil., totam terram . . . infra metas et divisas subscriptas—scil., supra Oswaldekirke etc. [*as in Nos.* CCCXXXIII., CCCXXXV.]. Habendas . . . eidem Abbati etc., in elemosinam liberam . . . ita tamen quod prædicti Willelmus et Albreda, et hæredes ipsius Albredæ habebunt communam pasturæ ad omnimoda averia sua de West-Newetona ubique in prædicta terra, post fena et blada asportata, imperpetuum. Et prædicti Willelmus et Albreda, et hæredes ipsius Albredæ [*warranty*]. Et præterea prædicti Willelmus et Albreda concesserunt prædicto Abbati omnes alias terras et tenementa quæ idem Abbas et Ecclesia prædicta tenuerunt in eadem villa, die quo hæc concordia facta fuit, de dono liberorum hominum de feodo ipsius Albredæ in eadem villa—Habenda . . . eidem Abbati de prædictis Willelmo et Albreda, et hæredibus ipsius Albredæ, in . . . elemosinam, faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quod ad illas terras et tenementa pertinet, pro omni servitio et exactione. Et prædicti Willelmus et Albreda, et hæredes ipsius Albredæ, adquietabunt . . . de secta Comitatus, Trithinge, Wapentake et Curia . . . Et idem Abbas recepit prædictos Willelmum et Albredam et hæredes ipsius Albredæ in singulis beneficiis etc.

66. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 25-30 Henr. III. [1246], No. 381.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., a die Paschæ in unum mensem, A r. R. Henr. III. tricesimo, etc. [*as in* No. 64]. Inter Adam, Abbatem de Rivalle, querentem, per Nicholaum de Thornetona, positum . . . et Johannem de Middeltona et Aliciam, uxorem ejus, impedientes, de medietate i carucatæ terræ . . . in Wymbeltona, unde placitum warantiæ cartæ . . . scil., quod prædicti Johannes et Alicia recognoverunt prædictam terram . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis . . . ut illam quam idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua . . . habent de dono prædictorum Johannis et Aliciæ—Habendam . . . eidem Abbati . . . de prædictis Johanne et Alicia, et hæredibus ipsius Aliciæ, in . . . elemosinam, imperpetuum—Reddendo inde per annum dimidiam marcam argenti ad Pentecosten et faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terræ, unde x carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum i militis, pro omni servitio et exactione. Et prædicti Johannes et Alicia, et hæredes ipsius Aliciæ [*warranty, etc., as before*].

67. [Feet of Fines. 25-30 Henr. III. [1246], No. 266.] Hæc est . . . apud Westmon., a die S. Michaelis in quindecim dies,

A° r. R. Henr. III. tricesimo, Coram Henrico de Bathonia et Alano de Watsand, Justiciariis . . . Inter Adam, Abbatem de Ryevalle, querentem, per Adam de Torrentona, positum . . . et Willelmum de Grey, impedientem, de manerio de Foxtona . . . unde placitum warantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Willelmus recognovit prædictum manerium . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis ut illud quod idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua prædicta habuit de dono prædicti Willelmi—Habendum . . . eidem Abbati . . . de prædicto Willelmo et hæredibus suis imperpetuum—Reddendo inde per annum ii solidos ad mediam Quadragesimam, et faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quod ad prædictum manerium pertinet, pro omni servitio . . . Et prædictus Willelmus et hæredes sui [*warranty*]. Et pro hac recognitione, etc., idem Abbas dedit prædicto Willelmo centum marcas argenti. Et sciendum est quod Agnes, uxor prædicti Willelmi, præsens fuit in eadem Curia, et remisit et quietum clamavit de se prædicto Abbati . . . totum jus et clamium quod habuit in prædicto manerio . . ., nomine dotis, imperpetuum.

68. [Feet of Fines. 25-30 Henr. III. [1246], No. 286.] Hæc est . . . apud Westm., a die S. Michaelis in quindecim dies, A° r. R. Henr. tricesimo, Coram Henrico de Batonia et Alano de Wadsand, Justiciariis . . . Inter Abbatem de Ryvalle, querentem, per Adam de Torentona positum . . . et Willelmum de Grey et Angnetem, uxorem ejus, deforciantes, de maneriis de Reydhesdalle et Buskeby . . . et unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædicti Willelmus et Angnes dimiserunt . . . prædicto Abbati prædicta maneria . . . Habenda . . . eidem Abbati , . . ita integre in omnibus rebus sicut ipsi Willelmus et Angnes illa prius tenuerunt, nomine dotis de [*blank*] tota vita ipsius Angnetis, Reddendo inde per annum prædictis Willelmo et Angneti, vel eorum nuntio litteras suas patentes deferenti, xl libras sterlingorum in crastino Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ad domum prædicti Abbatis in villa S. Botulfi, et faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius pro prædictis Willelmo et Angnete omnia alia servitia quæ ad prædicta maneria pertinent. Et prædicti Willelmus et Angnes, tota vita ipsius Angnetis [*warranty*]. Et post mortem ipsius Angnetis, prædicta maneria, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, revertentur ad Walterum de Munbray et hæredes suos quieta de prædictis Abbate . . . et Ecclesia sua prædicta imperpetuum. Et pro hac dimissione, etc., idem Abbas dedit prædictis Willelmo et Angneti unum sperverium sorum.

69. [Pedes Finium. Ebor. 31-36 Henr. III. [1251], No. 80.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., a die S. Michaelis in quindecim dies, A. r. R. Henr. III. tricesimo quinto, Coram Silvestri, Karliol. Episcopo, Rogero de Thurkelby, Hugone, Abbate de Seleby, Gilberto de Prestona, et Ada de Hylton, Justiciariis . . . Inter Adam,

Abbatem de Ryevalle, querentem, et Robertum de Laceles, impedientem, de ii carucatis, xv acris, i roda, iii perticatis terræ . . . in Morton ; i bovata, quater viginti, decem et octo acris terræ, et v toftis, in Herlesay, et de pastura ad sexcentas oves, x vaccas et unum taurum in Herlesay et Bordelby, unde placitum warantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem Curia—scil., quod prædictus Robertus recognovit prædicta tofta et terram, cum pastura et omnibus aliis rebus ad eadem tofta et terram pertinentibus, et, præterea, prædictam pasturam . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle, ut illa quæ idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua prædicta habent de dono antecessorum ipsius Roberti, quorum hæres ipse est, et confirmatione ejusdem Roberti—Habenda . . . eidem Abbati de prædicto Roberto et hæredibus suis in elemosinam liberam . . . Et prædictus Robertus et hæredes sui [*warranty, etc., as in former fines*].

70. [Charter Roll. 35 Henr. III. [1251], m. 6. Pro Abbate de Rivalle.] Rex Archiepiscopis, etc., salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei et pro salute . . . confirmasse . . . B. Mariæ et Abbati de Ryvalle . . . donationes et concessiones subscriptas, eis rationabiliter factas, in . . . elemosinam—videl., A dono Gilberti de Gaunt totam pasturam de Swaledale infra divisas et metas in carta ejusdem Gilberti, quam iidem Monachi inde habent, nominatas, cum faldis et logiis ad animalia sua, et domibus fratrum et servientium et animalium suorum, ortis, clausuris et omnibus necessariis ad domos, sepes, focos, faldas, logias, et ad cætera aisiamenta sua in foresta de Swaledale : A dono Roberti de Ros unam carucatam terræ in Ledbristona, cum octo toftis quæ fuerunt Willelmi de Atona, et novem bovatis terræ et les Ovenames, et duas partes unius molendini, cum pertinenciis, in Kaitona : A dono Albredæ filiæ Ricardi [de] Sproxtona duas bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, excepto dimidio tofto in West Neutona, quas Uctredus de West Neutona quondam tenuit, et alias duas bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, excepto uno tofto, de dono ejusdem Albredæ in eadem villa, quarum unam Rogerus de Cliveland quondam tenuit, et Radulphus Bercarius aliam, et omnes terras et tenuras quas iidem Abbas et monachi habent de dono liberorum hominum feodi prædictæ Albredæ in eadem villa : Et de dono Gilberti de Malteby quinque bovatas terræ . . . in Nonintona—viz., tres bovatas terræ, cum toftis et croftis, quas Willelmus filius Gameli quondam tenuit, et duas bovatas terræ in eadem villa quas Robertus filius Mathæi quondam tenuit, sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum, quas prædicti Abbas et monachi inde habent, rationabiliter testantur. Quare volumus, etc., pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædicti Abbas et monachi et eorum successores imperpetuum habeant et teneant prædictam pasturam, et omnes terras et tenementa prædicta, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, cum omnibus aisiamentis, libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad easdem pasturam et prædictas terras

et tenementa pertinentibus, sicut cartæ eorundem donatorum, quas iidem Monachi inde habent, rationabiliter testantur, sicut prædictum est. Hiis T. Johanne Maunsell', Præposito Beverlaci; Radulpho filio Nicholai; Magistro W[illelmo][1] de Kilkenny, Archidiacono Coventr.; Johanne de Lexintona; Gilberto de Segrave; Roberto de Muscegros; Roberto Waler[and]; Ebulone de Montibus; Roberto le Norreis: et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Windesoram, xxi die Maii.

71. [Feet of Fines. Ebor. 31-36 Henr. III. [1251], No. 161.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in Octabis S. Martini, A. r. Regis Henr. III. tricesimo sexto, coram Silvestri, Karliol. Episcopo [*as in* No. 69], Inter Adam, Abbatem de Ryevalle, querentem, et Willelmum de Fortibus, Comitem Albemarliæ, de hoc quod idem Abbas questus fuit quod prædictus Comes distrinxit ipsum ad faciendum ei alias consuetudines vel servitia quam ei facere debet de octo toftis et una carucata terræ . . . in Ledbreston, i tofto et i bovata terræ, . . . in Angodeby, quæ idem Abbas tenet de feodo ejusdem Comitis, et quæ servitia idem Comes exigebat de prædicto Abbate pro Willelmo filio Willelmi de Atona, et Beatrice filia Rogeri, quorum antecessores tenuerunt prædicta tenementa de antecessoribus prædicti Comitis, et unde placitum fuit etc.—scil., quod prædictus Abbas recognovit et concessit pro se, etc., quod ipsi de cætero facient eidem Comiti et hæredibus suis, pro prædictis tenementis, scutagium quantum pertinet at i carucatam et i bovatam terræ, unde xii carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis, pro omni servitio, secta Curiæ . . . ad prædictum Comitem . . . pertinente. Et pro hac recognitione, etc., idem Comes concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod ipsi de cætero warantizabunt, etc. Et præterea idem Comes remisit et quietum clamavit de se . . . Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ totum jus et clamium quod habuit exigendi aliquid aliud servitium de eodem Abbate vel successoribus suis, pro prædictis tenementis, præterquam prædictum scutagium, vel etiam pro prædictis Willelmo et Beatrice, vel hæredibus suis imperpetuum. Et præterea idem Abbas dedit prædicto Comiti xx marcas argenti.

72. [Pedes Finium. Ebor. 31-36 Henr. III. [1251], No. 159.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in crastino S. Martini A. r. R. Henr. III. tricesimo sexto, Coram [*as before*], Inter Adam, Abbatem de Ryevalle, querentem, et Eustachium de Buskeby et Julianam, uxorem ejus, impedientes, de i tofto et i bovata terræ . . . in Buskeby, unde placitum warantiæ cartæ summonitum fuit . . . scil., quod prædicti Eustachius et Juliana recognoverunt prædicta toftum et terram . . . esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ de

[1] "William de Kilkenny held the office in 1248. He was Bishop of Ely in 1255."—Le Neve.

Ryevalle, ut illa quæ idem Abbas et Ecclesia sua habent de dono prædictorum Eustachii et Julianæ—Habenda eidem Abbati . . . Faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius pro prædictis Eustachio et Juliana, et hæredibus ipsius Julianæ, forinsecum servitium quod ad prædicta toftum et terram pertinet, pro omni servitio, etc. Et prædicti Eustachius et Juliana [*warrranty*]. Et pro hac recognitione, etc., idem Abbas dedit prædictis Eustachio et Julianæ dimidiam marcam argenti.

73. [Pedes Finium. Ebor. 31-36 Henr. III. [125½], No. 147.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in crastino S. Hillarii, A. r. R. Henr. III. tricesimo sexto, Coram Silvestri, Karliol. Episcopo [*etc., as before*], Inter Rogerum filium Willelmi de Hunnemanby, petentem, et Adam, Abbatem de Ryvalle, tenentem, de xxx acris terræ . . . in Folketona, unde placitum fuit . . . scil., quod prædictus Abbas recognovit prædictam terram . . . esse jus ipsius Rogeri; et pro hac recognitione, etc., idem Rogerus concessit prædicto Abbati prædictam terram, Habendam . . . eidem Abbati de prædicto Rogero et hæredibus suis imperpetuum — Reddendo inde per annum iii solidos ad duos terminos, etc., pro omni servitio . . . Et prædictus Rogerus [*warranty*]. Et pro hac recognitione . . . idem Abbas dedit prædicto Rogero vii marcas argenti.

[74. Feet of Fines. Ebor. 31-36 Henr. III. [125½], No. 169.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in Octabis S. Hillarii, A. r. R. Henr. III. tricesimo sexto, Coram Silvestri [*etc., as above*]. Inter Adam, Abbatem de Ryevalle, querentem, et Willelmum de Mubray, deforciantem, de manerio de Magna Reythesdale et Parva Reythesdale, dimidia carucata terræ et iii toftis . . . in Parva Buskeby, quæ idem Willelmus tenet de Willelmo de Grey et Agnete, uxore ejus, ad terminum vitæ ipsius Agnetis, et quæ prædicti Willelmus de Grey et Agnes tenent in dote ipsius Agnetis de hæreditate ipsius Willelmi de Mubray, et quæ eidem Agneti contingebant de libero tenemento quod fuit Willelmi de Taimton, quondam viri sui, avunculi Walteri, patris prædicti Willelmi de Mubray, cujus hæres ipse est: et unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit, etc.—scil., quod prædictus Willelmus de Mubray recognovit . . . quod prædicta maneria et dimidia carucata terræ . . . scil., medietas illius carucatæ terræ quam Willelmus Ingeram aliquando tenuit, et quæ jacet versus solem, et prædicta tria tofta . . . scil., illa quæ jacent juxta mesuagium Johannis de Torny versus austrum, et quæ ad prædictum Willelmum de Mubray et hæredes suos, post decessum ipsius Agnetis, debuerunt reverti, remaneant eidem Abbati . . . et Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle—Tenenda de prædicto Willelmo de Mubray et hæredibus suis imperpetuum—Faciendo pro prædicta dimidia carucata terræ forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram de eodem feodo in eadem villa, et reddendo inde pro manerio de Magna

Reythesdale Simoni de Ver et hæredibus suis, pro prædicto Willelmo de Mubray et hæredibus suis, xi s. et viii d. ad festum S. Martini, et Willelmo Malebisse et hæredibus suis, pro Parva Reythesdale, dimidiam marcam argenti ad eundem terminum, pro omni servitio. Et prædictus Willelmus de Mubray [*warranty*]. Et pro hac recognitione, etc., idem Abbas concessit prædicto Willelmo de Mubray manerium de Foxton in Clivelandia, cum pertinenciis, et illud remisit et quietum clamavit de se . . . Et Ecclesia sua prædicto Willelmo de Mubray et hæredibus suis imperpetuum.

75. [Charter Roll, 36 Henr. III. [1252], m. 7.] Pro Abbate et monachis de Rivalle.[1]

Rex Archiepiscopis . . . Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute . . . confirmasse Deo et B. Mariæ et Abbati de Ryevalle . . . donationes et concessiones subscriptas, eis rationabiliter factas in elemosinam, viz., de dono Willelmi de Boscisco tres bovatas terræ, cum toftis et croftis et omnibus pertinenciis, in Parva Buskeby in Cliveland: De dono Simonis filii Gaufridi le Bret de Karletona tres bovatas terræ, cum omnibus pertinenciis, in Karletona in Cliveland quæ jacent inter terram Roberti le Bret et terram quæ fuit Willelmi Ingeram, cum toftis et croftis quæ jacent ex aquilonali parte viæ qua itur de Karletona versus Fayceby: De dono Johannis de Langeberge illam dimidiam carucatam terræ, cum toftis et croftis, in Karletona, excepta una acra terræ et dimidia in eadem villa, quam Willelmus filius Adæ de Hestinges vendidit eidem Johanni: Et de dono ejusdem Johannis annuum redditum dimidiæ marcæ in Jarum, quam Alanus de Hille quondam tenuit: De dono Radulfi filii Willelmi filii Gocelini viginti et duas acras terræ . . . in Majore Herlesey, quas Robertus de Edesford quondam tenuit de ipso Radulfo per cirographum, cum tofto et crofto quæ fuerunt capitale mesuagium ipsius Radulfi, et unam acram prati et dimidiam in territorio ejusdem villæ, et totam illam particulam prati quæ jacet contigua terræ prædictorum Monachorum quam habent de Monialibus de Marrige, quæ vocatur Reynerflat: De dono Henrici filii Gaufridi de Scartheburge totam terram illam in villa de Scartheburge, cum ædificiis et pertinenciis suis, quæ jacet inter terram quam Hugo Aurifaber tenuit et terram quam Ricardus Gegge tenuit in Vico carnificum: De dono Rayneri de Scartheburge illud toftum in Stainardegate cum celerio et solario et cæteris domibus quæ sitæ sunt inter domum Rogeri fratris Aycus et Hugonis generi Gamelli: De dono Simonis le Berier, senioris, de Scartheburge totam curtem illam plenarie quæ jacet in latitudine inter curtem Willelmi de Rullingtona et curtem Johannis de Barneby, et in longitudine a curte Johannis filii Gerardi usque ad viam contra

[1] But for the pressure for space this important and most interesting confirmation should have been printed in the earlier part of the volume.

partem[1] prædictorum Monachorum: De dono Radulfi Stute de Scartheburge et Gunildæ, uxoris ejus, totam illam terram cum ædificiis superpositis, quam iidem Radulfus et Gunilda habuerunt in villa de Scardeburge in Cartergate juxta mare: De dono Willelmi filii Ricardi le Waterleder de Scardeburge totam terram, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quæ quondam fuit capitalis mansio ipsius Willelmi sub Clivo de Scardeburge, et totam terram quam idem Willelmus tenuit in feodo Emmæ filiæ Willelmi, quæ jacet inter prædictam capitalem mansionem et terram quæ fuit Gilberti Fabri in eadem villa: De dono Gilberti Hansard medietatem villæ quæ nominatur Angrum—scil., unam carucatam terræ ex duabus carucatis terræ quas idem Gilbertus ibidem habuit, cum toftis et croftis et omnibus aliis rebus ad eandem carucatam terræ pertinentibus: De dono ejusdem Gilberti illam carucatam terræ in Mortona, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus et aisiamentis ubique, infra villam et extra, quam Hugo quondam Dunelm. Episcopus eisdem Monachis dedit in escambium quinque bovatarum et duarum acrarum terræ et unius curtis et unius virgulti in villa de Welberge: De dono Hugonis filii Radulfi de Huckerby duas bovatas terræ in Angrum quæ jacent propinquiores illis duabus bovatis terræ versus solem quas dicti Monachi habent ex alia donatione ipsius Hugonis in eadem villa, cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis eidem terræ pertinentibus: De dono Beatricis filiæ Rogeri de Turstaneby unam bovatam terræ, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de Osgoteby, quam, scil., Rogerus, pater ejus, emit de Roberto de Kaytona, cum tofto et crofto et omnibus aliis pertinenciis: De dono Johannis de Middeltona et Aliciæ uxoris ejus dimidiam carucatam terræ in Wimbeltona, cum toftis et croftis, et cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis eidem terræ pertinentibus, quam prædictus Johannes cepit in maritagium cum dicta Alicia, uxore sua: De dono Monialium de Marringe quadraginta quatuor acras terræ in Herleseya, cum tofto et crofto et libertatibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, et cum communi pastura ad centum oves in escambium pro duabus bovatis terræ in Majori Cu[tona]: De dono Abbatis et Conventus de Thornetona totam terram quam habuerunt in Bodlum de dono Thomæ de Biltona, cum omnibus pertinenciis: De dono Elyæ filii Roberti de Bellerby duas acras prati in territorio de Bellerby, et præterea totum pratum quod abuttat in longitudine super aquam de Terwinne et super pratum eorundem Monachorum: De dono ejusdem Elyæ tres acras prati in territorio ejusdem villæ de illis sex acris prati quas Willelmus de Barys quondam tenuit de ipso Elya ad terminum—scil., illas tres acras prati de dictis sex acris quæ jacent ex parte occidentali: De dono ejusdem Eliæ pasturam in territorio de Belreby[2] ad quadringentas et nonaginta oves, et ad triginta matres oves, etiam cum loco et curte ad bercariam suam et ad domos pastorum suorum, et ad ortum et alia aisiamenta sua, et

[1] *Partam.* [2] *Belrelby.*

duodecim acras prati cum pertinenciis in eadem villa—scil., decem acras et dimidiam inter Tervinne et Hunteresty, et unam acram et dimidiam inter metas lapid[. . .] et Tervinne: De dono Willelmi Britonis tres bovatas terræ in territorio de Crancemore quas Nicholaus de Stutevile ei dedit pro homagio et servicio suo, cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis suis: De dono ejusdem Willelmi totam piscariam de Thormodeby quam emit de Henrico Falconario quæ nominatur Hyarlesholm, cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, et viam eundi et redeundi ad illam, et totam ripam aquæ ad situm ejusdem piscariæ a rivo de Hikedale ad longitudinem ejusdem culturæ, et omnes alias piscarias et piscationes pertinentes ad terram ipsius Willelmi in Thormodeby, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis dictis piscariis et piscationibus pertinentibus, et, præterea, capitale messuagium ipsius Willelmi, excepto crofto adjacente versus aquam et molendino suo [de] Chewaleres, et unum selionem de crofto ejusdem Willelmi propinquiorem fossato quod est inter ipsum Willelmum et Simonem de Wer, cum via de domibus ipsorum monachorum usque ad aquam, et unam bovatam terræ in eadem villa, cum tofto et aliis pertinenciis, quam Gaufridus Pelliperius tenuit de ipso Willelmo, et in orientali campo ejusdem villæ duodecim acras et unam rodam terræ arabilis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra, et unam acram prati et dimidiam et unam rodam ex eadem parte campi, et toftum quem Alanus Tuscy quondam tenuit in eadem villa, et in occidentali campo ejusdem villæ septem acras et unam rodam terræ arabilis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra, et ex eadem parte campi dimidiam acram prati et toftum quam Robertus de Jarum tenuit de ipso Willelmo in eadem villa: De dono Nicholai Britonis illam bovatam terræ in Thormodeby, cum tofto et crofto [et] cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis eidem terræ pertinentibus, infra villam et extra, quam Willelmus, pater ipsius Nicholai, [emit] de Willelmo Maleshoveres et Iteria, uxore ejus, et tenuit de Priore et Conventu de Gyseburghe: De dono Walteri de Steynesby duas bovatas terræ in territorio de Thormodeby, quas Walterus Pelliparius de eadem villa quondam de patre ipsius Walteri et postmodum de ipso Waltero tenuit, cum tofto et crofto, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, libertatibus et aisiamentis suis eidem terræ pertinentibus, infra villam et extra, sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum quas prædicti Monachi inde habent rationabiliter testantur: Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædicti Monachi et eorum successores habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa prædicta libere et quiete, etc. Hiis T. Humfrido de Bohun, Comite Herefordiæ et Essexiæ; Willelmo de Walence, et Gaufrido de Lezinan, fratribus nostris; Johanne Mansel, Præposito Beverlaci; Magistro W[illelmo] de Kylkenni, Archidiacono Coventr.; Gilberto de Segrave; Nicholao de Turri; Roberto de Mucegros; Roberto Walerand; Nicholao de S. Mauro; Bartholomæo Pecche;

Roberto le Norreis; et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Clarendon, tertio decimo die Julii A° r. nostri tricesimo sexto.

76. [Placita de juratis et assisis. 44 Henr. III. [12$\frac{59}{60}$], Rot. i.] Assisa venit recognitura si Petrus de Roos injuste . . . disseisiverat Abbatem de Ryvalle de communa pasturæ suæ in Bolum quæ pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in Skipnum, post primam . . . et unde queritur quod disseisivit eum de communa pasturæ ad trescentas oves in quadam mora quæ continet circiter trescentas acras, in qua communicare solebat per totum annum. Et Petrus non venit. Et fuit attachiatus per Alanum, Præpositum de Bothelum, et Rogerum, Præpositum de Pockeley. Ideo ipse in mīa. Et capiatur assisa versus eum per defaltam. Jurati dicunt quod prædictus Petrus disseisivit prædictum Abbatem de prædicta communa pasturæ suæ in prædicta mora in qua idem Abbas habere solebat pasturam ad trescentas oves, cum agnis suis quousque fuissent separati, injuste etc. Et inde consideratum est quod prædictus Abbas recuperet seisinam suam per visum recognitionis. Et Petrus in mīa.

77. [Pedes Finium. Apud Ebor. 51-56 Henr. III. [1268], No. 127.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., a die S. Johannis Baptistæ in quindecim dies, A. r. R. Henr. III. quinquagesimo secundo, Coram Petro de Brus, Gilberto de Prestona, Johanne le Bretun, Waltero de Helium, et Johanne de Oketona, Justiciariis . . . Inter Willelmum, Abbatem de Rivalle, querentem, et Robertum de Tesedale et Gundredam, uxorem ejus, deforciantes, de medietate unius carucatæ terræ . . . in Angerum, unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit . . . scil., quod prædicti Robertus et Gundreda remiserunt et quietum clamaverunt de se et hæredibus prædictæ Gundredæ prædicto Abbati . . . totum jus et clamium quod habuerunt in prædicta terra . . . Et pro hac remissione, etc., idem Abbas dedit prædictis Roberto et Gundredæ quinque marcas argenti.

78. [Assise Rolls, Ebor. N. 1, 16-2, f. 13ᵇ. Trinity Term. 1 Edw. I. [127$\frac{2}{3}$].] Abbas de Rievalle summonitus fuit ad respondendum Domino Regi de placito Quo warranto clamavit habere liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Crosseby, Raythesdale, Newetona, Heskayth, Welleburna, Broghthona, Mortona et Skyppuna [Skiplum], et esse quietus de omnibus finibus et amerciamentis Comitatus et sectis Comitatus et Wapentachiæ, pro se et hominibus suis, in villis prædictis, et Gryf et Tillestona, Byldesdale, Cotona, Hauetona [Houetone], Stayntona, Sproxtona, Hundemandby, Rygtona, Boltona, Ravenesthorpe, Thrilleby, Bodeltona, Heselartona, Westerdale, Scaltona, Kyrkeby, Beverlay, Grenehow, Ebor., Herleshey, Welleberge et Pykeringe, quæ ad coronam et dignitatem Regis pertinent, etc. Et Abbas venit, et quo ad waren-

nam, etc., dicit quod ipse clamat habere liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis in prædictis villis, etc., per cartam Domini Henrici Regis, patris Domini Regis nunc, quam profert, et quæ testatur quod idem Dominus Henricus Rex concessit cuidam prædecessori istius Abbatis, etc., quod ipse et successores sui habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Crosseby, Raythesdale, Neutona, Heskayth, Welleburna, Broghtona, Mortona et Skyppuna in Comitatu isto, dum tamen etc. Clamat etiam omnes alias libertates in brevi contentas per cartam Domini Regis Ricardi, consanguinei Domini Regis nunc, datam anno regni sui primo, et per cartam de confirmatione Domini Regis Henrici, patris Domini Regis nunc, datam A° regni sui quinquagesimo quarto, quæ testantur . . . Cætera desunt.

79. [Placita Ebor. 7 Edw. I. [$127\frac{8}{9}$], No. 1, 4-2, f. 30.] Willelmus de Wyvylle petit versus Abbatem de Ryvalle duo mesuagia et quadraginta bovatas terræ . . . in Thornton [in] Pykeringlithe, ut jus suum per breve de recto patens etc. Et unde dicit quod quidam Willelmus, antecessor suus, tempore pacis tempore Henrici secundi, proavi Domini Regis nunc, fecit seysinam de prædictis tenementis ut de feodo et jure, capiendo inde explecias ad valenciam etc. Et de ipso Willelmo descendit jus cuidam Ricardo, ut filio et hæredi: et de ipso Ricardo descendit jus quibusdam Amfelisiæ et Eustachiæ, ut filiabus et hæredibus: et de ipsa Amfelisia, quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus purpartis suæ prædictæ Eustachiæ, ut sorori et hæredi: et de ipsa Eustachia descendit jus cuidam Nicholao, ut filio et hæredi: et de ipso Nicholao, quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus etc. cuidam Ricardo, ut fratri et hæredi: et de ipso Ricardo, quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus etc. cuidam Thomæ, ut fratri et hæredi: et de ipso Thoma, quia obiit sine hærede de se, descendit jus cuidam Willelmo qui nunc petit, ut fratri et hæredi: et quod tale sit jus suum offert etc. Et Abbas venit et defendit jus suum quando etc. etc.: et dicit quod non potest inde sine Domino Rege respondere: Dicit enim quod Dominus Rex Henricus, proavus Domini Regis nunc, dedit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et S. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ de Ryvalle . . . totum vastum suum et totam pasturam suam subtus Pykeringelithe, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, de quibus vasto et pastura prædicta tenementa sunt quæ prædictus Willelmus petit versus eum: et profert cartam Henrici Regis quæ hoc idem testatur, et quæ specificat quæ tenementa idem Henricus Rex per certas metas et divisas subscriptas dedit . . . prædictis Monachis, etc.—scil., quicquid est inter Alvestanbek et Thacrivelinge in longitudine, præter pratum de Edmermerche, per has, scil., divisas:—a loco ubi Alvesteynbek cadit in Derwentam, etc. [*as in former documents, with immaterial differences of spelling, often erroneous*], et inde sicut Alvestanybek descendit in Derwentam:—Unde dicit quod non potest inde sine Domino

Rege respondere etc. Et Willelmus dicit quod prædictus Abbas auxilium Domini Regis non debet habere, quia dicit quod prædictus Willelmus, antecessor suus, de cujus seysina ipse placitavit prædicta tenementa, fuit deseysitus post confectionem prædictæ cartæ: et hoc paratus verificare prout Curia Domini Regis consideraverit bene; petit judicium si prædictus Abbas auxilium a Domino Rege habere debeat, cum ipse sit paratus verificare seysinam prædicti Willelmi, antecessoris sui, de prædictis tenementis, ut de feodo et jure, post confectionem prædictæ cartæ etc.: Dicit etiam aliis rationibus quod prædictus Abbas auxilium de Domino Rege habere non debet per prædictam cartam, cum ipse sic paratus sit verificare etc., quod, tempore confectionis ejusdem cartæ, et semper postea prædicta terra, quam ipse nunc petit, fuit arabilis, et in eadem carta continetur quod Dominus Henricus Rex dedit Ecclesiæ de Ryvalle et prædictis monachis totum vastum suum et totam pasturam suam subtus Pykeringe, et sic in illa carta nulla terra arrabilis continetur: Unde petit judicium etc.

Postea mandavit Dominus Rex quod Recordum et loquelæ istius et processus sibi mi[t]teretur, per breve suum in hæc verba, etc. Edwardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ . . . dilectis et fidelibus suis, Johanni de Vallibus et sociis suis, Justiciariis Itinerantibus apud Ebor., salutem. Cum Willelmus de Wyvill implacitet Abbatem de Rivalle coram nobis, per breve nostrum de recto, de duobus mesuagiis et quadraginta bovatis terræ cum pertinenciis in Thorentona in Pykeringlithe, et idem Abbas excipiendo coram vobis pluries proposuit quod eidem Willelmo ad narrationem suam seu ad breve nostrum prædictum non debet, nec potest, sine nobis respondere, nos ex causa illa super recordo et processu loquelæ illius plenius certiorari volentes, vobis mandamus quod recordum et processum loquelæ ejusdem, cum brevibus et omnibus aliis adjunctis loquelam illam tangentibus, nobis mittatis, et hoc breve, ita quod ea habeamus a die S. Martini in xv dies ubicunque tunc fuerimus in Anglia: Et scire faciatis partibus ex parte nostra quod tunc sint coram nobis facturæ et recepturæ quod de consilio nostro inde duxerimus ordinandum. Dies datus est eis a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem hic. Et interim loquendum cum Rege etc.[1]

80. [Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 49.] Ebor. Willelmus de Wyville petit versus Abbatem de Rivallis duo mesuagia et xl bovatas terræ, cum pertinenciis, in Thorneton in Pykeringa. Abbas dicit quod Henricus Rex, proavus etc., dedit ei per cartam quam profert etc., et continet terras infra quandam perambulationem in eadem recitatam per metas et bundas, infra quas dictæ terræ continentur. Ideo dictus Abbas sine die.

[1] For the issue of these proceedings see next document.

81. [Placita Ebor. N 1 3 } 2, f. 33b. 7 Edw. I. ($127\frac{8}{9}$).] Willelmus de Vallibus et Alicia, uxor ejus, petunt versus Abbatem de Rivalle tertiam partem xl acrarum terræ et x acrarum prati . . . in Folketona, ut dotem ipsius Aliciæ, de dotatione Ranulfi de Folketona, quondam viri prædictæ Aliciæ. Et Abbas, per attornatum suum, venit et inde vocat ad warantiam Ricardum de Lascy, Julianam uxorem ejus, Rogerum le Pescur et Aliciam, uxorem ejus. Et prædicti Ricardus et Juliana modo veniunt et sponte warantizant prædicto Abbati tenementum prædictum et dicunt quod prædicta Alicia non debet inde dotem habere, quod dicunt quod prædictus Ranulfus, die quo ipsam desponsavit, nec unquum postea, tenuit prædictum tenementum in feodo, ita quod potuit ipsam dotare, et de hoc ponit se super patriam, et prædicti Willelmus et Alicia similiter. Ideo fiat jurata. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Ranulfus, die quo prædictam Aliciam desponsavit, fuit in seisina de prædictis xl acris terræ, ut de feodo, ita quod ipsam inde dotare potuit; quoad prædictum pratum dicunt quod idem Ranulfus, die quo ipsam desponsavit, nec unquam postea, fuit in seisina. Ideo consideratum est quod prædicti Willelmus et Alicia reciperent seisinam suam de tertia parte xl acrarum terræ, et, quoad pratum, Willelmus et Alicia in mīa, et Abbas teneat in pace etc.

82. [Placita Ebor. N. 1. 7-2. 8 and 9 Edw. I. $12\frac{79}{81}$, f. 16b.] Willelmus, Abbas de Rivalle, summonitus fuit ad respondendum Willelmo, Priori de Kirkeham, de placito quod permittat ipsum habere communam pasturæ in Bildesdala quæ pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa, de qua Adam, quondam Abbas de Rivalle, prædecessor prædicti Abbatis, injuste etc., disseisiaverat Ricardum, quondam Priorem de Kirkeham, prædecessorem prædicti Prioris, post primam etc: Et unde dicit quod cum habere debeat communam in duabus acris pasturæ communiandi in eisdem, cum omnimodis averiis suis, per totum annum, et unde prædictus Ricardus, prædecessor suis, fuit seysitus, ut de feodo et jure Ecclesiæ suæ S. Trinitatis de Kirkeham, tempore pacis tempore Henrici Regis, patris Domini Regis nunc, capiendo inde explecias ad valenciam etc. Et de qua prædictus Adam, quondam Abbas de Rivalle, prædecessor prædicti Abbatis, injuste etc. disseisivit prædictum Ricardum, quondam Priorem de Kirkeham, prædecessorem suum, post primam etc. Et inde producit sectam etc. Et Abbas venit et defendit jus suum, quando etc. Et bene defendit quod prædictus Adam, quondam Abbas de Rivalle, prædecessor suus, inde disseisivit prædictum Ricardum, quondam Priorem de Kirkeham, prædecessorem prædicti Prioris, de prædicta communa. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Prior similiter. Ideo fiat inde jurata, etc.

83. [Placita Ebor. N. 1. 7-2. 8 and 9 Edw. I. [$12\frac{79}{81}$], f. 20.] Assisa venit recognitura si Willelmus, Prior de Kirkeham, Frater Johannes de Wlveley, Willelmus Spung, Thomas le Forester, injuste etc. Abbatem de Rivalle de communa pasturæ in Byldesdale, quæ pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum in eadem villa, etc. et unde queritur quod disseisiverunt eum de communa pasturæ suæ in una placea terræ quæ continet circiter duas acras quibus communicare[1] solebat cum omnimodis averiis suis per totum annum, etc. Et nullus eorum venit præter Johannem de Everley,[1] qui venit et respondet pro se et omnibus aliis. Et dicit quod assisa [? non] debet inde fieri, quia dicit quod prædictus Prior est capitalis Dominus de villa de Bildesdale, et quod ipse appropriavit de prædicta placea, sicut ei bene licuit per provisionem de Mertona etc. Et Abbas dicit quod prædicta provisio non jacet inter eos, quia dicit quod non fuit seissitus de prædicta communa quadraginta annis antequam prædictus Prior dominium ejusdem villæ perquisierat; et quod prædictus Prior perquisivit prædictum dominium de quodam Simone de Ver, jam quinque annis elapsis [*blank*] Dicit etiam quod ipse tenet in liberam elemosinam, et quod ipse non [est] tenens prædicti Prioris de prædicta elemosina.

84. [Dodsw. i. 422^{b}. Anno vii° [Edw. I.], et postea A° viii° [$12\frac{79}{80}$].] Inter Abbatem de Rievalle, querentem, per Thomam de Leeke, positum . . . et Robertum filium Jacobi de Bulford, deforciantem, de uno messuagio, octo toftis, vii bovatis terræ, tribus acris prati, et cc acris moræ, in Bulfordia, unde placitum conventionis summonitum fuit etc. Et consideratum quod prædictus Robertus recognovit quod prædicta tenementa essent jus ipsius [423] Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ B. Mariæ die Rievalle, et ei illa reddidit etc., Habenda . . . eidem Abbati et successoribus suis et Ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ etc. Itaque dictus etc., imperpetuum etc. Et hæc concordia facta fuit per præceptum Domini Regis.

85. Placita de Quo Warranto in Octabis S. Hillarii, 8 Edw. I. [1280]. [Yorkshire Assize Roll, N. 1. 21-1.] [f. 5^{b}] Abbas de Ryvalle summonitus fuit ad respondendum Domino Regi de placito Quo Warranto clamat habere liberam warennam etc. [*as in* No. 78].

86. [Pedes Finium. Ebor. 4-8 Edw. I. [1280], No. 158.] Hæc est . . . apud Ebor., in Octabus S. Johannis Baptistæ, A. r. Regis Edwardi, filii Henrici, octavo, Coram Johanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Saham, Rogero Loveday, Johanne de Metingham, et Magistro Thoma de Sutdinton . . . Inter Thomam de Uckerby, petentem, et Willelmum, Abbatem de Ryvalle, tenentem, per Fratrem Johannem de Rasene, monac[h]um suum, positum . . . de dimidia carucata terræ . . . in Welleberghe, unde assisa mortis antecessoris summonita fuit etc.—scil., quod prædictus Thomas recognovit præ-

[1] Written *Wlueley* above.

dictam terram esse jus ipsius Abbatis et Ecclesiæ suæ S. Mariæ de Ryvalle, Habendam . . . eidem Abbati . . . in elemosinam, imperpetuum [*warranty*]. Et idem Abbas recepit prædictum Thomam et hæredes suos in singulis beneficiis et orationibus quæ de cætero etc.

87. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 8 Edw. I. [1280], N. 1. 12-1, f. 8b.] Obligation by the Abbat of Rivallis to Guido Chessani and Cope Cotenue, merchants of Florence, "in quinquaginta libris bonorum, novorum et legalium sterlingorum, et in uno sacco bonæ lanæ de bona collcā[1] domus nostræ, sine cotto, et garda nigr[a], grissea, scabea, pellicea, et omni vili vellere, pro denariis nobis mutuatis, traditis et solutis, et per nos receptis," to be paid at St. Botulf's within a month after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 1280.

88. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 8 Edw. I. [1280], N. 1. 12-1, f. 26b.] Abbas de Ryvalle, per attornatum suum petit versus Johannem de Steyngrif quatuor tofta et quinque bovatas terræ . . . in West Nonyngton,[2] ut jus Ecclesiæ suæ, per breve de ingressu etc. Et Johannes venit et defendit jus suum, quando etc. Et dicit quod non debet ei ad hoc breve respondere, quia dicit quod tenementum quod prædictus Abbas posuit in visu suo est in Nonytona sine aliqua adjectione: et petit judicium de brevi. Et Abbas dicit quod villa ubi prædictum tenementum est, et unde fecit visum, vocatur communiter West Nonytone. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Johannes similiter. Ideo fiat inde jurata. Et concessum hinc inde quod si convincatur quod prædicta villa vocatur Nonyton, quod prædictus Abbas amittit breve suum: Et si non, quod prædictus Johannes amittit seisinam etc. Et jurati, de consensu partium, dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod prædicta villa vocatur Nonytona absque adjectione et non West Nonyntona. Et ideo consideratum est quod prædictus Johannes inde sine die, et Abbas nichil capit per breve istud, set sit in mīa pro falso clamio etc.

89. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 8 Edw. I. [1280], N. 1. 12-1, f. 46.] Willelmus, Prior de Kyrcham, Frater Johannes de Elvelaya, Willelmus Spring, Thomas le Forester, Ricardus de Aykeheved, Michael filius Matildis, Rogerus ad[3] Punt, Henricus de Cokflat, Simon Stot, Simon filius Aliciæ, Willelmus Wey, Willelmus de Hyl, Rogerus de Cocflat, Walterus Attebek, Robertus Rumbaud, Nicholaus de Sewys, Nicholaus le Cuper de Orhow, Robertus filius Agnetis, Willelmus filius Petri, Robertus Noutmaysterman, Simon filius Ricardi, Petrus de Carthwait, Hugo filius Petri, Willelmus Blaik de Bradfeld, et Hugo filius Michaelis del Munt, attachiati

[1] The abbreviation here employed is difficult to expand.
[2] *Nonyyton.* [3] Written *al.*

fuerunt ad respondendum Abbati de Ryvalle de placito quare ipsi arbores ipsius Abbatis, in bosco suo de Byldesdale crescentes, vi et armis succiderunt et asportaverunt, et alia enormia ei ibidem intulerunt, ad dampnum ipsius Abbatis decem librarum, et contra pacem etc. Et unde prædictus Abbas, per attornatum suum, queritur quod prædicti Prior et alii, die Sab[b]ati proximum post festum S. Hyll[arii], A. D. Regis nunc septimo, vi et armis, viz., cum gladiis, hachiis, arcubus et sagittis, venerunt ad boscum ipsius Abbatis de Byldesdale,[1] et arbores in eodem bosco crescentes succiderunt et asportaverunt, contra pacem etc.: unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam decem librarum, et inde producit sectam etc. Et Prior et alii per at[t]ornatos suos veniunt et defendunt vim et injuriam, quando et quicquid etc. Et Frater Johannes de Elveleye, Willelmus[2] de Aykesheved Rogerus al Punt, Simon Stot, Simon filius Aliciæ, Walterus At-ye-bek, Nicholaus le Cuper, Willelmus Blayke de Bradefeld, bene defendunt quod ipsi nunquam, dictis die et anno, vi et armis venerunt ad boscum ipsius Abbatis de Byldesdale,[3] nec arbores in eodem bosco crescentes succiderunt, nec asportaverunt, nec aliquam transgressionem ei fecerunt sicut eis imponit, et ponunt se super patriam. Et Abbas similiter. Ideo fiat inde jurata etc. Et Prior et alii, per at[t]ornatum suum, veniunt et bene cognoscunt quod ipsi, prædicto die et anno, venerunt ad prædictum boscum, sed non contra pacem etc. Et dicunt quod prædictus boscus est boscus prædicti Prioris et Ecclesiæ suæ, in quo quidem bosco prædictus Abbas nichil habet, nisi tantummodo rationabilia estoveria sua, et communam pasturæ suæ in eodem. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Abbas similiter. Ideo fiat inde jurata etc.

90. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 8 Edw. I. [1280], N. 1. 12-1, f. 46b.] Willelmus Prior de Kyrcham, Frater Johannes de Elveleye, etc. [*as in* No. 89, *with unimportant variations in spelling, etc.*] et Hugo filius Michaelis del Munt attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum Abbati de Ryvalle de placito, quare, cum idem Abbas homines suos cum carris ad boscum suum de Bildesdale ad carriandum mæremium et buscam ad grangiam ipsius Abbatis in Byldesdale nuper misisset, ac iidem homines eosdem carros de iisdem mæremio et busca carcassent, et eos ad grangiam prædictam duxisse voluissent, præfati Prior et alii in ipsos homines, infra terram ipsius Abbatis, apud Huehyrst in Byldesdale, vi et armis insultum fecerunt, et boves et carros prædictos carcatos ceperunt, et eos usque manerium prædicti Prioris in Byldesdale duxerunt, et per decem septimanas ibidem detinuerunt, et cum bobus illis terram ipsius Prioris excoli fecerunt, et alia enormia ei intulerunt, ad dampnum ipsius Abbatis viginti librarum, et contra pacem etc. : et unde prædictus Abbas, per at[t]ornatum suum, queritur cum idem Abbas homines etc., suos, cum carris, ad prædictum boscum suum ad cariandum inde mære-

[1] Written *Kyldesdale*. [2] *Ricardus*. [3] *Kyldesdale*.

mium et buscam ad prædictam grangiam ipsius Abbatis de Byldesdale, die Martis proximum post festum S. Hyllarii, A° Domino Regis nunc septimo, misisset, et iidem homines ejusdem Abbatis duos carros ejusdem de mæremio et busco eodem die carcassent, et eos ad grangiam prædictam duxisse voluissent, præfati Prior et alii in ipsos homines infra terram ipsius Abbatis apud Huehyrst in Byldesdale, vi et armis—scil. gladiis, arcubus, et sagittis, insultum fecerunt, et boves et carros prædictos carcatos ceperunt, et eos usque ad manerium prædicti Prioris in Byldesdale duxerunt, et per decem septimanas ibidem detinuerunt, et cum bobus illis terram ipsius Prioris excoli fecerunt, unde prædicti boves deteri[o]rati fuerunt, et præfatos homines ipsius Abbatis verberaverunt et wlnaverunt, contra pacem etc. :—unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam viginti librarum. Et inde producit sectam etc. Et prædicti Prior et omnes alii, per at[t]ornatos suos, veniunt et defendunt vim et injuriam, quando etc. Et prædicti frater Johannes de Alveley, Willelmus Aykesheved, Rogerus ad Pontem, Simon Stot, Simon filius Aliciæ, Walterus At-ye-bek, Nicholaus le Cuper, et Willelmus Blake de Bradefelde, bene defendunt quod ipsi nunquam, dictis die et anno, hominibus ipsius Abbatis apud Huehyrst insultum fecerunt, nec boves nec carros prædictos carcatos ceperunt, nec eos usque ad manerium prædicti Prioris in Byldesdale duxerunt, nec per decem septimanas ibidem detinuerunt, nec cum bobus illis terram ipsius Prioris excoli fecerunt, nec aliquam transgressionem fecerunt sicut eis . . . ponit. Ponunt se super patriam. Et Abbas similiter etc. Ideo fiat inde jurata.

Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædicti Frater Johannes de Alveleye, Willelmus Aykesheved, Rogerus ad Pontem, Simon Stot, Simon filius Aliciæ, Walterus At-ye-bek et Nicholaus le Cuper, et Willelmus Blayke de Bradefelde nullam transgressionem fecerunt prædicto Abbati. Ideo consideratum est quod prædicti Frater Johannes et alii inde sine die. Et prædictus Abbas nichil capit per juratam istam, set sit in mīa pro falso clamio.

Et prædicti Prior et alii, per at[t]ornatos suos, dicunt quod ipsi in prædicto bosco, qui est boscus ipsius Prioris, prostrav[erant] arbores ad faciendum inde mæremium ad opus ipsius Prioris: et dicunt quod prædictus Abbas misit homines suos, [cum] carris, ad prædictum boscum noctanter, et iidem homines ipsius Abbatis carcaverunt eosdem carros cum mæremio [ipsius] Prioris, et ipsum mæremium abduxerunt cum prædictis carris, usque Huehyrst, qui quidem locus est in feodo . . . [ipsius] Prioris. Et ipsi dicunt quod recenter sequebantur homines ipsius Abbatis et ipsos ar[r]estarunt in eodem loco de Huehyrst: Et dicunt quod homines ipsius Abbatis reliquerunt prædictos carros : Et dicunt quod ipsi prædictos carros, cum mairemio ipsius Prioris, eo quod nulli homines ipsius Abbatis eosdem carros replegiare voluerunt, ad manerium ipsius Prioris in Byldesdale duxerunt. Et quoad hoc, quod prædictus Abbas que-

ritur quod prædictus Prior et alii detinuerunt prædictos boves ipsius Abbatis per decem septimanas, dicunt quod hoc fuit in defectu[1] ipsius Abbatis, eo quod noluit [prædictos] boves exigere per vadium et plegium, nec securitatem invenire ad transgressionem prædictam emendandum. Et quoad hoc, quod prædictus Abbas queritur quod prædictus Prior et alii excoli fecerunt terram ipsius Prioris cum bobus prædictis, bene defendunt, quod nunquam excoli fecerunt prædictam terram, et de hoc ponunt se super patriam etc. Et Abbas dicit quod prædictus boscus est boscus suus, in quo prædictus Prior nichil habet, tantummodo communam pasturæ in eodem : Et dicit, quia prædicti Prior et alii succiderunt arbores ipsius Abbatis in eodem bosco, misit carros suos ad cariandum[2] prædictum boscum ad grangiam suam prædictam, sicut ei bene licuit, et dicit quod, cum homines sui duxerunt prædictos carros versus grangiam suam prædictam, prædicti Prior et alii, prædicto loco de Huehyrst, qui est dominicum solium ipsius Abbatis, hominibus ipsius Abbatis insultum fecerunt, et prædictos carros ceperunt, et abduxerunt ad manerium prædicti Prioris in Byldesdale, ut prædictum est, petit quod inquiratur per patriam : et Prior similiter. [Ideo] fiat inde jurata etc. [*Note at side*, Inq'nd. Paschæ.] Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quia prædictus Abbas misit homines suos ad boscum ipsius Prioris de Byldesdale et arbores ipsius Prioris in eodem succiderunt et mæremium ejusdem bosci cum carris et carettis ab eodem loco usque ad Huehyrst cariaverunt, qui quidem locus est de feodo ipsius Prioris, idem Prior retromisit homines suos [ad] sequendum prædictas carettas cum mæremio honeratas usque prædictum locum de Hueghirst, [caret]tas illas et carros ar[r]estarunt, et illas cum mæremio ad manerium ipsius Prioris in Byldesdale duxerunt. Quæsiti si prædicti Prior et alii retinuerunt prædictos boves, et terram suam cum ipsis excoli fecerunt, dicunt quod sic. Ideo consideratum est quod prædictus Abbas pro transgressione prædicta in mīa : et prædicti Prior et alii in mīa eo quod excoli fecerunt prædictam terram cum bobus prædictis etc.

91. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 8 Edw. I. N. 1, 12-1.] Abbas de Ryvalle cognovit quod debet Hugelino de Vithio et Lotherio Bonaguide, sociis, civibus et mercatoribus Florenciæ, centum quadraginta et quatuor marcas, tres saccas et dimidiam lanæ,[3] prout in quodam scripto, quod idem Abbas eis fecit, testatur, quod profert in hæc verba :—Universis præsentes litteras visuris . . . Frater humilis, Abbas Monasterii de Rivallibus, et totus Conventus ejusdem loci, Cist. Ordinis, Ebor. Dioceseos, salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos teneri et præsentibus obligari, ex causa mutui et emptionis lanæ, Hugelino de Vithio et Lotherio Bonaguide, sociis, civibus et mercatoribus Florenciæ, tam pro se quam pro domino Manetho de Scala, Petro Benencase, Jacobo filio ejus, et Johanne filio quondam Aymeri Cose, Moiello Bonsone, et aliis,

[1] Written *defectum*. [2] *cariendam*. [3] Written *lamæ*.

eorum sociis, civibus et mercatoribus Florenciæ, in centum quadraginta et quatuor marcis bonorum, novorum et legalium sterlingorum, tresdecim solidis et quatuor denariis qualibet marca computatis, et in tribus saccis et dimidio bonæ lanæ Domus nostræ bene brisatæ, præparatæ et ponderatæ, secundum usum et consuetudinem Domus prædictæ: Quas quidem, per taxationem, centum quadraginta et quatuor marcas sterlingorum, et prædictos tres saccos et dimidium lanæ promittimus, et tenemur, per legitimam stipulationem, solvere et deliberare dictis mercatoribus, vel uni [eorum], aut eorum certo nuntio has litteras deferenti, in nundinis S. Botulfi apud S. Botulfum infra unum mensem proximum post festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ, A. D. M° cc° octogesimo, sine ulteriore dilatione. Si vero dicta pecunia et dicta lana eisdem mercatoribus, sicut dictum est, prædictis loco et termino, non fuerit integre persoluta et reddita, ex tunc in antea, nomine nostro et Monasterii nostri, promittimus et tenemur per prædictam stipulationem dare et solvere dictis mercatoribus, vel uni eorum, aut eorum certo nuntio, per singulos duos menses, pro singulis decem marcis prædictis, unam marcam dictæ monetæ pro recompensatione, interesse et expensis, et expensas unius mercatoris, cum uno equo et serviente, ubicunque fuerit mercator, usque ad integram solutionem totius pecuniæ memoratæ, et lanæ supradictæ, et expensas insuper factas et faciendas tam in judicio quam extra judicium pro prædicta pecunia et dicta lana recuperanda, reddemus et restaurabimus eisdem mercatoribus, super quibus creditur eis, vel uni eorum, aut eorum nuntio per simplex verbum suum tantum, sine juramento, et alia probatione. Nec computabimus dictas expensas in sortem dicti debiti, nec retinebimus prædictum debitum sub prætextu recompensationis prædictæ contra voluntatem dictorum mercatorum ultra terminum prædictum. Pro quibus omnibus et singulis antedictis firmiter et fideliter observandis et adimplendis, obligamus nos et Monasterium nostrum, et successores nostros, et omnia bona nostra, et Monasterii nostri et successorum nostrorum, mobilia et immobilia, præsentia et futura, ecclesiastica et mundana, ubicunque fuerint inventa, dictis mercatoribus et eorum sociis ac hæredibus, usque ad integram solutionem omnium prædictorum, Renunciantes in hiis omnibus et singulis antedictis, pro nobis et Monasterio nostro, et successoribus nostris omni juris auxilio canonici et civilis, privilegio clericatus et fori, omni consuetudine et statuto, omnibus litteris et indulgentiis et privilegiis ac inhibitionibus a Sede Apostolica, et a Regis Curia impetratis et impetrandis, conventioni judicum, contradictioni litterarum Apostolicarum, constitutioni de duabus diebus editæ in Concilio[1] Generali, et specialiter indulgentiæ Sedis Apost. Anglicis concessæ, qua cavetur ne Anglici extra Angliam trahantur ad causas per litteras dictæ Sedis: et omnibus aliis exceptionibus, juribus et defensionibus, personalibus et realibus, quæ nobis, Monasterio nostro, et successoribus nostris possent

[1] Written *consilio.*

prodesse, et dictis mercatoribus et eorum sociis ac hæredibus nocere, vel quæ possent objici contra præmissa. Volumus autem super præmissis omnibus, nomine nostro et Monasterii nostri a dictis mercatoribus, vel ab uno eorum, aut eorum nuntio, in omni loco et coram quocunque judice libere conveni, et ad judicium trahi. Et quilibet dictorum mercatorum in solidum, vel procurator unius eorum potest a nobis petere et recipere ac exigere cum effectu totum dictum debitum sine procuratione aliorum sociorum suorum. Omnia autem supradicta et singula nomine nostro et Monasterii nostri promittimus bona fide, in verbo caritatis, firmiter tenere, observare et adimplere, ac in nullo contravenire. Et sciendum est quod nos dictis mercatoribus in majori summa per alia scripta tenebamur, quæ scripta penes nos habemus. Et adhuc dictis mercatoribus remanemus obligati in dicta summa lanæ et pecuniæ, sicut continetur in hiis litteris obligatoriis, ut prædictum est. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum. Dat. Ebor., die Dominica proximum post festum Omnium Sanctorum, A. D. M° cc° septuagesimo nono. Et prædictus Abbas concedit quod nisi solverit prædictam pecuniam ad terminum prædictum, quod Vicecomes fieri faciat de terris et catallis suis et successorum suorum etc.

92. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 20 Edw. I. [129½], N. 1, 13-3, f. 26.] Johanna, quæ fuit uxor Gilberti Haunsard, petit versus Johannem de Lythegrenes et Aliciam, uxorem ejus, tertiam partem manerii de Magna Wyrkeshale ; et versus Abbatem de Ryvalle tertiam partem piscariæ in ripa de Teyse, usque ad filum aquæ a stagno molendini, per duas leucas ascendendo et duas leucas descendendo in eadem villa : et versus Johannem, filium Gilberti Haunsard, tertiam partem trium carucatarum terræ, viginti acrarum prati, et quadraginta solidatarum redditus . . . in Horneby et Thorp-rawe ; et versus Gilbertum, filium Gilberti Haunsard, tertiam partem viginti bovatarum terræ, unius molendini et triginta solidatarum redditus . . . in Horneby ; et versus Thomam de Claris Vallibus tertiam partem sex solidatarum et octo denariorum redditus . . . in Landemothe ; et versus Rogerum de Moubray tertiam partem decem marcatarum redditus . . . in Thirsk, ut dotem etc. Et Abbas, et omnes alii præter prædictum Johannem de Lythegreynes et Aliciam, uxorem ejus, veniunt : Et Abbas de tenementis versus eum petitis dicit quod ipsa non debet inde dotem habere : dicit enim quod prædictus Gilbertus, quondam vir ipsius Johannæ, diu antequam desponsavit prædictam Johannam, feoffavit quondam Abbatem de Ryvalle, prædecessorem istius Abbatis, de prædictis tenementis etc. ita quod idem Gilbertus, die quo ipsam desponsavit, nec unquam postea, fuit in seisina de prædicta piscaria, ut de feodo, ita quod ipsam dotare potuit : et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Johanna similiter. Ideo fiat inde jurata. Postea, prædicta Johanna habet licentiam recedendi de brevi suo ad instantiam Guychardi de Charron etc.

Et Johannes, filius Gilberti, et Gilbertus, filius Gilberti, per custodem suum, nichil scivit dicere quare prædicta Johanna de tenementis versus eos petitis habere non debeat etc. Ideo consideratum est quod prædicta Johanna recuperet inde dotem suam etc., et Johannes et Gilbertus in mia. Mia pardonatur quia infra ætatem etc. Et Thomas de Claris Vallibus, de tertia parte redditus versus eum petita, dicit quod ipsa non tenet prædictum redditum, nec tenuit die quo istud breve fuit impetratum—scil., vicesimo octavo die Octobris, A° Regis nunc vicesimo primo. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Johanna dicit quod prædictus Thomas tenuit de prædicto Gilberto, quondam viro suo, unum molendinum aquaticum, per prædictum servitium etc., et quod idem Gilbertus, die quo ipsam desponsavit, et post, fuit in seisina de prædicto redditu pro prædicto molendino per manus ejusdem Thomæ, et quod molendinum idem Thomas tunc tenuit et adhuc tenet etc. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et Thomas dicit quod, prædicto die brevis impetrati, non tenuit prædictum redditum nec prædictum molendinum etc. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et ideo fiat inde jurata etc. Et Rogerus de Moubray, de tertia parte versus eum petita, per licentiam reddit inde dotem suam. Ideo habeat inde seisinam suam etc. Quoad Johannem de Lythegreynes et Aliciam, uxorem suam, habet diem a die S. Hillarii in quindecim dies per præceptum Domini Regis.

93. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 24 Edw. I. [$129\frac{5}{6}$], N. 1, 19-1, f. 8b.] Assisa venit recognitura si Abbas de Ryvalle injuste etc. disseisivit Willelmum filium Willelmi Abraham de Naueltona de libero tenemento suo in Naueltona post primam etc. Et unde queritur quod disseiseivit eum de duabus [partibus] duorum mesuagiorum et quinque bovatarum terræ . . . Et Abbas non venit. Et quidam Walterus de Brandesby venit et respondet pro prædicto Abbate tanquam ejus ballivus, set nichil dicit quare assisa remaneat. Ideo capiatur assisa: set ponitur in respectum usque ad proximum adventum etc. pro defectu recognitionis etc., et etiam summonitionis, quare nullus venit. Ideo Vicecomes etc. Et sciendum quod breve originale remanet penes Vicecomitem et breve patens penes partem etc. Et concessum est per Justiciarios quod Rogerus Abraham sequatur pro prædicto Willelmo etc.

94. [Assise Rolls. Ebor. 33 and 34 Edw. I. [1306],[1] N 1 20 2.]

[f. 5b] Assisa venit recognitura si Abbas de Ryvalle, frater Thomas Browne,[2] frater Thomas de Wermyngtona, commonachi ejusdem

[1] There is another copy of this record marked as among the Placita de Quo Warranto of the year here assigned, although I see I have queried the correctness of the title. It varies in a few particulars of very minor importance from this: but there can be no doubt that it is essentially the same document.

[2] *Braine* in the other copy.

Abbatiæ,[1] Robertus de Thoraldeby, Johannes de Romundeby, Alanus del Ploghe, Johannes Langebayne, Willelmus Jolystrothe,[2] Willelmus Browne[3] et Willelmus de Aukelande injuste etc. disseisiverunt[4] Johannem de Stanehope et Ceciliam, uxorem ejus, de libero tenemento suo in Magna Herlesaye, post primam etc.: Et unde queritur quod disseisiaverunt eos de duabus acris prati . . . Et nullus eorum venit, set quidam Thomas de Wartre respondet pro eis, tanquam eorum ballivus ad assisam istam attachiatus, et pro omnibus, præter Abbatem, dicit quod ipsi nichil habent in prædicto prato, nec aliquam injuriam aut disseisinam fecerunt, et de hoc ponit[5] se super assisam. Et pro Abbate dicit quod prædictum pratum fuit in seisina cujusdam Roberti de Lasceles, qui de prædicto prato et aliis tenementis feoffavit quendam Abbatem, prædecessorem prædicti Abbatis, et dicit quod post mortem prædicti Roberti de Lasceles, quædam Isabella, uxor ejusdem Roberti, tulit breve de dote versus prædictum Abbatem, et recuperavit versus eum prædictas duas acras prati, tenendas nomine dotis: quæ quidem Isabella obiit seisita de prædicto prato ut de dote sua: post cujus mortem prædictus Abbas, prædecessor istius Abbatis qui nunc est, intravit prædictum pratum, ut illud cujus reversio ad ipsum pertinebat, qui inde obiit seisitus ut de jure Ecclesiæ suæ Ryvallensis: post cujus mortem prædictus Abbas qui nunc est invenit Ecclesiam suam prædictam de prædicto prato seisitam, absque aliqua alia injuria facienda. Et prædicti Johannes et Cecilia dicunt quod prædictum pratum dudum fuit in seisina cujusdam Gilberti de Latona, qui inde feoffavit prædictam Ceciliam, uxorem prædicti Johannis, et ipsam in seisina posuit: et dicunt quod ipsi seisiti [fuerunt] de prædicto prato, ut de libero tenemento suo, quousque prædicti Abbas et alii ipsos inde injuste . . . disseisiverunt, et hoc petunt quod [inquiratur] per assisam. Et Abbas et alii similiter. Jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædictum pratum dudum fuit in seisina cujus[dam] Gilberti de Latona, qui inde feoffavit predictam Ceciliam, uxorem prædicti Johannis de Stanehope, et ipsam in seisina posuit . . . et pacifice remansit quousque prædicti Abbas et alii ipsos vi et armis inde injuste etc. disseisiaverunt. Ideo consideratum est quod prædicti Johannes et Cecilia recuperent inde seisinam suam per visum recognitionis et dampna sua, quæ taxantur per Receptorem ad quinquaginta solidos. Et Abbas et alii capiantur etc. Dampna l s. unde med. c.

95. [Patent Rolls, 1 Edw. III. [1327], pt. 2, m. 8.]
Pro Monachis Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Ryevalle de confirmatione cartarum.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam Rogerus de Molbrai fecit Deo et Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Ryevalle et

[1] *Abbatiæ* in the other copy.
[2] *Jolyscrotte.*
[3] *Broune.*
[4] *Disseisiaverint.*
[5] *Ponunt.*

Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in hæc verba:—Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis Rogerus de Molbrai, salutem. Sciatis me . . . confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Ryevalle, et monachis . . . pro anima patris mei Nigelli, et matris meæ Gundredæ, concessu hæredum meorum, Nigelli et Roberti, . . . Welbrunam cum omnibus etc. [*as in* No. LX. *to* usque ad in Holebec, *when it proceeds*] et inde usque ad Coldic. Ex parte orientale de Coldic sicut via quæ vocatur Walkarlagata vadit juxta Bulfort recta linea usque in Jaistemwad. Tota vero mora quæ jacet juxta Bulfort est communis pastura hiis tribus villis, Wellebrunæ, Houetunæ, Bulefordiæ, secundum terras villarum. Has divisas homines mei, me presente, perambulaverunt etc. [*as in* No. LVII.]. Ita quod ego et hæredes mei inter eos et omnes homines erimus, et adquietabimus et warantizabimus eis hæc omnia in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hanc donationem ego et Nigellus, filius meus, fecimus sub præsentia Domini Rogeri, Archiepiscopi, et totius Capituli Eboraci, et ipsam Ecclesiam Eboracensem etc. [*as in* No. LVII.]. Hiis T.[1] Roberto Decano, Johanne Thesaurario, Radulpho Archidiacono, Johanne filio Letoldi, Nicholao de Triele, Osberto Arundel, Rogero, Abbate de Beiland, Augustino, Priore de Novoburco, Willelmo de Widevilla, Roberto Capellano, Roberto Daiville, Rogero de Flamevilla, Hugone Malabestia, Thoma de Colevilla, Olivero de Busci, Roberto de B[usci]. Inspeximus etiam quandam aliam cartam quam Rogerus de Molbrai fecit Deo, Ecclesiæ et monachis prædictis in hæc verba:—Omnibus filiis S. M. Ecclesiæ Rogerus de Molbrai, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et præsenti carta confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et matris meæ et hæredum meorum, totam Houetonam etc. [*as above to* usque ad Hallewad. Ex parte meridiana, *when it proceeds*], sicut rectæ divisæ vadunt per Hovelund usque ad Balbusch, et inde usque ad Haicwud, et ita usque ad Redover. Quatuor autem bovatas terræ etc. [*as in* No. LXVII.]. Nos autem donationes et confirmationes prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilectis in Christo, Johanni, nunc Abbati Rievallis et Conventui ejusdem loci et eorum successoribus concedimus et confirmamus sicut cartæ prædictæ rationabiliter testantur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. T. Rege, apud Ebor. xxvi die Junii. Per ipsum Regem.

96. [Inq. ad Quod damnum,[2] 7 Edw. III. [1333].] Inquisitio capta apud Helmsley coram Johanne de Southre, Escaetore Regis in Com. Ebor., Northumbria, Cumbria et Westmerlandia, die Sabbati proximo ante festum S. Georgii Martiris, A° r. Regis Edwardi tertii post Con-

[1] The list of Testes varies from that in No. LVII.

[2] The writ directing the inquisition is dated at York, January, 7 Edw. III.

questum septimo, per sacramentum Willelmi de Thorntona, Willelmi Starre, Willelmi de Sproxtona, Hugonis Sturmy, Nicholai del Clay, Johannis Douneor, Willelmi Stryng, Radulfi de Kyrktona, Willelmi Ward, Thomæ de Holme, Walteri de Grenhow, et Willelmi de Kyrkeley, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec præjudicium Domini Regis, nec aliorum, si Dominus Rex concedat [Ro]berto filio Jacobi de Bulford quod ipse unum mesuagium, octo tofta, septem bovatas terræ, tres acras prati, et ducentas acras moræ, cum pertinenciis, in Bulford, dare possit et assignare Abbati et Conventui de Ryevalle, Habendum . . . sibi et successoribus suis in partem satisfactionis decem libratarum terræ et redditus quos Dominus Rex eisdem per litteras suas patentes, tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris, tenementis et redditibus quæ de Domino Rege tenentur in capite, concessit adquirenda in perpetuum. Item dicunt quod omnia prædicta terræ et tenementa tenentur in capite de Domino Johanne de Moubray per servitium unius libræ piperis reddendæ per annum pro omni servitio. Item dicunt quod omnia prædicta terræ et tenementa valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem quinque marcas argenti. Item dicunt quod non est aliquis alius medius de omnibus prædictis terris et tenementis inter Dominum Regem et præfatum Robertum nisi Dominus Johannes de Moubray. Item dicunt quod unum mesuagium, sex tofta, sex bovatæ terræ in Naleton remanent eidem Roberto ultra donationem et assignationem prædictas. Item dicunt quod eadem terræ et tenementa in Naleton tenentur de præfato Domino Johanne de Moubray per servitium unius rosæ per annum, pro omni servitio, et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus sex marcas argenti. Item dicunt quod prædictæ terræ et tenementa in Naleton, eidem Roberto remanentia ultra donationem et assignationem prædictas, sufficient ad omnia consuetudines et servitia etc.

97. [Patent Rolls. 8 Edw. III. [1334], pt. 1, m. 4.] De attornatione.—Abbas de Ryevalle, qui ad Capitulum Generale apud Cistercium in proximo celebrandum de licentia Regis profecturus est, habeat litteras Regis de generali attornatione sub nominibus Johannis de Martona, Clerici, et Willelmi de Hustwayt, sub attornatione, ad lucrandum vel perdendum, etc., in quibuscunque Curiis Anglicis usque ad festum Natalis Domini proxime futurum, per præsentes etc. T. Rege, apud Notingham, xvi die Julii.

98. [Patent Rolls. 43 Edw. III. [1369], pt. 1, m. 33.] De exemplificatione.—Rex omnibus ad quos . . . Inspeximus quandam certificationem nobis in Cancellaria nostra per Thesaurarium et Camerarium nostros de mandato nostro missam in hæc verba:—Placita clamanciæ de libertatibus et quietanciis apud

Pykerynge, coram Ricardo de Wylughby, Roberto de Hungerford et Johanne de Hambury, Justiciariis ad Itinerandum ad Placita forestæ in Foresta Henrici, Comitis Lancastriæ, de Pykerynge assignatis, die lunæ proximo post festum S. Michaelis, A° r. Regis Edwardi tertii a Conquestu octavo. Abbas de Ryevalle clamat in maneriis suis de Kekmareys, Lund, Neustede, Loftmarreys, cum pertinenciis suis, domos et bercariam ædificare et terras in prædictis maneriis pro voluntate sua in culturam redigere et exercere: et etiam quod nullus minister forestæ aut alius forestarius se quicquam in maneriis prædictis intromittat, excepto tantum de venatione, præter ipsum Abbatem et ministros suos: et etiam agistare pro voluntate sua in maneriis prædictis: Et, quoad hoc, quod clamat in maneriis suis domos et bercariam ædificare, et terras in prædictis maneriis pro voluntate sua in culturam redigere et exercere, dicit quod quidam Abbas de Ryevalle, prædecessor suus, qui jam obiit durante itinere isto, alias posuit clamantiam prædictam, et dixit quod Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, progenitor Domini Regis nunc, dedit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et S. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle . . . pro anima Gloriosi Regis Henrici, avi sui, et pro anima etc. in . . . elemosinam, totum vastum suum et totam pasturam suam subtus Pykerynge, cum pertinenciis suis; in quo quidem vasto maneria prædicta modo situata sunt, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et piscariis et molendinis, et in omnibus aliis rebus, per certas metas in eadem carta contentas; concessit etiam quod infra ipsas divisas domos et bercariam ibidem ædificent et terram suam ibidem colant et exerceant pro voluntate sua, et hoc prætendit verificare, prout Curia consideratum et postmodum per ministros ipsius forestæ compertum fuit, quod idem Abbas et omnes prædecessores sui loci prædicti semper a tempore donationis et confirmationis cartæ prædictæ, virtute ejusdem, usi fuerant domos et bercarias ibidem ædificare et terram suam colere et exercere pro voluntate sua, per quod consideratum fuit quod idem Abbas libertatem prædictam haberet et gauderet, sibi et successoribus suis, inperpetuum etc.: Et de hoc vocat recordum rotulorum istius itineris etc. Et inspectis rotulis prædictis hoc idem compertum est in eisdem. Ideo idem Abbas quoad hoc, inde sine die, salvo semper jure etc. Et quoad clamium quod idem Abbas qui nunc est facit quod nullus minister forestæ aut alius forestarius se quicquam in maneris prædictis intromittat, excepta tantum de venatione, præter ipsum Abbatem et ministros suos, et quod agistare possit pro voluntate sua in eisdem, dicit quod idem Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, progenitor Domini Regis nunc, per cartam suam prædictam, quam hic profert, prohibuit ne aliquis infra prædictas metas cum averiis intrare, vel turbam fodere, vel in aliqua re se intromittere, nullo modo præsumeret[1] sine licencia et voluntate eorum, super forisfacturam suam; et quod hæc omnia optinerent in liberam elemosinam, et in

[1] *Præsumerat.*

pace, honorifice, integre et plenarie, sicut Rex Henricus, avus ipsius Regis, ea tenuit in dominico suo die qua fuit vivus et mortuus, libera et quieta de omni terreno servicio, virtute cujus cartæ Abbas qui nunc est, et similiter omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui, semper a tempore confectionis ejusdem cartæ usi sunt hujusmodi libertatibus, quod nullus minister forestæ de Pykerynge, aut alius forestarius quicumque, se quicquam in maneriis prædictis intromitteret,[1] præter ipsum Abbatem et ministros suos, et similiter quod agistare averia quæcunque in maneriis prædictis, infra vastum prædictum, debet pro voluntate sua: Et hoc paratus est verificare per ministros ejusdem forestæ prout cartæ etc. Ideo inquiratur inde veritas per eosdem etc. Qui scilicet forestarii, viridarii et regardatores, super hoc onerati et jurati, dicunt super sacramentum suum quoad clamium quod idem Abbas facit quod nullus minister forestæ, aut alius forestarius quicunque, se quicquam in maneriis prædictis intromittat præter ipsum Abbatem et ministros suos, quod ministri forestæ prædictæ, a tempore quo non extat memoria, se intromiserunt in maneriis prædictis tam de regardis, et leporibus ibidem captis, quam de venatione. Ideo, quoad hoc, consideratum est quod idem Abbas nichil capit per clamium suum in hac parte, set sit in misericordia pro præfato clamore suo. Et quoad clamorem suum quod agistare in maneriis prædictis debet pro voluntate sua, dicunt iidem ministri quod Abbas qui nunc est, et similiter omnes Abbatis loci prædicti, prædecessores prædicti Abbatis qui nunc est, a tempore confectionis cartæ prædictæ, et virtute ejusdem, usi sunt agistare in maneriis prædictis pro voluntate sua, prout superius clamatur. Ideo idem Abbas illud clamium habeat et gaudeat sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum, salvo semper jure etc.

Abbas de Rievalle clamat esse quietus in maneriis suis del Marreys—scil., Loftmarreys, Lund, Neustede, et Kekmarreys, de expeditatione canum, et de omnibus aliis assisis forestæ, præter de venatione, regardo, et captione leporum: et dicit quod idem Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, et progenitor Domini Regis nunc, dedit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et S. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle, et monachis ibidem . . . pro anima gloriosi Regis, avi sui . . . in liberam . . . elemosinam, totum vastum suum et totam pasturam suam subtus Pykerynge, cum pertinenciis suis; in quo quidem vasto maneria prædicta modo situata sunt, in pratis, pasturis, etc., et in omnibus aliis rebus per certas metas in eadem carta contentas, hæc optinenda in liberam elemosinam etc., et quiete de omni Tementale, Danegelda, et omnibus auxiliis et assisis et geldis, et omnibus consuetudinibus et occasionibus et placitis, et de omni servicio terreno quod sibi et successoribus unquam pertinuit, per cartam prædictam, quam hic profert et quæ hoc testatur: et dicit quod virtute cartæ prædictæ ipse et omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui,

[1] *Intromittat.*

a tempore confectionis cartæ prædictæ hucusque quieti fuerunt, in maneriis prædictis, de expeditatione canum, et de omnibus aliis assisis forestæ prædictæ; et hoc præparatus est verificare per ministros ejusdem forestæ. Ideo inquiratur veritas per eosdem etc. Qui, scil., forestarii, viridarii et regardatores, ad hoc onerati et jurati, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod a tempore quo non extat memoria semper præsentatum fuit ad attachiamenta istius forestæ de canibus prædicti Abbatis et prædecessorum suorum de maneriis suis del Marreys non expeditatis, et aliquando ministri ejusdem forestæ accesserunt ibidem ad canes prædictos videndos, set idem Abbas nec aliquis prædecessorum suorum unquam aliquid solverunt, seu finem fecerunt cum eis, pro ipsis non expeditatis, et licet idem Abbas vel prædecessores sui amerciati fuissent hac de causa, tamen aliquando per donum[1] suum Custodi Castri, vel ejus locum tenenti, qui pro tempore fuerit, datum, et aliquando per favorem eorundem, nichil solverunt. Ideo dictum est eidem Abbati quod expectet inde judicium suum hic die Lunæ proximum post mensem Paschæ etc. Ad quem diem, apud Pykerynge, coram præfatis Ricardo de Wylughby et Johanne de Shardelowe venit prædictus Abbas per attornatum suum, et super hoc datus est eis dies hic, die Jovis proximum post Octabas Purificationis B. Mariæ, de judicio suo inde audiendo etc. Ad quem diem, apud Pykeryng, coram prædicto Johanne de Hambury venit Ricardus de la Pole et protulit breve Domini Regis patens, quod alibi irrotulatur, per quod breve Dominus Rex constituit ipsum Ricardum loco prædicti Johannis de Shardelowe ad Itinerandum in foresta ista, simul cum aliis Justiciariis duobus, vel uno eorum. Mandavit etiam Dominus Rex quoddam breve clausum præfatis Justiciariis duobus, vel uni eorum, de ipso Ricardo de la Pole in socium, loco prædicti Johannis de Shardelowe, admittendum, quod similiter alibi irrotulatur: virtute cujus brevis prædictus Johannes de Hambury admissit prædictum Ricardum de la Pole, loco prædicti Johannis de Shardelowe, in socium, ad præmissa faciendum etc. Et prædictus Abbas venit per attornatum suam: Et datus est ei dies hic etc., die Mercurii proximum post festum Ascensionis Domini, de judicio suo in hac parte audiendo. Ad quem diem loquela prædicta remansit sine die per absentiam Justiciariorum etc. Postea Dominus Rex mandavit præfato Ricardo de Wylughby, Roberto de Hungerford, Johanne de Hambury, et Ricardo de la Pole breve suum de Itinere prædicto resumendo, quod quidem breve alibi in isto Itinere irrotulatur: Ita quod placita et processus ejusdem Itineris inchoata et non discussa essent hic ad hunc diem etc., scil., die Lunæ proximum post festum S. Andreæ Apostoli, A° r. Domini Regis nunc decimo, in eodem statu quo fuerunt prædicto die Mercurii proximo post festum Ascensionis Domini proximum præteritum, apud Pykeryng, quo die remanserunt sine die per absentiam Justiciariorum prædictorum, alibi de mandato Domini Regis exis-

[1] I think this is the right reading.

tentium, ad procedendum ulterius etc., prout etc. Et modo apud Pykerynge, coram præfato Ricardo de Wylughby et Johanne de Hambury, Justiciariis, prædicto die Lunæ proxime post festum S. Andreæ, venit prædictus Abbas resum[ere] in propria persona sua, et petit judicium super veredicto clamii sui prædicti. Et quia manifeste liquet Curiæ per cartam Domini Regis prædictam quod idem Abbas et omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores prædicti Abbatis qui nunc est, quieti esse debent in vasto et pastura subtus Pykeryng, in quibus maneria prædicta modo situata sunt, de omnibus geldis, consuetudinibus et placitis, et de omni terreno servitio, et omnibus aliis assisis forestæ quæ geld[abiles][1] censentur, tam de expeditatione canum quam de aliis geldis quibuscunque; et compertum est per ministros istius forestæ quod nec Abbas qui nunc est, nec aliquis prædecessorum suorum, unquam aliquid solverunt alicui, sive Regi, sive Comiti qui pro tempore fuerit, a tempore confectionis cartæ prædictæ, sive finem fecerunt pro canibus suis ibidem non expeditatis, et Dominus Rex, per breve suum, mandavit præfatis Justiciariis hic quod ipsi ipsum Abbatem de hujusmodi expeditatione canum infra metas et divisas vastæ et pasturæ prædictarum quietum esse permittant, prout inde quietus esse debet, et ipse et prædecessores sui, Abbates loci prædicti, a tempore confectionis carta prædictæ inde quieti esse consueverunt:—Consideratum est quod idem Abbas eat inde quietus:—Salvo semper jure etc., cum alias inde loqui voluere.—Abbas de Rievalle clamat habere piscariam pro voluntate sua in aqua de Costa a loco ubi le Lowndyke cadit in Costam: Et dicit quod ipse et omnes prædecessores sui, Abbates ejusdem loci, a tempore quo non extat memoria, piscati fuerunt in aqua prædicta per divisas prædictas, tanquam in communi suo, qui pertinet ad liberum tenementum suum quæ est terra hidata de Kekmares et Newstede, et hoc paratus est verificare per ministros ejusdem forestæ. Ideo inquiratur inde veritas per eosdem. Qui, scil., forestarii, viridarii, et regardatores, ad hoc jurati et onerati, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Abbas qui nunc est, similiter omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui, a tempore quo non extat memoria, piscati fuerunt in aqua prædicta de Costa per divisas prædictas, ut in communi suo pertinente ad liberum tenementum suum, quæ est terra hidata in Loftemarrays et Neustede, prout idem Abbas supponit. Ideo idem Abbas prædictam piscariam habeat — Salvo semper jure etc. Nos autem præmissa ad requisitionem Willelmi, nunc Abbatis de Rievalle, tenore præsentium duximus exemplificanda. In cujus etc. T. Rege apud Westm. xiiii die Februarii.

99. [Patent Rolls, 4 Ric. II. [1380], pt. i. m. 35.] De exemplificatione Rievallensi.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. Inspeximus litteras patentes Domini Edwardi, Regis Angliæ, avi nostri, in hæc verba:—Edwardus D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et

[1] Written *geld*.

Aquitaniæ, etc., omnibus . . . salutem. Inspeximus quandam certificationem nobis in Cancellaria nostra etc. [*as in* No. 98 *to the end*]. Inspeximus etiam quandam certificationem nobis in Cancellaria nostra, per Thesaurarium et Camerarium nostros de mandato nostro missam in hæc verba :—Placita Forestæ Henrici, Comitis Lancastriæ, de Pykerynge, tenta apud Pykerynge coram Ricardo de Wylughby, Roberto de Hungerford et Johanne de Hambury, Justiciariis ad Itinerandum hac vice, ad placita Forestæ prædictæ in Com. Ebor. assignatis, die Lunæ proximo post festum S. Michaelis, A° r. Regis Edwardi tertii a Conquestu octavo :—Præsentationes super articulis de Foresta apud Pykeryn[ge] coram Ricardo de Wylughby, Roberto de Hungerford et Johanne de Hambury, Justiciariis etc., die Lunæ proximo post festum S. Michaelis, A° regni Regis Edwardi tertii a Conquestu octavo . . . xii Jurati ejusdem forestæ præsentant quod Abbas de Ryevalle piscatus est sæpissime in aquis de Derewent, Costa et Rya, quæ sunt dominicæ aquæ et bundæ Forestæ de Pykerynge, ad dampnum Domini Comitis, nesciunt quo warranto :—Ideo præceptum est Vicecomiti quod venire faciat eum etc. Postea venit prædictus Abbas et dicit quod quidam Eustachius filius Johannis olim, dum mariscus subtus Pykerynge fuit in manibus progenitoris Domini Regis nunc, tenuit in eodem marisco dimidiam carucatam terræ hidatæ quæ nunc est ipsius Abbatis, et infra divisas suas ejusdem marisci, qui quidem mariscus et terra modo sunt maneria de Loftmarreys, Lund, Neustede et Kekmarrey[s], quæ Dominus Henricus secundus, quondam Rex Angliæ, progenitor Domini Regis nunc, dedit Deo et B. Mariæ et Ecclesiæ suæ de Ryevalle . . ., cum pertinenciis suis in pratis, pasturis, in aquis, piscariis et molendinis, et omnibus aliis rebus, per certas metas in eadem carta contentas, ad quæ quidem maneria pertinuit ab antiquo, et de jure pertinere debet, communa piscariæ et communa pasturæ : Unde dicit quod in prædictis aquis de Derewent et Rya, viz., a loco ubi Alverstanbek cadit in Ryam, usque ad locum ubi Costa cadit in Ryam, ipse et omnes prædecessores sui, Abbates loci prædicti, piscati sunt[1] ut in piscaria sua pertinente ad terram prædictam hidatam, et in prædicta aqua de Costa, scil., ubi solum ipsius Abbatis se extendit ex utraque parte ejusdem, idem Abbas et omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui, a tempore quo non extat memoria, piscati sunt, ut in solo suo proprio, tanquam parcella eorundum maneriorum, et in prædicta aqua de Costa, ubi idem Abbas solum habet ex una parte ejusdem, idem Abbas et omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui, semper, a tempore quo non extat memoria, piscati sunt ut in piscaria sua pertinente ad terram hidatam prædictam, quæ nunc est maneria sua prædicta : Et hoc paratus [est] verificare per ministros ejusdem forestæ. Ideo inquiratur inde rei veritas per eosdem. Qui, scil., forestarii, viridarii et regardatores, super præmissis jurati et onerati, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod

[1] See No. 98 towards the end.

Abbas qui nunc est, et similiter omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui, semper a tempore quo non extat memoria, piscati sunt in prædicta aqua de Costa, ubi idem Abbas solum habet ex utraque parte, ut in solo suo proprio, et in prædictis aquis de Derwent et Rya per divisas prædictas, et similiter in prædicta aqua de Costa ubi solum ipsius Abbatis se extendit ex una parte ejusdem aquæ tantum versus Ryam, idem Abbas qui nunc est, et similiter omnes Abbates loci prædicti, prædecessores sui, semper, a tempore quo non extat memoria, piscati sunt in eisdem ut in piscaria sua propria, pertinente ad prædictam terram hidatam, quæ nunc est maneria prædicta, prout idem Abbas superius asserit:—Ideo Abbas inde sine die, salvo semper jure etc. Nos autem litteras et certificationes prædictas, ad requisitionem dilecti nobis in Christo Johannis, nunc Abbatis loci prædicti, tenore præsentium duximus exemplificandum. T. Rege apud Westm. x die Julii.

100. [Patent Rolls. 3 Ric. II. [1380], part 2, m. 4.] De licentia dandi ad manum mortuam.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc., salutem. Licet etc., tamen pro viginti solidis quos dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Rievalle nobis solvit in Hanaperio nostro, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Rogero de Moreton, juniori, Civi Ebor., quod ipse unum mesuagium, cum pertinenciis, in suburbio Ebor., quod de nobis tenet in burgagio Civitatis prædictæ, dare possit et assignare præfato Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci, Habendum . . . eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis, ad dicendam qualibet die quandam collectam ad missam B. Mariæ in Ecclesia ipsa Abbatis et Conventus B. Mariæ de Rievalle pro anima ipsius Rogeri, cum ab hac luce migraverit, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum imperpetuum: Et eisdem Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi mesuagium prædictum . . . a præfato Rogero recipere possint et tenere, sibi et successoribus suis prædictis, imperpetuum, sicut prædictum est, tenore præsentium, similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto prædicto, seu eo quod dictum mesuagium de nobis tenetur in burgagio, ut prædictum est, non obstantibus, nolentes quod prædictus Rogerus vel hæredes sui, aut præfati Abbas et Conventus, seu successores sui, ratione statuti prædicti aut aliorum præmissorum, per nos vel hæredes nostros seu ministros nostros, vel hæredum nostrorum, quoscunque, occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur. In cujus rei testimonium etc. T. Rege apud Westm. xix die Aprilis.

101. [Inq. ad Quod damnum,[1] 14 Ric. II. [1390], No. 104.]—Inquisitio capta apud Ebor. ultimo die Augusti A° r. Regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum Angliæ quarto decimo, coram Willelmo Frost, Escaetore dicti Domini Regis in Com. Ebor., virtute cujusdam brevis dicti Domini Regis et huic Inquisitioni consuti, per

[1] Writ directing the inquisition dated at Westminster, 9 May, 13 Ric. II.

sacramentum Thomæ de Swyntona, Willelmi de Hovyngham, Johannis Ashlyon, Johannis Persay, Roberti Persay, Thomæ de Gaunthorpe, Johannis de Clay, Thomæ Holme, Johannis Wodcoke, Johannis del Seler, Thomæ de Nuby, et Thomæ Gruer:—Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec præjudicium dicti Domini Regis, nec aliorum, [quod] idem Dominus Rex concedit Stephano de Harlethorpe, Johanni de Clyveland, Willelmo de Butterwyk, et Willelmo Peche quod ipsi unum mesuagium, quatuor bovatas terræ, et tres acras, et duas partes octo acrarum prati, cum pertinenciis, in Bulford, dare possint et assignare dilectis dicto Domino Regi in Christo, Abbati et Conventui de Revalle, Habendum . . . sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum, in partem satisfactionis terrarum, tenementorum et reddituum ad valorem decem librarum per annum, quæ Dominus Edwardus, nuper Rex Angliæ, avus dicti Domini Regis nunc, per litteras suas patentes eisdem Abbati et Conventui, tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris et tenementis quæ de ipso avo dicti Domini Regis nunc tenebant in capite, concessit adquirenda, et eisdem Stephano, Johanni, Willelmo, et Willelmo quod ipsi concedere possint quod tertia pars prædictarum octo acrarum prati, cum pertinenciis, quam Thomas Meryngton et Johanna, uxor ejus, tenent ad vitam ipsius Johannæ, et quæ, post mortem ejusdem Johanne, ad præfatos Stephanum, Johannem, Willelmum et Willelmum reverti deberet, post mortem ejusdem Johannæ remaneat præfatis Abbati et Conventui—Tenendum sibi et successoribus suis prædictis, una cum prædictis messuagio, terra, tribus acris, et duabus partibus prati, in partem satisfactionis terrarum, tenementorum et reddituum prædictorum, sicut prædictum est, in perpetuum. Item dicunt quod prædicta mesuagium, terra et pratum tenentur de præfatis Abbate et Conventu per fidelitatem, et per servicium unius paris cirotecarum, ad festum Paschæ annuatim solvendum, pro omnibus serviciis. Item dicunt quod prædicta messuagium, terra, tres acræ, et duæ partes valent per annum, in omnibus exitibus, juxta verum valorem earundem, viginti et tres solidos argenti, et prædicta tertia pars valet per se per annum, in omnibus exitibus suis, tres solidos et octo denarios argenti. Item dicunt quod prædicti Abbas et Conventus tenent prædicta mesuagium, terram et pratum de Comite Marescallo, ut parcellam manerii de Bulfordia, de manerio suo de Hovyngham. Item dicunt quod prædicti Abbas et Conventus et præfatus Comes sunt medii inter præfatum Dominum Regem nunc, et præfatos Stephanum, Johannem, Willelmum et Willelmum de messuagio, terra et prato prædictis; et quod non sunt aliqui alii medii inter præfatum Dominum Regem et præfatos Stephanum, Johannem, Willelmum et Willelmum de messuagio, terra, et prato prædictis. Item dicunt quod nulla alia terra seu tenementa remanent eisdem Stephano, Johanni, Willelmo et Willelmo, ultra donationem, assignationem et concessionem prædictas, in Com. prædicto, quæ de aliquo tenentur vel quæ extendi

possunt ad aliqua onera[1] vel consuetudines in dicto brevi contenta facienda vel sustinenda. In cujus etc., præsentibus prædicti jurati sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die, loco et anno supradictis.

102. [Close Rolls. 17[2] Edw. IV. [147$\frac{7}{8}$], m. 15 d.]—Willelmus Spenser, Abbas Monasterii B. Mariæ Rievallis et ejusdem loci Conventus . . . Johanni Scrop, Domino de Bolton, Willelmo Hastynges, Domino de Hastynges, Edmundo Hastynges, Johanni Pykering, Militibus,[3] Willelmo Overtona, Johanni Hewyk, Laurencio Kyghley, Armigeris, Willelmo Crawcestre et Thomæ Wyldon, Valettis, grangiam Manerii de West Newton, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, ut profert, supradictis Johanni, Willelmo etc., et assignatis suis, durante vita naturali præfati Willelmi, Abbatis Monasterii prædicti, absque impetitione vasti . . . Reddendo inde nobis, Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle prædictis, et successoribus nostris, in festo S. Georgii Martiris sex solidos et octo denarios ad pitanciam Conventui, annuatim, si petatur, pro omnibus sæcularibus serviciis et demandis [*clause of warranty; and further it proceeds*] Johanni Scrop, Domino de Bolton, Willelmo Hastynges, etc. [*as above*] quendam annualem redditum viginti librarum sterlingorum, exeuntem de omnibus terris et tenementis suis, cum suis pertinenciis, locatis in Crosby Grange in Com. Ebor., Habendum et percipiendum prædictum annualem redditum præfatis Johanni, etc., et assignatis suis, annuatim, durante vita naturali prædicti Willelmi Spenser, Abbatis Monasterii supradicti, ad festa Pentecostes et S. Martini, æquis portionibus [*in case of the rent being in arrear, power to the grantees to enter upon* Crosby Grange, *and lands called* lez Maresse, *and to distrain*]. Datum, pro parte nostra, in Domo nostra Capitulari de Revalle, ultimo die mensis Julii coram hiis T. Magistro Thoma Tanfelde, Thoma Conyhers, Henrico Temple, et aliis multis, A. D. millesimo quadringesimo septuagesimo primo.

103. [Patent Rolls, 8 Edw. II. [1315], part 2, m. 27.] Pro Abbate et Conventu de Revalle.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc., salutem. Donationem, concessionem et confirmationem quas dilectus et fidelis noster, Henricus le Scrope[4] per scriptum suum fecit dilectis nobis in

[1] The *onera* and *consuetudines* are "in sectis, visibus franciplegii, auxiliis, talliagiis, vigiliis, finibus, redemptionibus, amerciamentis, et tributionibus, et aliis quibuscunque oneribus emergentibus." The licence granted consequent on the finding of this last Inquisition is dated at Westminster, 14 Ric. II.—(Patent Rolls, 14 Ric. II. part 2, m. 33.)

[2] The deed itself bears the actual date 1471. The 17th of Edw. IV. would be either 1477 or 1478. It may be that the numerals 17 are written by mistake for 11, or that in the Records of seven years later a copy of the present document was entered. The date 1471 is of importance in connection with the period during which, and the circumstances under which, William Spenser was Abbot of Rievaulx.

[3] *Millitibus.*

[4] See No. CXLV[x] and note. This is the royal confirmation of the transaction therein recorded, and referred to in the note.

Christo . . . Abbati et Conventui de Rievalle de uno mesuagio, octo toftis, una bercaria et quatuordecim bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Neusom super Tese, in Episcopatu Dunelm., in excambium pro tribus mesuagiis, una bovata et quadraginta acris terræ, triginta acris prati, viginti et una acris bosci, cum pertinentiis, in Bellerby, eidem Henrico per dictos Abbatem et Conventum in feodo dandis et concedendis, ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante, concedimus et confirmamus sicut scriptum prædictum rationabiliter testatur. In cujus etc. Teste Rege. Apud Westm. x die Martii. Per finem viginti solidorum.

[Extracts from Archbishops' Registers at York.]

104. [Wickwaine, lxxv. [1279].]—Willelmus. . . . dilecto et præcordiali sibi in Christo Jacobo Cummino, Canonico Cycestrensi, procuratori Magistri Johannis de Camessane, Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Apeltun, salutem cum dilectione semper sincera. Volentes quod bona supradicti domini tui augeantur prosperius et concrescant, tibi mandamus quatinus omnia spiritualia et temporalia spectantia ad eundem dominum tuum in præfata Ecclesia in curam et custodiam tuam fideliter et integre reassumas, non obstante aliqua contradictione firmæ, obligatione, conventione seu contractu Abbatem et monachos de Ryevalle contingentibus. Volumus etiam quod de [*illegible*] hactenus sequestrata iidem et monachi tibi satisfaciant et respondeant requisiti. Et hoc eisdem tenore præsentium nuntiamus. Vale. Dat. apud Northwell, vi Kal. Augusti, Pontificatus nostri A° primo.

105. [Corbridge, f. xxiii. [1300].]—Commissio facta Fratri Jacobo, Custodi Ecclesiæ de Skardbourghe, ad absolvendum Abbatem de Ripeualle, et ad dispensandum cum eodem super contributione facta Regi contra novam constitutionem Domini Papæ.

Thomas etc., dilecto in Christo filio, Fratri Jacobo, Monacho Monasterii Cistercii, Custodi Ecclesiæ de Skardbourghe, Cisterc. Ordinis, nostræ dioeceseos, salutem, . . . Littera Venerabilis Patris etc., Venerabili in Christo Patri, D. Gr. Archiepiscopo Ebor., vel ejus Vicario in Spiritualibus, Frater Mathæus, miseratione Divina, Portuensis et Sancti Ruffini Episcopus, salutem etc. Exhibita nobis ex parte Abbatis Monasterii de Ripeualle, . . . petitio continebat quod ipse olim, non voluntarie, set vi et metu, qui cadere poterat in constantem, nunciis valitoribus seu collectoribus Regis Angliæ tallias et collectas, seu alias subventiones, persolvit, propter quod excommunicationis incurrit sententiam in tales per constitutionem novam Domini Papæ generaliter promulgatam; et sicut legatus, non in contemptum clavium set per simplicitatis errorem, divina celebravit officia, et alias se ingessit eisdem, super quibus fecit humiliter supplicari sibi per Sedem Apostolicam misericorditer provi-

deri:—Nos igitur, auctoritate Domini Papæ, cujus primarie curam gerimus, vobis committimus quatinus, si est ita, per vos vel per alium Abbatem illum a dictæ excommunicationis sententia, juxta formam Ecclesiæ, absolvatis; et proviso quod semper super hoc Domini Papæ et Romanæ Ecclesiæ mandatis parebit, eoque ad tempus, prout expedire videritis, a suorum ordinum executione suspenso, demum suffragantibus sibi meritis super irregularitate dicto modo contracta, si aliud non obsistat, cum ipso misericorditer dispensetis. Datum Laterani iiii Idus Martii, Pont. Domini Bonifacii Papæ VIII^{vi} a^{o} vi^{to}.—Quarum auctoritate litterarum vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus, si est ita, ipsum auctoritate nobis in hac parte commissa a præfatæ excommunicationis sententia, juxta formam Ecclesiæ, absolvatis, et recepto ab ipso primitus juramento quod semper super hoc Domini Papæ et Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ mandatis parebit, cum ipso, prout expedire videritis, a suorum ordinum executione suspenso super irregularitate dicto modo contracta, juxta formam litterarum misericorditer dispensetis. Valete. Datum apud Lanum iiii Idus Junii, A^{o} Gr. M^{o} ccc^{o} et Pontificatus nostri primo.

106. [Greenfield.] Contra[1] Abbatem et Conventum Ryevallenses [1308].—Viginti et septimo die Januarii, A^{o} Gr. M^{o} ccc^{o} viii^{o}, apud Wilton, coram nobis Willelmo, etc., in negotio ex officio moto contra Religiosos viros, Abbatem et Conventum de Ryevalle, contra jus commune decimam garbarum de septem carucatis terræ in parochia Ecclesiæ de Thorntona, decimam de ducentis bidentibus[2] et quinque tretentis[2] in eadem parochia; item decimam de tribus carucatis terræ infra parochiam Ecclesiæ de Kirkeby Misperton; similiter decimam centum bidentium in eadem parochia; item decimam garbarum et feni de cultura quæ vocatur Scaltona crescentium in parochia Ecclesiæ de Scaltona, in gravem et enormem læsionem ecclesiarum prædictarum percipientes, occupantes atque tenentes, ac ad refectionem, constructionem, reparationem ecclesiæ de Kirkeby Misperton prædictæ, seu eidem alia onera incumbentia, quatenus eosdem contingunt, una cum cæteris parochianis conferre seu contribuere contradicentes,[3] vocatos peremptorie ad eandem diem ad exhibendum et ostendendum pro termino præciso et peremptorio, quicquid haberent canonicum super dictarum decimarum

[1] This will be seen to be an extract of very considerable interest, and in more particulars than one; for it puts precisely before us the extent of the interest possessed by the Convent, at the date assigned, in the several places specified; over and above minor matters noted.

[2] Sheep in their second year, and sheep in their third year. The provincial equivalents for these words, still extant in some districts of the North (see Peacock's *Lonsdale Glossary*) are *twinter* and *thrinter*. Halliwell, however, gives the word *twinter* as meaning a "two-years-old *beast*"; but erroneously.

[3] This refusal on the part of the Convent to be contributory to either the restoration, repair, or rebuilding of the parish church of Kirkby Misperton may not be without its interest in the parochial history of the said place.

perceptione seu occupatione, et faciendum ulterius et recipiendum in dicto negotio et illud contingentibus, et super omnibus supradictis, quod justitia suaderet, per fratrem Willelmum de Heyningtona, commonachum eorundem, procuratorem suum legitime constitutum, comparentes, proposita ex parte eorundem quadam proportione in scriptis, item exhibitis ex parte eorundem septem bullis, una Alexandri Papæ tertii, altera Gregorii Papæ IX., tertia Alexandri Papæ IIII^ti^, quarta Innocentii Papæ IIII., quinta Bonifacii Papæ VIII., sexta Honorii Papæ III., septima Innocentii Papæ IIII., et octava Alexandri quinti, factisque copiis earundem et examinatis de quibusdam, scil., bullis, plene de aliquibus etc. super clausulis contentis in eis quibus uti voluerint, præfiximus eis diem Mercurii in prima ebdomada Quadragesimæ, in nostra Ebor. Ecclesia, coram Officiali nostro Ebor. et Archidiacono Notingeham, nostris commissariis specialibus in hac parte, ad faciendum super propositis et exhibitis, ac ulterius in negotio, quod est justum.

107. [Greenfield.] Contra Abbatem et Conventum de Rievalle. —Secundo die juridico post festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno eodem [1308?] in Ecclesia S. Sepulcri de Scartheburghe, Abbate et Conventu de Ryevalle contra jus commune grossas decimas in parochiali Ecclesia de Byngley percipientibus et occupantibus, coram nobis, Willelmo etc., ad eundem diem convocatis in forma qua proximo scripto, per fratrem Willelmum de Heylington, commonachum eorundem, procuratorem suum, comparentibus, nichilque ex parte dictorum Religiosorum exhibito vel ostenso, ut supra, isto termino peremptorie præfiximus etc. octavum diem Novembris, ubicunque etc., ad exhibendum et ostendendum quicquid pro se habent canonicum in præmissis. Quo die, ad Cawod, dictos Religiosos non comparentes expectavimus de die in diem, usque in crastinam, quo die ibidem dictis Religiosis—Abbate, scil., præter hanc protestationem emittente quod per aliquam comparitionem seu exhibitionem faciendam noluit nec intendit privilegiis Ordini suo a Sede Apostolica indultis aut concessis in aliquo derogare; Conventu vero per procuratorem prædictum ut supra, comparentibus, præfiximus eis xv^am^ diem Januarii, coram Officiali nostro Ebor. in nostra Ebor. Ecclesia ad faciendum tunc essent[1] . . . Nos enim etc.

108. [Melton f. ccxxix [1318].] Litteræ Regni ad inquirendum de Temporalibus Abbatum de Bellalanda et Rievalle et aliorum.—Edwardus, D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ, Venerabili in Christo patri, Willelmo, eadem Gratia Archiepiscopo Ebor., Angliæ primati, salutem. Cum nuper, pro eo quod pluria beneficia ecclesiasticis et temporalibus spiritualibus annexa in Diocesi vestra per hostiles aggressus Scottorum, inimicorum et rebellium nostrorum, vastata fuerant et destructa, per quod de

[1] The entry is illegible at this point.

decima nobis per dominum summum Pontificem nuper concessa nobis de dictis beneficiis et temporalibus spiritualibus annexis responderi non poterat juxta taxationem decimæ nuper currentis, prout alias fieri consuevit, vobis mandaverimus quod super valore omnium beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum infra dictam diocesim vestram, et etiam temporalium prælatorum, quæ taliter fuerant vastata, et quæ ad decimam inter spiritualia taxari consueverant, taxari faceretis, et collectoribus decimæ in eadem diocesi vestra de taxationibus hujusmodi, cum factæ essent, constare faceretis ut ipsi decimam illam juxta taxationem hujusmodi ad opus nostrum levare possent, et nichilominus taxationes illas, cum plenius factæ essent, Thesaurario et Baronibus nostris de Scaccario mitteretis: Ac, per petitionem dilectorum nobis in Christo, Abbatum de Rievalle et de Bellalanda, et aliorum qui hujusmodi beneficia et temporalia destructa in dicta diocesi vestra habent, ut dicitur, coram nobis et concilio nostro exhibitam accepimus quod, licet vos plura beneficia ecclesiastica et temporalia spiritualibus annexa in dicta Diocesi vestra taliter vastata et destructa, virtute mandati nostri prædicti, de novo taxari feceritis, beneficia tamen hujusmodi et temporalia prædictorum Abbatum et aliorum, pro eo quod asseritis vos commissionem vestram, per quam hujusmodi taxationem fieri fecistis, Thesaurario, et Baronibus nostris de Scaccario liberasse, de novo taxare hucusque omisistis, in ipsorum Abbatum et aliorum dispendium non modicum et gravamen, super quo nobis supplicarunt ut eis de remedio faciamus provideri. Nos, supplicationem eorundem annuentes in hac parte, vobis mandamus quod si vobis constare poterit aliqua hujusmodi beneficia ecclesiastica seu temporalia prædictorum Abbatum, aut aliorum, in dicta diocesi vestra adhuc remanere de novo taxanda, tunc ea de novo taxari faciatis, et collectoribus decimæ in eadem diocesi vestra de taxationibus hujusmodi, cum factæ fuerint, constare faceretis, ut ipsi decimam illam juxta taxationem hujusmodi levare possint, et nichilominus taxationes illas, cum plenius factæ fuerint, præfatis Thesaurario et Baronibus mittatis, et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Ebor. xxix die Novembris A° r. nostri xii°.

109. [Thoresby, f. 178.] Acquietantia Abbatis de Rievalle.—Memorand. quod, sub dato xxiiii die Septembris, A. D. M° ccc° lx°, Abbas et Conventus de Ryevalle habuerunt unam acquietantiam pro procuratione sua debita, ratione primi adventus Domini, sub eisdem forma et tenore verborum prout Prior de Wattona habuit in casu consimili, prout patet in Archidiaconatu Est Riding.

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THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR MD.CCC.LXXXVIII.

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THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR MD.CCC.LXXXVIII.

SINCE the last Report was issued, the work of the Surtees Society has been uneventful. The List of Members shews that it rests upon a firm basis, including as it does more than one hundred libraries and public institutions. The Council have had no occasion to regret their determination to limit the number of Subscribers to 350.

Of the original Members of the Society who were elected more than half a century ago, Dr. Whitley is the only survivor, whilst not many more than a dozen remain of those who joined us during the first twenty years of our existence. Such changes are inevitable. We are very proud of the loyalty of the great majority of our Members. In very many cases Membership has lasted for a life, and then the son has taken the place of his father.

Since the last Report was issued, the Correspondence of Dr. Stukeley, and the Memorials of Ripon, in two volumes, have been concluded. We have also brought out a second volume of Yorkshire Diaries, and a fifth volume of that most valuable work, the Testamenta Eboracensia. The last three works which we have issued are conspicuous for their variety as well as for their interest. They comprise a volume of ancient Churchwardens' Accompts, which may serve as a sample of a vast quantity of documents of the same class; the Chartulary of the Abbey of Rievaulx in Yorkshire, famous for its romantic position as well as for its history; and, lastly, a selection from the Halmote Court Rolls of the Prior and Convent of Durham, in the fourteenth century.

These documents are highly illustrative of the social life and position of the farmers and labourers in the county of Durham at a very early period, and throw a flood of light upon the ancient village communities with which they were associated.

The volumes in progress, as will be seen from the list, are not inferior to their predecessors either in novelty or value. The Secretary has also been engaged for more than thirty years on the preparation of a Glossary of Northern Words, from the earliest times to the beginning of the eighteenth century. His object was, primarily, to present to the Members of the Society an explanatory catalogue of the ancient English words which occur in our publications, but this design has been extended so as to include all other Northern words of a like character which have occurred to him in the course of his reading, chiefly among unpublished materials. It is proposed to issue, tentatively, the words under the letter A, to seek the opinion of the Members of the Society, and, if possible, to secure their assistance. Mr. Lawley has already rendered most kind and valuable help, and others, no doubt, will follow his example. The work will be a word-list, giving the meanings where they can be ascertained, without entering upon the knotty question of derivations. That may safely be left to Dr. J. H. Murray and his learned associates, to whom the publication of such a work as the present would be a most welcome boon.

THE SURTEES SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834,

In honour of the late Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esquire, the author of the History of the County Palatine of Durham, and in accordance with his pursuits and plans; having for its object the publication of inedited Manuscripts, illustrative of the intellectual, the moral, the religious, and the social condition of those parts of England and Scotland, included on the east between the Humber and the Frith of Forth, and on the west between the Mersey and the Clyde, a region which constituted the ancient Kingdom of Northumbria.

NEW RULES AGREED UPON IN 1849; REVISED 1863.

I.—The Society shall consist of not more than three hundred and fifty members.

II.—There shall be a Patron of the Society, who shall be President.

III.—There shall be twenty-four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and two Treasurers.

IV.—The Patron, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, and the Treasurers shall form the Council, any five of whom, including the Secretary and a Treasurer, shall be a quorum competent to transact the business of the Society.

V.—The twenty-four Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, and the Treasurers shall be elected at a general meeting, to continue in office for three years, and be capable of re-election.

VI.—Any vacancies in the office of Secretary or Treasurers shall be provisionally filled up by the Council, subject to the approbation of the next general meeting.

VII.—Three meetings of the Council shall be held in every year, on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, and December; and the place and hour of meeting shall be fixed by the Council, and communicated by the Secretary to the members of the Council.

VIII.—The meeting in June shall be the anniversary, to which all the members of the Society shall be convened by the Secretary.

IX.—The Secretary shall convene extraordinary meetings of the Council, on a requisition to that effect, signed by not less than five members of the Council, being presented to him.

X.—Members may be elected by ballot at any of the ordinary meetings, according to priority of application, upon being proposed in writing by three existing members. One black ball in ten shall exclude.

XI.—Each member shall pay in advance to the Treasurer the annual sum of one guinea. If any member's subscription shall be in arrear for two years, and he shall neglect to pay his subscription after having been reminded by the Treasurer, he shall be regarded as having ceased to be a member of the Society.

XII.—The money raised by the Society shall be expended in publishing such compositions, in their original language, or in a translated form, as come within the scope of this Society, without limitation of time with reference to the period of their respective authors. All editorial and other expenses to be defrayed by the Society.

XIII.—One volume, at least, in a closely-printed octavo form, shall be supplied to each member of the Society every year, free of expense.

XIV.—If the funds of the Society in any year will permit, the Council shall be at liberty to print and furnish to the members, free of expense, any other volume or volumes of the same character, in the same or a different form.

XV.—The number of copies of each publication, and the selection of a printer and publisher, shall be left to the Council, who shall also fix the price at which the copies, not furnished to members, shall be sold to the public.

XVI.—The armorial bearings of Mr. Surtees, and some other characteristic decoration connecting the Society with his name, shall be used in each publication.

XVII.—A list of the officers and members, together with an account of the receipts and expenses of the Society, shall be made up every year to the time of the annual meeting, and shall be submitted to the Society to be printed and published with the next succeeding volume.

XVIII.—No alteration shall be made in these rules, except at an annual meeting. Notice of any such alteration shall be given, at least as early as the ordinary meeting of the Council immediately preceding, to be communicated to each member of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SURTEES SOCIETY,

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE SALE PRICES.

N.B.—Of several of these Volumes the number of copies on hand is very small; some will not be sold except to Members of the Society under certain conditions, and all applications for them must be made to the Secretary.

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Sidney Oldall Addy, Sheffield. 7th December, 1880.
William Aldam, Frickley Hall, Doncaster. 13th December, 1862.
William Amhurst Tyssen Amherst, M.P., Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk. 1st December, 1868.
John Reed Appleton, F.S.A., Western Hill, Durham. 15th December, 1859.
George John Armytage, F.S.A., Clifton Woodhead, Brighouse. 2nd June, 1868.

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Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Danby, Yarm. 7th December, 1869. (*Vice-President*, 1888.)
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J. E. Backhouse, Middleton-Tyas, Richmond. 5th June, 1877.
E. B. Wheatley Balme, Cote Walls, Mirfield. 8th December, 1863.
Rev. J. Barmby, B.D., Pittington, Durham. 4th March, 1873. (*Vice-President*, 1888.)
J. W. Barnes, F.S.A., Durham. 7th March, 1865. (*Vice-President*, 1870–88. *Treasurer*, 1882–3.)
Rev. Thomas Bayly, Weaverthorpe, York. 1st March, 1887.
George Bell, York Street, Covent Garden, London. 1st March, 1864.
Rev. W. R. Bell, Mickleton Vicarage, Darlington. 1st June, 1869.
R. C. Bickersteth, Bondgate Green, Ripon. 7th December, 1886.
Edmund Bishop, St. Gregory's Monastery, Downside, Bath. 1st December, 1874.
Robert Blair, South Shields. 4th December, 1877.
John Booth, Durham. 18th June, 1862. (*Vice-President* and *Local Secretary*, 1864–88.)
Rev. W. Consitt Boulter, F.S.A., Inchgarth, Malvern Link. 1st June, 1869.
Robert Bowes, Cambridge. 5th March, 1878.
H. M. Bowser, Bishop Auckland. 4th December, 1883.
The Ven. Archdeacon Boyd, M.A., Arncliffe, Skipton-in-Craven. 7th March, 1865.
Rev. J. R. Boyle, Thorn Cottage, Low Fell, Gateshead. 2nd December, 1888.
The Viscount Boyne, Brancepeth Castle, Durham. 4th June, 1873.
Thomas Boynton, Norman House, Bridlington Quay. 2nd December, 1884.
George Bradley, Aketon Hall, Pontefract. 4th December, 1883.
Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield. 14th December, 1860. (*Vice-President*, 1881–8.)
Douglas Brown, Q.C., Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton. 11 March, 1858.
Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A., etc., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 6th June, 1856.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. 7th December, 1886.
George Buchanan, Whitby. 6th June, 1876.
Rev. E. Buckler, St. Dominic's Priory, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 5th March, 1889.
Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., Middleton Cheney, Banbury. 13th March, 1851.
Robert Anthony Burrell, Fairthorne, Botley, Hants. 17th June, 1861.
The Marquess of Bute, Mount Stuart, Rothesay, Isle of Bute. 5th March, 1889.
Arthur H. Cadogan, Brinkburn High House, Morpeth. 4th December, 1888.
Rev. Thomas Calvert, B.A., 15 Albany Villas, Hove, Brighton. 13th December, 1862.
The Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York. 2nd December, 1879.
William Carr, M.A., Little Gomersal, Leeds. 5th December, 1865.
J. J. Cartwright, Public Record Office, London. 4th December, 1883.
S. J. Chadwick, Lyndhurst, Oxford Road, Dewsbury. 6th December, 1881.
William Chadwick, Arksey, Doncaster. 5th December, 1865.
J. E. F. Chambers, The Hurst, Alfreton, Derbyshire. 7th December, 1869.
H. M. Chapman, St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury. 6th June, 1882.
J. H. Chapman, 38 St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, London. 6th March, 1877.
Thomas Chorlton, 32 Brazenose Street, Manchester. 2nd December, 1879.
Edward Thomas Clark, Cowick, Selby. 7th December, 1880.
G. D. A. Clark, Belford Hall, Belford. 1st December, 1874.
T. Sinclair Clarke, Knedlington Manor, Howden. 1st March, 1887.
J. W. Clay, Rastrick, Brighouse. 2nd June, 1868.
John Clayton, The Chesters, Hexham. 8th December, 1853.

The Duke of Cleveland, Raby Castle, Staindrop. September 1841.
Francis Collins, M.D., Fulford, York. 7th December, 1886.
Thomas Comber, Leighton, Parkgate, Chester. 1st June, 1875.
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Robert Richardson Dees, Wallsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 15th December, 1859.
James Norton Dickons, Bradford. 4th June, 1873.
E. R. Dodsworth, York. 3rd March, 1885.
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Robert Charles Hope, Albion Crescent, Scarborough. 4th December, 1883.
W. H. St. John Hope, Rochester. 4th December, 1883.
The Lord Hotham, Dalton Holme, Hull. 3rd December, 1872.
The Lord Houghton, Fryston Hall, Pontefract. 30th December, 1858.
R. Hovenden, Heathcote Park, Hill Road, Croydon. 5th March, 1889.
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Henry Arthur Hudson, Clifton, York. 7th March, 1865.
William Essington Hughes, 89 Alexandra Road, St. John's Wood, London. 7th March, 1865.
Edward Hutchinson, Darlington. 7th December, 1869.
Joseph Hutchinson, Durham. 6th December, 1864.
Joshua H. Hutchinson, 42 Lancaster Gate, London. 5th March, 1878.
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Rev. F. W. Jackson, Ebberston, Scarborough. 4th March, 1884.
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Henry Jenkyns, Riverside, Palace Road, East Moulsey. 4th March, 1879.
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John Henry Le Keux, Durham. 13th December, 1861.
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Rev. C. Knowles, Wintringham, Brigg. 1st December, 1874.
The Very Rev. W. C. Lake, D.D., Dean of Durham. 1st March, 1870. (*Vice-President*, 1870-88.)
W. T. Lancaster, 35 Caledonian Road, Leeds. 4th December, 1883.
The Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lawley, M.A., Spurfield, Exminster, Exeter. 8th December, 1863. (*Vice-President*, 1888.)
William Lawton, Nunthorp, York. 1st March, 1870.
Edward Leadbitter, The Spital, Hexham. 1st December, 1874.
J. D. Leader, Oakburn, Broomhall Park, Sheffield. 7th December, 1875.
Rev. Thomas Lees, Wreay Vicarage, Carlisle. 6th June, 1871.
William Lees, 10 Norfolk Street, Manchester. 1st December, 1874.
LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
The University of Aberdeen. 1st March, 1881.
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. 5th June, 1883.
The Queen's College, Belfast. 7 December 1886.
The Imperial Library, Berlin. 14th March, 1863.
The Birmingham Free Library. 3rd March, 1874.
The Blackburn Public Library. 7th December, 1886.

Libraries and Public Institutions (*continued*):

The Bolton Public Library. 4th March, 1884.
The Boston Athenæum, U.S.A. 1st March, 1870.
The Peabody Institute, Boston, U.S.A. 4th March, 1873.
The Boston Public Library, U.S.A. 7th December, 1886.
The Bradford Free Library. 5th June, 1883.
The Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, New York. 1st March, 1887.
Christ's College, Cambridge. 13th December, 1862.
Trinity College, Cambridge. 5th June, 1866.
The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. 4th December, 1883.
The Dean and Chapter of Chester. 1st March, 1887.
The Chicago Public Library, U.S.A. 1st March, 1887.
The Royal Library at Copenhagen. 14th March, 1863.
The Darlington Public Library. 2nd June, 1885.
The Public Library, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. 7th June, 1887.
The Doncaster Public Library. 4th December, 1883.
The National Library of Ireland, Dublin. 3rd June, 1884.
The Dean and Chapter of Durham. 1st June, 1869.
The University of Durham. 16th June, 1858.
The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. 13th March, 1851.
The Signet Library, Edinburgh. 6th December, 1864.
The University of Edinburgh. 5th June, 1883.
The Mitchell Library, Glasgow. 4th December, 1877.
The University of Glasgow. 3rd March, 1874.
The University of Göttingen. 8th December, 1863.
The Halifax Literary and Philosophical Society. 4th March, 1884.
The Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. 1st March, 1887.
The Hull Subscription Library. 14th March, 1862.
The Library of Leeds Grammar School. 5th June, 1883.
The Leeds Library, Commercial Street, Leeds. 11th December, 1856.
The Nicholson Institute, Leek. 2nd December, 1884.
The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. 7th June, 1882.
The Liverpool Athenæum. 6th June, 1855.
The Liverpool Free Library. 3rd March, 1874.
The Society of Antiquaries, London. 1st March, 1864.
The Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London. 12th December, 1861.
The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, London. 2nd June, 1874.
The Guildhall Library, London. 1st December, 1874.
The Lambeth Library. 4th March, 1884.
The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, London. 11th March, 1851.
The London Library, 12 St. James's Square, London. 13th March, 1851.
The Library of the Oratory, South Kensington, London. 7th June, 1881.
The Royal Institution, London. 4th June, 1872.
Sion College, London. December, 1857.
The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. 4th December, 1883.
The Statistical Society, 12 St. James's Square, London. 30th December, 1858.
The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, London. 3rd December, 1867.
The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, London. 1st December, 1868.
The Library, University College, London. 7th December, 1886.
Chetham's Library, Manchester. December, 1857.
The Manchester Free Library. 3rd December, 1867.
Owen's College, Manchester. 7th March, 1871.
The Middlesborough Free Library. 6th March, 1883.
The Royal Library, Munich. 14th March, 1863.
The Public Libraries, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4th December, 1883.
The Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 24th September, 1853.

Libraries and Public Institutions (*continued*):
The Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 17th March, 1853.
The College Library, New Jersey, U.S.A. 1st March, 1887.
The Astor Library, New York. 1st March, 1887.
The Brooklyn Library, New York. 4th December, 1883.
The Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. 4th December, 1883.
The New York State Library, Albany, New York. 1st March, 1887.
The Nottingham Free Library. 1st March, 1881.
St. Mary's College, Oscott. 4th December, 1877.
Exeter College, Oxford. 5th March, 1878.
St. John's College, Oxford. 14th March, 1863.
Magdalen College, Oxford. 18th June, 1862.
Queen's College, Oxford. 2nd March, 1875.
The Library of Ninian's Cathedral, Perth. 6th March, 1883.
The Imperial Library, St. Petersburgh. 14th March, 1863.
The Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 5th December, 1882.
Dr. Shepherd's Library, Preston. 6th December, 1864.
The Dean and Chapter of Ripon. 3rd March, 1874.
The Proprietors of the Ripon Public Rooms. 14th December, 1860.
The Rochdale Public Library. 4th March, 1884.
The Rotherham Free Library. 3rd June, 1884.
The Scarborough Philosophical Society. 7th December, 1860.
The Sheffield Free Library. 1st March, 1881.
The Literary and Philosophical Society, Sheffield. 4th March, 1881.
The South Shields Free Library. 1st June, 1875.
The University of St. Andrew's. 7th December, 1886.
St. John's College, Stonyhurst. 4th March, 1873.
The Sunderland Free Library. 5th June, 1883.
The University of Toronto. 4th December, 1883.
The President of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham. September, 1838.
The Imperial Library, Vienna. 14th March, 1863.
St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Green, Ware. 8th December, 1863.
The Royal Library, Windsor. 7th December, 1886.
The Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock, Vermont, U.S.A. 7th June, 1887.
The Library of the Congress, Washington, U.S.A. 2nd December, 1873.
Yale College, Connecticut, U.S.A. 7th March, 1876.
The Corporation of York. 6th March, 1888.
The Dean and Chapter of York. 13th March, 1857.
The Literary and Philosophical Society, York. 7th December, 1880.
The Subscription Library, York. 16th March, 1861.
The Yorkshire Archæological Association. 3rd March, 1868.
The Yorkshire Architectural Society. 7th March, 1871.

John Lister, Shibden Hall, Halifax. 7th December, 1886.
The Marquis of Londonderry, Wynyard, Durham. 7th December, 1886.
William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, Gateshead. 17th March 1855. (*Vice-President*, 1859–88. *Local Secretary*, 1858–88.)
Rev. Dr. Luard, Registrary of the University of Cambridge. 24th June, 1859. (*Vice-President*, 1878–88.)
Rev. W. C. Lukis, Wath, Ripon. 7th June, 1881.
Rev. Dr. Lumby, Merton House, Grantchester, Cambridge. 5th March, 1872.
Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes, Cambridge. 7th March, 1865.
Samuel Margerison, Calverley Lodge, Leeds. 1st March, 1881.
E. Gleadowe Marshall, Durham. 5th December, 1882.
Rev. J. M. Marshall, Head Master of Durham Grammar School. 5th March, 1889.

James Melrose, Clifton Croft, York. 7th December, 1875.
J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., 15 Dean's Yard, London. 1st December, 1874.
R. Middlemas, Alnwick. 2nd December, 1873.
Samuel Milne Milne, Calverley House, Leeds. 3rd December, 1878.
C. J. T. Moore, Frampton Hall, Boston. 25th February, 1859.
W. W. Morrell, York. 3rd March, 1868.
Walter Morrison, M.P., 77 Cromwell Road, London. 1st March, 1864.
W. Magson Nelson, Wood Lea, Cliff Road, Leeds. 4th June, 1867.
The Lord Bishop of Newcastle, Benwell Towers, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 5th December, 1882.
Thomas S. Noble, Lendal, York. 5th December, 1865.
Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, M.A., Langton Hall, Malton. 12th March, 1852.
The Lord Northbourne, Betteshanger, Sandwich. 5th December, 1865.
The Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle. 6th June, 1865.
John R. Ord, Haughton Hall, Darlington. 30th December, 1858.
The Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett, Wensley Hall, Wensley. 5th March, 1889.
Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., M.A., Christ Church, Oxford. 11th December, 1856.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford. 13th March, 1853. (*Vice-President*, 1869–84. *President*, 1884–8.)
Wm. Page, 3 De Montfort Villas, Forest Hill, London. 1st December, 1885.
Rev. Thomas Parkinson, North Otterington, Northallerton. 5th March, 1872.
Edward Peacock, F.S.A., Bottesford Manor, Brigg. 10th June, 1857.
Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease, Bart., M.P., Hutton Hall, Guisborough. 6th June, 1876.
Richardson Peele, Durham. 1st June, 1869.
Richard Lawrence Pemberton, Hawthorn Tower, Seaham. 13th December, 1855. (*Vice-President*, 1857–88.)
Francis S. Powell, Old Horton Hall, Bradford. 7th June, 1864.
John Proud, Bishop-Auckland, Durham. 6th June, 1871.
Mrs. Pulleine, Clifton Castle, Bedale. 3rd June, 1879.
The Very Rev. Arthur P. Purey-Cust, D.D., Dean of York. 7th December, 1880. (*Vice-President*, 1887–8.)
Rev. James Raine, D.C.L., Canon of York. 12th March, 1852. (*Secretary*, 1854–88.)
Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., Byrom Hall, South Milford, Yorkshire. 14th March, 1862.
Rev. Thomas Randell, Bede College, Durham. 5th March, 1889.
Peter Redpath, Montreal. 6th June, 1876.
Godfrey Rhodes, Westhaugh, Pontefract. 1st March, 1864.
The Marquis of Ripon, Studley Royal, Ripon. 15th December, 1859.
William Rivington, 29 Phillimore Gardens, London. 15th December, 1859.
J. G. Robinson, The Bank, Durham. 3rd June, 1884. (*Treasurer*, 1883–5.)
Rev. Thomas Rogers, M.A., Roxwell Vicarage, Chelmsford. 2nd June, 1874.
Simpson Rostron, 1 Hare Court, Temple, London. 6th March, 1883.
Christopher Rowlandson, Durham. 5th June, 1883.
W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., 64 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. 5th June, 1883.
Wm. H. Sampson, York. 6th December, 1887.
Walter Scott, Holly House, Sunderland. 4th December, 1883.
Simon Thomas Scrope, Danby Hall, Bedale. 16th June, 1858.
M. Sheard, Batley. 7th June, 1887.
Sir George Sitwell, Bart., Scarborough. 2nd December, 1884.
F. W. Slingsby, Red House, Moor Monkton, York. 3rd December, 1878.
Thomas Taylor Smith, Greencroft Park, Lanchester. 4th March, 1873.
George F. Smurthwaite, Richmond, Yorkshire. 4th March, 1879.
George Stephens, Professor of English Literature in the University of Copenhagen. 24th September, 1853.

The Earl of Strathmore, Streatlam Castle, Barnard Castle. 2nd March, 1886.
Charles Freville Surtees, Mainsforth, Ferryhill. 15th December, 1859.
Frederic R. Surtees, Boxley Abbey, Maidstone. 4th December, 1883.
Henry Edward Surtees, The Grove, Bishop-Auckland. 10th June, 1857.
Rev. Scott F. Surtees, M.A., Manor House, Dinsdale-on-Tees, Darlington. 14th December, 1860.
William Edward Surtees, M.A., Tainfield House, Taunton. 15th March, 1860.
Sir John Swinburne, Bart., M.P., Capheaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 5th June, 1866.
John Sykes, M.D., Doncaster. 24th June, 1859.
A. C. Tempest, Coleby Hall, Lincoln. 3rd June, 1879.
W. F. Tempest, Park Hall, Spink Hill, Chesterfield. 4th December, 1866.
F. J. Thairlwall, 169 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London. 3rd December, 1875.
Henry Thompson, 89 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4th June, 1873.
Thomas Charles Thompson, Ashdown Park, East Grinstead. 3rd June, 1884.
William Thwaites, Ripon. 7th June, 1864.
Legh Tolson, Elm Lea, Dalton, Huddersfield. 7th December, 1886.
G. W. Tomlinson, Secretary to the Yorkshire Archæological Society, The Elms, Huddersfield. 5th December, 1882.
John Tomlinson, Doncaster. 5th June, 1883.
Rev. Canon Tristram, D.D., Durham. 6th June, 1876.
Edmund H. Turton, Upsall Castle, Thirsk. 13th December, 1861.
Robert T. J. Usher, Orchard House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 2nd June, 1874.
Rev. W. Valentine, Whixley, York. 2nd June, 1874.
Henry Wagner, F.S.A., 13 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, London. 4th December, 1877.
Rev. Dr. Wallace, 60 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London. 1st December, 1868.
Rev. Walter Walsh, Folkington Rectory, Polegate, Sussex. 2nd December, 1879.
Mrs. Waring, 11 Clifton Wood, Clifton, Bristol. 4th March, 1879.
Christopher M. Webster, Pallion, Bishopwearmouth. 15th December, 1858.
Rev. F. G. Wesley, Cornsay House, near Durham. 5th December, 1882.
G. F. Westmacott, 9 Granville Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4th December, 1883.
Rev. C. T. Whitley, D.D., Bedlington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* (*Vice-President*, 1836–88.)
T. B. Whytehead, York. 1st March, 1887.
Joseph Wilkinson, Town Clerk, York. 14th March, 1862.
Victor A. Williamson, 32 Lower Belgrave Street, London. 4th December, 1883.
Edmund Wilson, 4 Osborne Terrace, Leeds. 7th March, 1871.
E. J. Wilson, Melton, Brough, East Yorkshire. 2nd June, 1868.
Henry Wilson, Eastnor, Malvern Link. 7th March, 1876.
Basil Thomas Woodd, Conyngham Hall, Knaresborough. 8th December, 1863.
William Woodman, East Riding, Morpeth. 31st May, 1849.
W. A. Wooler, Sadberge Hall, Darlington. 3rd June, 1879.
The Lord Archbishop of York. 15th June, 1863.
The Earl of Zetland, Aske Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire. 2nd June, 1874.

* This gentleman has been a member of the Society since its foundation in 1834. He is now the only surviving original member.

J. G. ROBINSON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

Dr. *From 1st January*, 1885, *to 31st December*, 1886. **Cr.**

Dr.

Date		£	s.	d.
1885. Jan. 1.	To balance from last Account	544	13	8
	To received of Messrs. Andrews and Co. for books sold for the years ending 30 June, 1883, and 30 June, 1884	96	3	3
	To received Subscriptions from Members from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1886	613	4	0
		£1254	0	11

Cr.

Date		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1885.	Stukeley MSS., Vol. II.:—						
	By paid W. Harrison for printing				119	10	0
	Yorkshire Diaries, Vol. II.:—						
	By paid Messrs. Leighton and Co. for binding, etc.				14	9	1
	Memorials of Ripon, Vol. II.:—						
	By paid Messrs. Leighton and Co. for binding, etc.	14	1	2			
	By paid Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co. for printing	148	19	0			
	By paid Rev. J. T. Fowler for editing	49	13	0	212	13	2
	Miscellaneous:—						
	By paid Rev. Canon Raine, Secretary, two years' allowance to 30 June, 1886	60	0	0			
	By paid J. G. Robinson, Treasurer, two years' allowance to 30 June, 1886	30	0	0			
	By paid Treasurer's expenses	1	8	0			
	By paid G. H. Procter for printing Circulars, etc.	1	14	6			
	By paid Messrs. Andrews and Co., expenses of Vol. 76	11	14	7			
	By paid Messrs. Andrews and Co., general expenses for 1883 and 1884	47	17	7			
	By paid postage stamps	4	0	0	156	14	8
1886. Dec. 31.	By balance in Treasurer's hands				750	14	0
					£1254	0	11

6th June, 1887. Examined and found correct,

F. C. HULTON, A. McKINLAY, } *Auditors.*